

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

A BEGINNING

AFTER OVER TWO YEARS OF INVESTIGATION THE RAILWAY COMMISSION HAS MADE A SLIGHT REDUCTION IN WESTERN FREIGHT RATES. IT IS NOT JUSTICE, BUT A SHORT STEP IN THAT DIRECTION. THE COMMISSION ADMITS THAT THE WEST SUFFERS FROM DISCRIMINATORY RATES, BUT HAS NOT REMOVED THEM. SINCE IT TAKES TWO YEARS TO GET RESULTS FROM THE RAILWAY COMMISSION, THAT BODY SHOULD BE AGAIN SET AT WORK IMMEDIATELY. IT WILL REQUIRE SEVERAL MORE EQUALLY EFFECTIVE INVESTIGATIONS BEFORE THE WEST GETS A SQUARE DEAL FROM THE RAILWAYS.

APRIL 15, 1914

WINNIPEG

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WINNIPEG OIL COMPANY, LIMITED

WINNIPEG
MANITOBA

We sell a full line of Coal Oil, Gasoline, Tractor Coal Oil, all kinds of Lubricating Oil, Hard Oil, and Greases. Also Turpentine and Linseed Oil.

ASK FOR PRICES

We are not in the trust and are the only Home Company in Winnipeg

The Grain Growers' Guide

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

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

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; two years, \$1.50; three years, \$2.00; five years, \$3.00; ten years, \$5.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

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4 cents per word. No discount for time or space. Classified ads. are payable cash with order. No free publicity readers of any kind will be given. No display advertising of less than 14 gate lines will be accepted. No advertising for patent medicines, liquor, cigarettes, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate offers will be accepted.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Your Opportunity:

Your opportunity confronts you--
What will you do with it?

Listen! For the past three years we have been quietly securing enthusiastic men who believe in the cause for which The Guide is fighting, enabling them, with our co-operation, to earn considerable money in spare time.

Farmers, Clergymen and Teachers have all helped to place The Guide in the proud position it occupies today.

The present demand for The Guide makes it urgent that we increase our force of subscription representatives. We want five hundred good men right now. We will pay any man or woman a liberal commission on new or renewal subscriptions. The opportunity is open for your acceptance today. Get the complete facts at once by writing to

The Circulation Manager

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Soil Culture under the New Dispensation

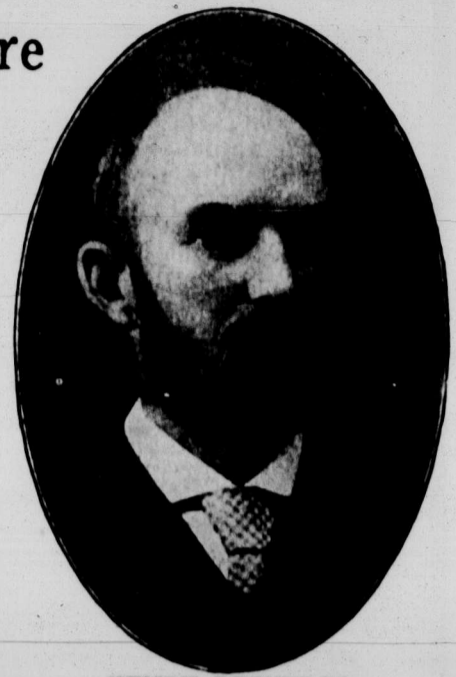
The Four-fold State of Dry Land Agriculture

As recommended by

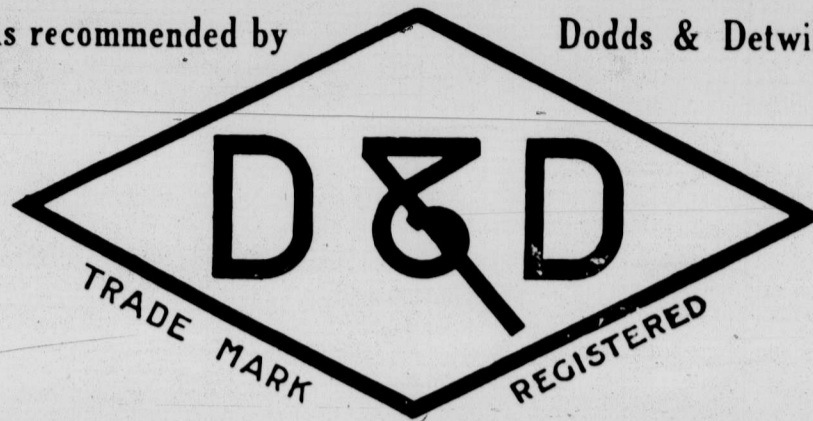
Dodds & Detwiler



G. L. DODDS



HENRY DETWILER



This Invention is worth \$100,000 to us, and many millions to the farmers, east and west.

Had we had this Cy-clone in the early days it would have meant

so much to all of us.

Remember the farmer's advice to his sons regarding the hidden treasure: "Plow the land deep and work the Cyclone on the surface often"

1914 Model

Good deep plowing is the foundation of our Agriculture, namely:

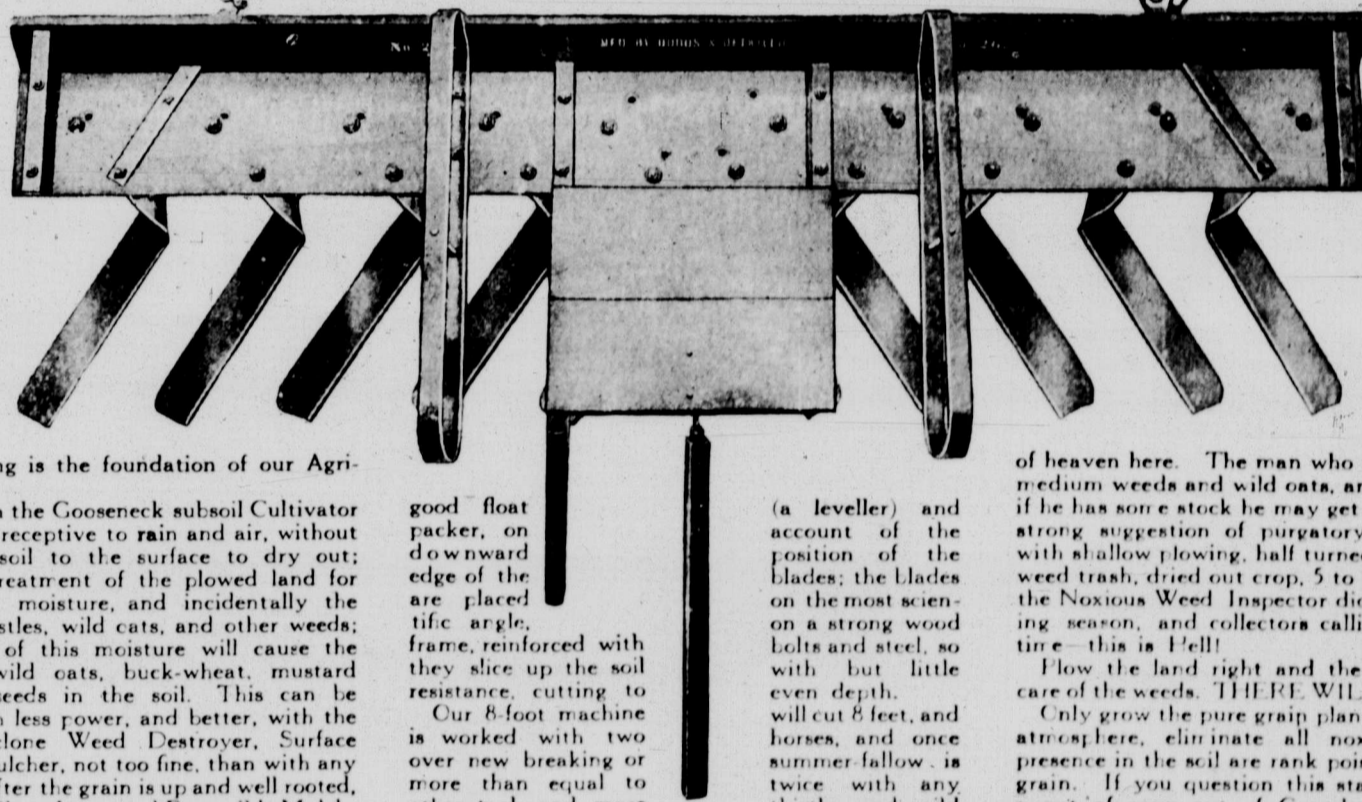
1—Subsoiling with the Gooseneck subsoil Cultivator to make the land receptive to rain and air, without bringing the subsoil to the surface to dry out; 2—The surface treatment of the plowed land for the retention of moisture, and incidentally the destruction of thistles, wild oats, and other weeds; the conservation of this moisture will cause the germination of wild oats, buck-wheat, mustard and other foul seeds in the soil. This can be accomplished with less power, and better, with the D. and D. Cyclone Weed Destroyer, Surface Cultivator and Mulcher, not too fine, than with any other tool; 3—After the grain is up and well rooted, put the Professor Shaw Improved Reversible Mulching Harrow over the growing grain. This harrow is made very light for the purpose, and possesses 192 round steel teeth 3/4 with diamond points. This process will destroy millions of young weed plants, keep the surface from cracking, break up the crust after rain, and form a mulch to keep the land from drying out from the powerful evaporation on the Western plains. The farmer who follows out this system can count on an average crop with but scant rain-fall during the growing season. 4—The farmer is now up to harvesting operation, and in order that some preparation be made for the next year's fallow, find out all that is to be known about the G. L. D. Stubble Cyclone. This machine will follow the binder and uproot the stubble, cut off all young Russian, Canada and Sow Thistle and other weed growth and grass, good, bad and quack or couch grass, and blanket the land so it will not dry out until the farmer is ready to fall plow, or plow the summer-fallow after seeding, when weed growth has started.

We have been telling The Guide more about soil culture than about the Cyclone. The D. and D. Cyclone, the outcome of thousands of miles of travel, inspection of all other cultivators, the elimination of the useless and expensive parts of other tools (tongues, neck-yokes, and wheels do not cultivate or cut out weeds). This machine is a very

Our Motto is: "Two long plump heads of grain where only one grew before"

Work the Desert out of the subsoil, and the desert winds will not affect the ripening grain so badly

1914 Model



good float packer, on downward edge of the are placed tific angle, frame, reinforced with they slice up the soil resistance, cutting to

Our 8-foot machine is worked with two over new breaking or more than equal to other tool, and more oats can be cut out of the land for 25 cents than can be done with any other machine for \$1.00.

There has been great improvement in the turbine over the old mill wheel, the rotary over, the old push snow-plow, and the Cyclone over all other cultivators, up to the Stubble Cyclone, which is in another class, and for another purpose.

The problems of the farmer are many, but that of the hired help and the weeds are two of the greatest. There are two classes of hired men, namely, the man who attends church and prayer meeting is conscientious, will operate the plow and seed drill the depth required, but is dressed and out when he should be attending to his teams, toilet and feed.

The other class of man worships the noble animal, the horse, will almost live in the stable, and plait ribbons in their mane and tail, but will set the plow up two notches, the seeder one—and this accounts for some crop failure. Sometimes the farmers' sons are little better, making skips in plowing and blanks in seeding, for weeds to thrive on and keep the land dirty. The Cyclone should be worked by a man who loves the horse, because it is easy on teams, and cannot be monkeyed with.

The other horn of the dilemma is the noxious weeds. The farmer who has but little weeds and a 30 or 35 bushel crop, has happiness and a suggestion

(a leveller) and account of the position of the blades; the blades on the most scientific a strong wood bolts and steel, so with but little even depth.

will cut 8 feet, and horses, and once summer-fallow, is twice with any thistles and wild

of heaven here. The man who has medium tillage, medium weeds and wild oats, and a 15 bushel crop, if he has some stock he may get through, but it is a strong suggestion of purgatory. But the farmer with shallow plowing, half turned down stubble and weed trash, dried out crop, 5 to 10 bushels per acre, the Noxious Weed Inspector dictating in the growing season, and collectors calling after threshing time—this is Hell!

Plow the land right and the Cyclone will take care of the weeds. THERE WILL BE NO WEEDS.

Only grow the pure grain plant in our hard wheat atmosphere, eliminate all noxious weeds, their presence in the soil are rank poison to the land and grain. If you question this statement, just make a pot of soup out of Canada and Sow Thistle,andelion, Stink or French Weed, and spice the soup with wild oats, mustard and buck-wheat and tell us how it tastes to you. It is likely that such soup will not taste much better to the grain plant that is compelled to drink it, and it is no longer the fault of the machines. It is up to the farmer.

The idea of paying for weed seed weighed to you by the thresherman, paying the railway 18 cents per cwt. for freight to Fort William, and the dockage that necessarily follows rejected grain, when you can buy a Cyclone Weed Destroyer for \$60.00 that will clean up 20 acres a day, and increase both samples and yield of your grain crop.

WEEDS POISON CROPS—It has been generally supposed that the principal effect upon the soil, of weeds in the growing crops, was that they took away moisture and plant food that should go to the crops. Recent investigation at Cornell University has demonstrated that they have a deleterious effect upon crops in that they poison the plants by the intermingling of their roots. Corn and weeds were allowed to grow side by side in similar soil but with partitions placed so that the roots were kept apart. The corn and weed grew normally. In another box the corn and weeds were placed so that the roots could intermingle, with the result that the corn was stunted and its growth materially retarded. It is a case of incompatibility of association.

We do a mail order business and sell direct to the farmers for cash. Have no salesman to hinder you in the busy season, cutting out the middleman's profit, the time price, collecting expense, and loss. Farmers are invited to visit the factory while they are in the city and see the D. & D. Cyclone in the making.

THE JOHN ARBUTHNOT CO., Lumber Building.

Factory: Cor. Tecumseh & Ross, Arlington Car, William Ave. W.

DODDS & DETWILER, address, The Leland Hotel

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Let us Save You Money on Your Tractor

Mr. Farmer, we can save you money on your tractor! We can save you money in two directions: First, by selling you the best tractor that ever pulled a plow or drove a separator, by selling it to you at the **lowest price** ever quoted on a tractor of anywhere near the value. Second, by giving you a tractor that will save you money on repair costs and upkeep and at the same time reduce your fuel bills, while every day you'll find it "on the job," ready to give you an all-day-long, strong, steady pull—with a big lot of RESERVE POWER for emergencies.

DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO FARM! Cut out the non-producer and save the money for yourself. Better values, if possible, can be given. Better service, if possible, can be rendered. You pay for nothing you do not get. We have stopped the senseless waste of marketing expense; saved it for you. Do you want to take advantage of it? Here is our plan:

Eliminate salesmen's salaries and high expense accounts and do business direct with you instead of through the dealer, thus saving that commission. This amounts to several hundred dollars per machine and up to now you have had this to pay. Deal direct with the manufacturer and put the money in your own pocket. The saving is enormous. In our plan you get all you pay for.



The Twin City Oil Tractor

is built in four sizes—a size to fit every kind of farm and road work.

Twin City "60" *Twin City "40"*
Twin City "25" *Twin City "15"*

Some one of these machines will fit your needs exactly. Why? Because it is at once the lightest and strongest tractor of similar rated capacity. It is equipped with the most powerful four-cylinder engine made. It has every part easily accessible. Every lever is right where you can lay your hand on it from the driver's seat. It has a rigid steel frame "built like a bridge." All Steel gears and direct transmission. An engine that starts on the magneto—is ready to start and does start when you say "Get up, there!" and twist your wrist—an engine that you can depend on to keep going—no fuss, bother or delay—does the work of twenty to sixty horses (depending on size of tractor ordered) and one man does the work of three to a dozen horse drivers.

The Tractor that stands the test

An Engine that lives up to its reputation

Every Machine is built to use Gasoline, Kerosene or Distillates

The Farmer appreciates our Sales Plan

Here are extracts from some letters we have received:

"Co operation is the spirit of the day, and I hope you will find it profitable to deal direct with the farmers of the West."

"The plan you suggest is what we farmers are looking for."

"I like the method of salesmanship you have adopted."

USE A POSTCARD and get our NEW CATALOGUE and special "Factory to Farm" proposition.

Does the work of 20 to 60 horses

The 1914 *Twin City* Tractor

For that spring plowing which you will soon start the *Twin City* OIL TRACTOR will give you the same results it has given in its competitive tests. The *Twin City* is splendidly designed. It is a tractor of surplus power. It is a tractor that stands up under severest conditions
IT IS THE GREATEST TRACTOR VALUE ON THE MARKET TODAY

Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co. of Canada Ltd.

L. L. BROCKETT, Mgr.

WINNIPEG :: MANITOBA

167 PRINCESS STREET

BRANCHES: REGINA—JOHN GIBNEY, Representative CALGARY—C. F. LEIF, Representative SASKATOON—R. E. SMILLIE, Representative
ADDRESS ALL ENQUIRIES TO THE GENERAL OFFICE AT WINNIPEG

If you were buying a horse, Mr. Farmer, you would first of all make sure the horse was perfectly sound, and you would want to know his age. The *Twin City* Tractor is built in 1914 for 1914 requirements.

When you buy a Tractor this Spring be sure that you get a Tractor built in 1914 and not a machine that has been carried over from some previous year. All *Twin City* Tractors for our 1914 trade are built in 1914 to meet 1914 requirements

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 15th, 1914

PROTECTION IS TRIUMPHANT

The "National Policy" of High Protection and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association policy of "Canada for (3,000) Canadians" are both officially recognized and endorsed in a most tangible manner in the tariff changes announced in the budget laid before the House of Commons by Finance Minister White on April 7. After the most strenuous protestations of regard for the welfare of the farmers the government has decided to reduce the duty on binders and mowers only. But tariff plums are literally showered upon the manufacturers, the steel gang securing the lion's share. The copy of Hansard containing the complete and official statement of the finance minister had not reached The Guide office at the time of writing, but from press reports the tariff changes are ascertained to be as follows:

1. The duty on binders and mowers is reduced from 17½ to 12½ per cent. The manufacturers of these implements will still enjoy a rebate of 99 per cent. on the duties paid on most of the raw material used in these implements. There is no reduction in the duty on any other farm implements or machinery. This is a concession to the farm machinery manufacturers.

2. Wire rods, used for fence wire, nails and other purposes, which have been on the free list, are made dutiable at from \$2.25 to \$3.50 per ton. Provision has been made, however, that where the wire is manufactured into farm fences the duty will be rebated. There is no rebate of the duty to nail factories. These duties were granted by the government by the request of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., of Sydney, Nova Scotia, and of the Steel Company of Canada, Hamilton, Ont., who are the only Canadian companies now making iron rods. Steel companies have enjoyed bounties and tariff favors in the past to the extent of nearly \$40,000,000 but have been again successful in getting further tariff plunder from the people of Canada by the consent of the government.

3. The Hamilton By-product Coke Ovens Co. has been made happy by securing a rebate of 99 per cent. of the duty paid on bituminous coal used for making coke. This will enable the company to water its stock and increase its dividends. When this same coal is imported to burn in stoves to keep people warm it will still pay a duty of 53 cents per ton.

4. Brass sheets, bars and rods have been on the free list since 1908 as they have not been manufactured in Canada. A new plant for the manufacture of these products has been established in Toronto recently and Mr. White has come to their rescue by placing a duty of 10 per cent. on these items. The price of brass will go up ten per cent. for the benefit of one manufacturer, regardless of the profit he may make.

5. Ditching machines were placed on the free list last year, but the parts were overlooked. This year the parts are also placed on the free list. They are not "Made in Canada."

6. Charcoal for use in the manufacture of pig iron is placed on the free list, but for other uses it pays 17½ per cent. It is made free because it is the manufacturers' "raw material."

7. Caustic soda and hypo-chloride of lime have been on the free list. They are used in the manufacture of soap, paper and other substances. The Canada Salt Co., of Windsor, Ont., has been manufacturing these products for three years profitably, so far as we know. They are now placed on the dutiable

list and the cost of soap and paper to the consumer will be increased.

8. Pig iron used for the manufacture of articles which are exported to foreign countries for the use of foreigners, is placed on the free list. When used for the manufacture of articles which will be used in Canada by the Canadian people pig iron pays a duty of from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per ton. This is a tax on Canadians to provide a bonus to foreigners.

9. The Finance Minister announced that the past two years had been prosperous ones for the steel companies and that the outlook for the future was also good. In order to give these companies a positive guarantee of prosperity he decided to allow them to charge the public higher prices for their products by increasing the duty on structural steel by order-in-council whenever desired, and also by increasing the duty on iron and steel tubing, this latter being a special concession to the Page, Hersey Co., Welland, Ont.

10. Canadian quarrymen and stonecutters' hearts are gladdened by a license to take higher prices out of the public thru an additional protection upon their products to the extent of 15 to 20 per cent. This will make the cost of building higher and consequently will be followed by higher rents.

11. A large number of items of "raw material" are placed on the free list when used in Canadian factories, but when used by the ordinary people they still pay the regular duty.

12. And so on ad nauseum.

Mr. White, with the kindly and disinterested assistance of the protected interests, has apparently hunted Canada all over in order to hand out concessions to manufacturing plants thruout Eastern Canada. In each of these cases it will mean extra profits to the pets of the Finance Minister while the burden will be forwarded to the common people. He states that this is not a general tariff revision but only a few items. How much more he intends to give to the manufacturers when he gets time for a real revision it is difficult to estimate. It is a high protectionist budget from beginning to end with a sop thrown to the farmers on binders and mowers with the hope of appeasing them and keeping them quiet while the Special Interests are enjoying a real banquet. The reduction in duty on binders and mowers will probably reduce the price on binders by about \$4 and on mowers by the same proportion, while the increased duties in other directions will indirectly take more than that out of the pockets of the farmers every year. When Mr. White was taken into the cabinet it was declared by his opponents that his appointment was a concession to the protected interests and his method of tariff making certainly is a strong support of that contention. His solicitude for the farmers was pure buncombe which will not deceive any one. He would have been more in accord with his actions had he paraphrased the famous expression of old Commodore Vanderbilt and said plainly, "The Farmers be Damned," because that is what his budget has written all over it. Mr. White knows nothing about conditions in the rural west. He has lived in the atmosphere of the counting house and has been chiefly concerned in seeing that his money was drawing a good rate of interest and that the bonds he floated brought a high price. Living in Toronto he has been continually surrounded by the protectionist and privileged atmosphere and has what might be well described as the "Toronto Attitude." His idea is that the most im-

portant people of Canada are the wealthy gentlemen in Toronto and their social companions with whom he associates, and if they are well cared for then the common people may rustle for themselves. No one is prepared to dispute the claim that the "Toronto group" is in the saddle and is ruling Canada. But there is bound to be a day of reckoning. The people of the West are now comparatively few in number but they are gaining strength and are not always going to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the "Toronto group" and a few of their friends of the Watered Stock Brigade.

RAILWAY COMMISSION'S FINDING

The result of two years' investigation of western freight rates by the Board of Railway Commissioners was announced on April 7. Numerous reductions in rates have been ordered, to take effect on September 1. The judgment handed down by the Commissioners covers more than 200 pages and is very elaborate in its dealings with the various matters brought before the Board. The more important reductions in rates may be summarized as follows:

1. The standard rates in Alberta and Saskatchewan are reduced to the Manitoba standard, which is a reduction of 15 per cent.

2. Coal rates from Alberta mines and also from Souris in the Prairie Provinces are reduced substantially.

3. Carload rates on sugar from Raymond, Alta., to the Prairie Provinces are reduced about 15 per cent.

4. Special distributing tariffs from wholesale centres in the West are reduced to the Winnipeg basis, or about 15 per cent.

5. Local grain and flour rates are reduced from 20 to 30 per cent. and also by the provision that the Fort William rates be the maximum. The U.F.A. demand for reduced rates on grain and flour to B.C. is partially granted.

6. Special reduced mileage rates are granted on sugar, butter, eggs, dressed meats and dressed poultry, and the rates on vegetables in Saskatchewan and Alberta are reduced to the Manitoba basis.

7. Rates on cement from Alberta and Saskatchewan plants are reduced to Winnipeg basis.

8. Alberta and Saskatchewan rates on fence posts, fire wood, brick, steel, gravel and sand are reduced to the Manitoba basis.

9. The rate on pig iron from Fort William to Winnipeg is reduced from 20 to 13.4 cents per hundredweight.

10. There is no reduction in live-stock rates nor in thru grain rates.

It is impossible to say what these reduced rates will mean to the consumer or how much revenue it will take from the railway companies until they have been in operation for some time. It is quite evident that the reduction will be beneficial to the Prairie Provinces, particularly Saskatchewan and Alberta, as there are very few reductions in Manitoba. The Railway Commission has undoubtedly performed a great deal of labor upon the investigation and in the preparation of its judgment. An examination, however, of the judgment and the reductions in rates, shows it to be far from satisfactory, and very far from giving to the West the justice that was demanded.

One of the most important features of the finding of the Railway Commission is that Western Canada has been very seriously discriminated against by the railways. In the past the railway companies have always denied this discrimination and protested most vigorously that the West has been getting a square deal. The Railway Commission have at least settled this matter definitely and shown beyond all possibility of dispute that the West has been getting a very raw deal in freight rates from the very beginning. Despite this glaring discrimination the Rail-

way Commission has in some way, known only to its members, arrived at the decision that the discrimination is "not undue or unjust." In other words the Board of Railway Commissioners has deliberately laid it down as a principle that the people of Western Canada are entitled to pay higher freight rates than the people of Eastern Canada, and they have made no attempt to equalize freight rates east and west. This astounding decision has been arrived at in the face of the fact that it was clearly established in the evidence placed before the Commission that:

1. The cost of operation in the Prairie Provinces is less than in Eastern Canada.
2. The density of traffic in Western Canada is greater than in Eastern Canada.
3. The profit to the railway companies on their western lines is greater than on their eastern lines.

Yet by some process of reasoning which western people will not be able to appreciate the Board of Railway Commissioners has calmly declared that the western Canadian is entitled to pay more for the same service than an eastern Canadian. We mistake the temper of the western people if they will accept quietly this unfair discrimination in freight rates, even tho it is approved by such an important body as the Railway Commission. Whilst grateful for the reductions provided for, it is against all reason to expect human beings to submit tamely to such decidedly unfair and unjust treatment. If an independent and non-partisan tribunal, such as the Railway Commission, deliberately finds that one portion of the population of Canada is not entitled to as good treatment in transportation as another portion then the impartiality of that tribunal is bound to be questioned, and it cannot hope to retain the respect of that portion of the Canadian people against whom it has unjustly discriminated. In attempting to justify the discrimination against the West the Railway Commission states that this discrimination is justified under the Railway Act and also under previous decisions by its own body. This sort of argument may appeal to the minds of the Railway Commissioners but will hardly appeal to the western people. As we understand it, the Railway Commission had full power to remove this discrimination and to alter any previous decisions by its own body. If we are correct the Railway Commission must bear the full burden of the responsibility of permitting the discrimination to continue.

The Commission points out that water competition in the East tends to reduce freight rates, and this is one reason for higher freight rates being justified in the West. So far as we are aware, however, no evidence was placed before the commission to show that eastern freight rates are unreasonably low, or in fact that they are so low as not to afford reasonable profits to the railway companies. That being the case, it becomes even more difficult to understand why the western people are not entitled to equally low rates. All that the western people ask for is a square deal, and no special privileges. They have been carrying an enormous and unjust burden of high freight rates ever since the West was first opened up, and it is only fair and right that the burden should be completely removed.

The Commissioners have done a good service in pointing out the needless duplication of railway lines in the West, and it is to be hoped that the Government in granting charters in the future will make an effort to see that there is no paralleling of lines and no charters granted for roads that are not needed.

It has gradually been growing more apparent since the Railway Commission was established ten years ago that freight rates in the West would not be equitably adjusted until the matter was made a political issue

and fought out in the political field. Both political parties have evaded the question in the past by referring it to the Railway Commission, which they declared was a body appointed for just such work and quite capable of performing its function to the satisfaction of the Canadian people. The present case is the first big one that the Railway Commission has dealt with and in view of its findings it becomes more apparent than ever that the western people will have to carry their fight for a square deal, even on the freight rate question, into the political field. The Commission has made no attempt to lay down any scientific principle upon which freight rates should be charged, so that the general public are still as deeply in ignorance on this question as in the past. The freight rate question will never be settled until it is settled upon the basis of equality, and fundamental principles are laid down upon which freight rates may be charged.

Undoubtedly the most satisfactory method of handling our transportation problem is thru government ownership and operation, which has proven so effective and so successful in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and practically in every important country in the world except Great Britain, United States and Canada. The tendency of the times in the United States and also in Great Britain is decidedly towards public ownership and operation and anyone who knows Canadian conditions will realize that the only effective method by which our railways will be operated for the benefit of the people is under public ownership and operation.

NO FREE WHEAT

In preparing the budget the government allowed the millers and railways to dictate their policy on the "free wheat" question. The interests and welfare of a million people in the Prairie Provinces was outweighed in the scale by the interests of a handful of wealthy millers and railway magnates. The prosperity of the rural West is a secondary consideration to that of the Special Interests who are able to present their arguments not only publicly but also privately and in ways in which the grain growers are not schooled. In discussing the question in his budget speech Finance Minister White, in part, said:

"On the one hand, it is contended that the price of wheat at the great milling centre of Minneapolis is frequently, or rather usually, higher by several cents per bushel than it is at Winnipeg, and that the western wheat grower would, in the event of wheat having free entry into the United States, get the advantage of the higher price. Particularly, it is pointed out the 'spread' in price prevails at certain seasons of the year when the farmer needs to sell his grain, and that it is most marked in the case of wheat of poorer quality for which the demand for export to Great Britain is comparatively limited. It is also put forward that with 'free wheat' the western agriculturists would be benefited by the development of further competitive shipping facilities.

"As against these contentions, it is represented the higher price at certain seasons at Minneapolis is due to local demand on the part of millers for hard wheat to mix with the softer varieties for the manufacture of flour; that such demand is limited, and consequently in the event of free entry of our wheat to the American market, the tide of our hard wheat descending upon Minneapolis would at once equalize prices on both sides of the line. It is further argued that as both Canada and the United States are wheat producing countries, the export price at Liverpool governs and will continue to govern, subject to freights and other charges, the price of wheat in Canada and the United States. The opinion has also been expressed that free entry of wheat to the United States would be a detriment, rather than an advantage to the grain grower of Western Canada, on the ground by reason of mixing in the United States it would lose its identity and consequently its higher value in the world market at Liverpool.

"Representatives of the milling interest of Canada have protested strongly against the abolition of the present duty of 60 cents per barrel upon flour. They point out that the materials entering into the construction of their

building, their plant and machinery are all subject to duty and that, with the abolition of duties upon flour, they would be in a worse position than under a system of national free trade. They contend that by reason of the geographical situation of the United States wheat fields, and the climatic conditions which give the American miller the benefit of both early and late wheat, he enjoys an advantage over them which would speedily give control of Canadian markets to the milling interest of the United States. They claim also that putting flour on the free list would have the effect of limiting or preventing the extension of the milling industry into the northwest."

Mr. White, in conclusion, expressed apprehension as to the danger to the Canadian railways if the grain trade were deflected to the south.

Mr. White, in the beginning of the above remarks, has crystallized the chief arguments of the Grain Growers in favor of accepting the offer of the United States for free trade in wheat and flour. It would undoubtedly give a great advantage to the western grain grower and would help in a very great measure to solve the "cost of living" problem in many thousands of western farm homes where the margin between success and failure is very narrow. The opening of the American market would give the Western Canadian grain grower a decidedly better price for his wheat, and surely he is entitled to the best price possible. He has faced enough hardships and been imposed upon to a sufficient extent that a patriotic government would naturally be expected to aid him in every possible way. As to the idea that the opening of the American market will injure Canadian farmers, the farmers themselves ought to know as much about this as anyone. The same argument was put up against free cattle, but the result has proven to be of great benefit to Canadian stockmen. The Canadian millers, of course, would face more active competition in the purchase of their grain and would have to pay higher prices. But practically every big milling concern in Canada is paying large profits on watered stock, and is controlled to a great extent by the railway magnates. It is ridiculous to suppose that Canadian mills situated in or alongside the wheatfields would be injured in the slightest degree by the competition from mills 400 or 500 miles to the south, which would have such a freight charge to overcome. As to the duty on machinery for Canadian mills, the millers would there have a grievance which should be removed, but it should not be forgotten that all the farmers' machinery is also taxed, and they also should be relieved in the same way. Considered all around the government has no doubt decided that more votes will be gained by the support which the millers and railways will be able to give them, than will be lost thru denying a square deal to the western farmers. It is up to the western farmers to make their votes more effective if they expect to get "free wheat."

It seems quite apparent that the decision of the government not to grant the request of the steel gang for bounties in addition to the tariff has been due in some measure, at least, to the firm stand taken by the organized farmers. A few weeks ago a delegation comprising representatives from the Grain Growers' Associations, the Dominion Grange of Ontario, and the Sarnia Fence Co. waited on the Ottawa cabinet and protested strongly against renewal of the bounties. Numerous letters of protest were also forwarded to the government and they undoubtedly deemed it wise not to ignore such well defined public opinion.

The new tariff provides that when soft coal is imported for the purpose of making coke there shall be no duty upon it. But when the same coal is imported for the purpose of keeping human beings from freezing to death it shall be taxed 53 cents per ton.

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The Cur and the Coyote

By EDWARD PEPLE

He was a dog, and they called him Joe. He had no godfather, but was named after Chip Moseby's one rich relative whom the brute resembled physically—and it wasn't a compliment, either.

Joe's ancestry was a matter to pass over politely and forget. He was a large animal, with the unmistakable build of the wolf-hound, yet his blood was mixed with many another hardy breed. His hair, of a dirty yellowish brown, grew in every possible way, except that designed by a beauty-loving Creator, while his undershot jaw hinted at the possibility of a bull-terrier figuring as correspondent in some long-forgotten scandal. Therefore, Joe had little claim to beauty; but, rather, as Frisco Jim expressed it, "was the dernedest orn'ries-lookin' beas' wes' of the Mississip'."

Chip Moseby thought of his rich relative, and smiled. The criticism, harsh but just, fitted the dog in all respects with the one exception—of his eyes. There spoke the Scotch collie breed. They were beautiful, pathetic, dreamy, yet marred—from a poetical standpoint—by a dash of impishness found only in that cordially despised, but weirdly intelligent, race of canine outcasts—the cur-dog.

In the beginning Chip Moseby found him on the prairie. How he had ever wandered into the centre of this trackless plain was indeed a mystery; but there he was, and commanded pity, even from a cow-puncher. Lost and leg-sore, famished for want of food and water, he waited dumbly for the three black buzzards that wheeled in lazy circles above his head. Chip dismounted and surveyed his find in wonder, striving to decide whether to take the cur into camp or put him out of misery for once and all by a merciful shot. Wisdom called aloud for the shot, but something—a half-remembered something deep down in the inside of the man—whispered and made him hesitate.

No, he could not decide; but, being a gambler by birth, taste, and education, he shifted the burden of responsibility to the back of Chance. The process was simple. He reached for the heavy gun which lay upon his hip, and poised a silver dollar between the thumb and finger of his other hand.

"Now, stranger," he observed cheerfully, "you're goin' to be the stakes of a show-down. Heads, you go to camp. Tails, you go to hell. You couldn't ask for anything fairer'n that, could you?"

He spun the coin and caught it in his open palm. The dog cocked his ears, and the Texan cocked his forty-four. Tails lay uppermost.

"Yo' luck ain't changed much, puppy," sighed the man, shifting his position for a cleaner shot at the back of the sick dog's head. "You've been elected this time, sure, an'—"

Chip paused suddenly, wondering why, but pausing. His victim whined faintly, raised a pair of gentle, fever-touched collie eyes, and waited. The cow-puncher eased the hammer of his gun and slid the weapon into its holster.

"Dern the dawg!" he muttered beneath his breath. "It's jus' like some po' lil' helpless, moon-eyed gal what's—what's callin' me a sneak!"

Chip Moseby did not know he was muttering sentiment; but, alone on a wide green prairie with his pony and a dog, where none of his fellow rangers could see and laugh at him—well, it made no difference, anyway. From his saddle-tail he untied his water-flask, pouring its contents into his wide felt hat; then he added a bit of liquid from another and more precious flask, and made an offering to a new-found friend. The dog lapped it eagerly, and, after a time, sat up on his haunches, to devour the last crumb and fiber of Chip's last ration of corn bread and bacon, while the cow-man looked on and cursed him—horribly—but with a smile.

Slipping, sliding, in the dip of his master's saddle, yet wagging a mangy tail to show that he understood, Joe was christened and rode twenty miles to camp. It was just an ordinary camp of twenty cow-men in charge of eighteen

hundred long-horns "on the graze." An idle existence at this season, moving as the big "bunch" listed, and dealing greasy cards at all times save when in the saddle or snoring beneath the cold white stars. The cow-men lived, drank bad whisky, gambled, and died—sometimes from delirium tremens or snake-bite; at other times from purely natural causes, such as being trampled by a steer. A remnant they were of a long-departed hero type, still picturesque, yet lacking in certain vital attributes—mainly morality and a bath.

II

The camp accepted Joe for two reasons: firstly, because they did not care one way or the other; secondly, because Chip Moseby had, on various occasions, thrashed three of the cow-men in brutal, bare-knuckled fights—and the rest had seen him do it. Therefore, nineteen more or less valuable criticisms were politely withheld.

For four sweet days Joe ate, drank, and slumbered, recovering both in body and in nerve; then he rose up and began to

when the cattle-camp lay slumbering through the night, Joe's dog heart ached and troubled him. It is a hopeless sort of thing to stand a bullying for the sake of etiquette, but somewhere thru the mongrel's many breeds ran the blood of a gentleman dog; so Joe gave up his bones and took his bites without a growl.

"Him dern coward!" tittered Greaser Sam, pointing at the cur contemptuously with his soup-spoon. "Tha's foinny. Big dog—no fight."

"How much d'ye think so?" inquired Chip Moseby, puffing at his corn-cob leisurely.

"Fi' dollar!" chirped the Mexican cook, his little rat eyes twinkling.

"Make it ten," said Chip, with a careless shrug, "an' Joe'll chase that rabbit's whelp of yo'r'n plumb off'n the range."

Greaser Sam laughed joyfully and produced a month's pay in silver and dirty notes. Yank Collins was made stakeholder, while Chip, stone deaf to the warnings of certain unbelievers, knocked the dottle from his pipe and whistled to his dog. Joe came over—for protection, it seemed—and laid a

testants for camp prestige, and wagered on the outcome. The battle, minus revolting details, was soon over and all bets paid, for—briefly—Joe did his best. Only an angel or a ring-seasoned bull-terrier could have done more. Greaser Sam lost twenty dollars. Chip Moseby won ninety. Tonque, the bully, yelping in the dim distance, lost all of his pride, the better portion of one ear, and quite a depressing quantity of hide and hair.

Joe barked once, a hoarse shout of unholy joy—which was only human, after all—then sat down modestly, licked his wounds, and counted up the cost of his victory. He had made one enemy, and many friends; but Greaser Sam was only a cook, anyway—so the sting of a dozen ragged bites was peace unutterable.

Later, Sam partially squared the account by pouring a dipper full of boiling grease on Joe's back. Thus, by the time ten inches of hide curled up, peeled off, and healed again, the cur-dog loathed all breeds of Mexicans, and one in particular. Also, Joe suffered somewhat in the matter of scraps and bones; then affairs took a turn for the better. Greaser Sam, while revelling in a noontide siesta, inadvertently rolled on a rattlesnake, and, in spite of a copious supply of antidote on hand, swelled up absurdly, made noises, and passed out in hideous agony.

At the unpretentious funeral Joe controlled his features admirably, with the one exception of his tail, which would wag itself in spite of every gentlemanly instinct. This was wrong, of course, but a dog's ideas on the ethics of retribution are simple and direct. Joe was glad—very glad. He thrashed poor Tonque again—not from malice, but merely in a spirit of exuberance. One of his ancestors had been an Irish setter, though Joe was unaware of it.

III

And now the waif began to find his own. He learned the profession of cow-punching, together with the arts and observances thereof. He could aid in a round-up nobly, for his wolf-hound length of limb gave him speed, which made even the tough little broncos envious. At branding-time he could dive into the herd and "cut out" any calf desired, then hold the evil-minded mother en tete-a-tete till the irons did their work. This saved the cow-men much exertion, but was hard on the cattle, and harder still, as it proved, on Joe.

His deeds were praised just a fraction too highly, so the cur-dog lost his head, puffed up with pride, and grew "sassy"—an elusive state to which even humans are subject. It was borne in upon Joe that he owned the camp, the bucking broncos, the grazing long-horns, and, yea, even the prairie itself for a most expansive sweep, and life seemed good to him.

"Say, Chip," remarked Frisco Jim, with a befitting solemnity, "thet there dawg o' yo'r'n is gittin' jes' too cocky fer to live a minute. He don't need nothin' but a straw hat, 'n' a toothpick shoved in his face, to put me in min' o' thet lil' English maverick what herded with us las' Augus'. You reck'lect 'im, Chip—one eye-glass 'n' a hired man fer to tote his shotgun!"

Few cow-men, however, are troubled because of a cur-dog's vanity; therefore, they submitted to his patronizing familiarity and rebuked him not. They loved him for his grit, his speed, his brains. They flattered him and spoiled him, sharing, on common terms, their board and bed—especially the bed composed of a rolled-up blanket with Joe on the outside. Of course, there were fleas—hundreds of fleas—but a hero of the plains soon learns to overlook the little things of life; besides, it was good to feel a warm dog in the small of a fellow's back when the wind was nippy and from the North. Thus Joe waxed fat and prospered in his pride.

It is strange how a mongrel's breeds will crop out singly, and, for the time being, dominate all other traits; yet this was the case with Joe. In a fight of any kind his bull-Irish came to the fore

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OUR WESTERN EVENINGS

By GERALD J. LIVELY

Our Spring-time evenin's but a color scheme
Of shaded watery blues and pearly greys;
The new-born earth is stirring with movements of new life,
—And a brand new Sun floats down on living haze,
The hush of new creations holds the prairie in a spell,
The crocus' close their little purple stars;
Like finger-posts of promise, from behind the carded clouds,
Soft light-rays score the sky with luculent bars.

Our Summer evenin's but a blot of gold,
Just splashed across the canvas of the skies;
A thunder cloud goes trailing 'cross the southern distances,
Its lingering lightning flickers out and dies;
The smudge's smoke is hanging like a halo round each farm,
Enmeshing like a net the fading light,
While in the velvet shadows, with needles made of gold,
The fireflies sew the falling robes of night.

Our Autumn evenin's amber lines,
And streaks of opal daubed across the sky,
And clouds like purple mammoths, their bellies bulged wi' gold,
And some like souls o' roses driftin' by;
The yellow moon has risen, just a little north o' east,
The sun has sunk away down south o' west;
The stubble-fields look tired, and the summer grass is dead,
The whole wide prairie's settlin' down to rest.

Our Winter evenin's but a wraith,
The pallid wraith of long gone Summer days,
Accompanied by sun-dogs, and clouds o' diamond dust,
And powdered o'er wi' dust o' violets haze;
The burnt-out sun is dying away down in the south,
And throws across the sky his gelid glow;
Little whispering ghosts of Zero chase their shadows through each bluff
Ere they cast themselves, plum-dark, across the snow.

take notice. The first thing he noticed was a lean-flanked, powerful dog that had dwelt in camp for the space of seven months and felt at home. The "homer's" name was Tonque. He belonged to a gentleman known familiarly as Greaser Sam, a gentleman whose breeds were as badly mixed as Joe's—a fact to which pointed reference was made by jovial friends with frequency and impunity.

Tonque was the only member in camp who openly resented Joe's advent. He first made pantomimic overtures, then displayed a spleenish disappointment at the stranger's gender and disposition. He bullied the new dog shamefully, took away the juiciest bones, nipped him in his tenderest spots, and cursed him in Mexican dog-language, a thing conceded by all linguists to be—with the exception of coyote talk—the vilest of obscene vituperation. Joe bore in silence for many days. He was a guest of Mr. Moseby, virtually a tenderfoot, and uncertain of the etiquette required in his delicate position. The master gave no orders, and what was the dog to do? True, a bite or two was nothing much, but an insult sinks far deeper than a tooth, and

trembling chin on the master's knee.

"Joe, old man," asked Chip, in the tone of a mother's tender solicitude, "is that there Mexican skunk a pesterin' of you?"

The dog, of course, said nothing—that is, verbally—but his two great, glorious eyes spoke volumes. In them the master read this earnest but respectful plea:

"Mr. Moseby, sir, if you will only say the word and allow me to chew up that bow-legged son of a one-eyed pariah, I'll love you till the crack of doom!"

The master, who was a gentleman fighter himself, smiled grimly, stroked the ugly head, and waved his pipe-stem in the general direction of the bumptious Tonque.

"All right, son, go eat him up!"

It may here be stated that one of Joe's grandest qualities lay in strict obedience; or, failing in the letter of command, he did his best.

The incident occurred just after dinner, when the cow-punchers, replete with coffee and fried bacon, were enjoying a quiet smoke. They rose to a man, formed a whooping ring about the con-

Preferential Ballot Used by Lethbridge Voters

Commission Form of Government also in Operation

By F. J. DIXON

Lethbridge is the second city in Canada to adopt the commission form of government. Under this system the old style council composed of aldermen elected from separate wards is abolished and the civic affairs are administered by a board of commissioners, each of whom is elected to be the head of some specific department.

For example, there are three commissioners serving the citizens of Lethbridge—Mayor Hardie, commissioner of finance and public safety; A. H. Reid, commissioner of public utilities; and A. M. Grace, commissioner of public works. Each commissioner is responsible for the department under his control and is subject to the Recall if he fails to satisfy the electors.

Direct Legislation

The Initiative, Referendum and Recall are essential to the successful working of the commission form of government. Without these safeguards the system would tend towards despotism owing to the concentration of power. With them the people are in control all the time.

Lethbridge has all the essential modern improvements which are necessary to make the new system a success.

St. John, N.B., the only other city in Canada under the commission form of government, adopted the system in March, 1912. There are five commissioners in St. John. The only important point of difference between the Lethbridge system and that in vogue in St. John is in the method of voting.

The Preferential Ballot

What is known as "the preferential ballot" was used for the first time in Canada at Lethbridge during the last municipal election. This system does away with the necessity for primary

elections, or the second ballot by allowing the voter to mark his first choice, second choice, third choice, etc. Below is a sample ballot:

BALLOT FOR FINANCE COMMISSIONER AND MAYOR

Instructions—Place crosses (X) in the squares opposite the candidates of your selection in the order of your choice. Do not vote more than one choice for the same candidate.

Names of Candidates	1st Choice	2nd Choice	3rd Choice	4th Choice
Adams, Elias				
Downer, F. W.				
Hardie, W. D. L.				
Lovering, J. E.				
Wilson, E. H.				

The clause in the Lethbridge charter dealing with instructions to the voter reads—

"The voter will go into one of the compartments and with the pencil provided in the compartment make a cross (X) in the square in the appropriate column according to his choice, at the right of the name voted for. The voter shall vote first choice in first column, second choice

in second column and so on till he has voted one choice for all candidates on the ballot except one. Do not vote more than one choice for one candidate as only one choice will count for any candidate by this ballot. All distinguishing marks make the ballot void. Each voter may vote for as many candidates as there are offices to fill and for as many choices as he is entitled to."

Counting the Votes

The method of counting the votes is very simple, altho it takes longer than counting the ordinary straight ballot. This extra time is well spent, because the system of preferential voting reflects with mathematical precision the wish of the electors. With this system in vogue there is no danger of a man getting elected by a minority of the voters as sometimes happens on a straight ballot in a three-cornered contest. The clause in the Lethbridge charter dealing with the counting of ballots reads:

"At the close of the poll the presiding officer will count up the first choice votes. He will then take the ballots to the office of the returning officer where the count will be completed. In completing the count the returning officer will proceed in this manner. He will sort out the ballots according to the first choice votes for each candidate, no heed being paid to the other choices. If any candidate has then a clear majority of first choice votes he is elected and the count goes no further, but if there be no majority, then the candidate who has the small number of these first choice votes is declared out of the count and his ballots are distributed among the other candidates in accordance with the second choices thereon. That is, each candidate gets the ballot on which his name is marked as second choice. If this gives any candidate a majority,

then such candidate is elected. If not, then the lowest of the remaining candidates is excluded and his ballots are similarly transferred. When any ballot contains as second choice the name of the candidate or one of the candidates already out his name is passed over and the ballot goes to the third choice and so on until one candidate shall have a majority, and the candidate having the largest number of votes shall be elected. Wherever the word "majority" is used it shall mean more than one half of the total number of ballots cast."

A slight complication arose at Lethbridge in the case of A. M. Grace owing to the provision that the word "majority" means more than one half of the ballots cast. After five counts, altho he had a clear majority of 184 over his nearest opponent, he lacked 11 votes of the number necessary to constitute more than one half of the ballots cast. There were no more ballots in sight so Mr. Grace was declared to be elected under another clause in the charter, which states that when the final count is reached between two men the man having the greater number of ballots shall be declared elected.

This was the only complication. Mayor Hardie was elected on the fourth count and Commissioner Reid on the first.

It was naturally expected that a large percentage of ballots would be spoiled. The fact that only five per cent. were rejected proves that the voters had taken pains to inform themselves about the working of the new system.

During the past four years over 300 towns and cities in the U.S.A. have adopted the commission form of government. The successful operation of this system in St. John and Lethbridge will be a useful object lesson to other towns and cities thruout Canada.

Co-operation for Livestock Men

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

Director of Co-operative Organization of the Province of Saskatchewan

Within the past three decades the application of co-operative principles to the agricultural industry of Europe has produced what is practically a revolution in rural life and methods. Under this stimulating influence, up-to-date, scientific, cultural and business methods have been introduced; specialized production has been encouraged, the quality of all kinds of farm produce has been improved, the cost of fertilizers, implements and supplies has been reduced and the educational and social status of the agricultural community has been materially raised.

In Saskatchewan, co-operation has been successfully practised for a number of years in connection with the production and sale of dairy produce, and more recently the co-operative marketing of grain has been inaugurated on a large scale and is proving eminently successful, as is evidenced by the ever increasing number of co-operative elevators and the substantial dividends distributed each year. These two lines, however, embrace practically all of the agricultural co-operative undertakings in the province. Apart from these creameries nothing has been done in the way of co-operative production. Only in rare and isolated cases has the co-operative marketing of farm produce other than grain been attempted, and the whole field of co-operative purchasing is still undeveloped.

It is high time that further organization should be brought about in our agricultural industry, particularly in the commercial end of the enterprise. In this connection there is, perhaps, no field in which there is greater need for organization than in the marketing of live stock, and certainly none which can

be organized with less outlay or with greater assurance of success.

The Live Stock Industry in Saskatchewan

Much thought and energy have been expended in an effort to build up the live stock industry in this province. In the early days ranching was the principal business of the West; but, with the advent of railways, settlers flocked into the country, grain growing was introduced and, except in a few cases, the cattle kings were forced to give place to the tillers of the soil. Exclusive grain growing, however, has never been found either a satisfactory or permanent system of agriculture, and scientists have long since demonstrated that live stock have, of necessity, a place on every well organized farm. Our people have not been slow to grasp this fact, and the Provincial Government have expended no inconsiderable sum of money in an effort to aid in building up the live stock industry on a sound basis. Large numbers of pure bred sires have been brought into the country and sold to the farmers, at cost; high class females have been imported by the carload and sold on credit terms; substantial grants have been made to the live stock associations, agricultural societies and fair boards of the province, and every effort has been made to encourage the production of large numbers of live stock.

Notwithstanding the activity of the Government, the exceptional suitability of our country to stock raising, and the natural aptitude which many of our people have for the business, the number of live stock in the province has not increased in proportion to the increase in population. That this is so is un-

doubtedly due to the unfavorable conditions under which many of our farmers are marketing their stock, and until some improvement is made in this connection little permanent advance can be expected. What is most needed at the present time to develop the live stock industry is organization among the live stock men for the co-operative marketing of their stock, combined, where possible, with organization for the purpose of developing special lines of animals in given localities, or what is commonly called Community Breeding.

Present Marketing System

Under our present system there are two ways in which a farmer with an average number of stock can dispose of his produce. He can wait until a butcher or stock buyer comes around to his farm and makes him an offer for his stock or he can take the animals to the nearest town and accept what the butcher or buyers there will give. Under either circumstance the farmer is at a decided disadvantage. The butcher or buyer is always in close touch with the outside market, regarding which the farmer has but imperfect information. The buyers are experts in their business; they are able at a glance to make an accurate estimate of the animal's weight, and they can judge to a nicety just how much a given animal will dress out, how much choice meat will be in the carcass, etc. The farmer has no particular knowledge along any of these lines. He may not be satisfied with the price offered, but he knows that he has to sell the animal; that he can do better elsewhere is uncertain and eventually he accepts the price offered. It is true that if he has a carload he can ship to some outside

market where there is competitive bidding, but the average farmer cannot hope to start into stock keeping with a large number of animals. So long as he has only three or four cattle or a dozen hogs to offer, he is not going to obtain top prices from the local buyers; and even carload lots, unless of uniform type and high quality, will not bring the best returns.

The present system is also unduly expensive in that there are often four, five or more buyers operating in one locality. These men drive about from farm to farm picking up a few head here and there, several days being often required before they have enough to fill a car. This all adds to the cost of marketing, for the salaries of these men and the large livery bills which their operations entail must be borne by the stock producers.

One man, if centrally located and having the confidence of the stockmen, by using the rural telephone, could handle all the stock in a given district without any outlay for livery. If he acted as the selling agent for the community and was paid a commission on sales, it would be to his interest to keep in close touch with market conditions in all the large cities of the country so that he could sell on the best market. This he would have time to do, as he would not have to drive about the country looking for stock.

Co-operative Marketing

Stockmen in other countries have years ago faced conditions similar to ours and have solved the marketing problem by the organization of co-operative shipping, or marketing, associations, thru which a number of far-

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SASK

Editor this is a merits a wan discussion greatly ing amer

First ments n taxes or obvious eluded f agitation may be ing grou sonal of like a h hot days other fe sustain so much is possi equal to even in ever, ha grain lo there is sonally attitude ties ass are eas crops.

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The Mail Bag

SASKATCHEWAN HAIL INSURANCE ACT

Editor, Guide:—It occurs to me that this is an excellent time to discuss the merits and demerits of the Saskatchewan Hail Insurance Act. Such a discussion from men in the field, may greatly assist the government in making amendments to that Act.

First and foremost of those amendments must be the total abolition of taxes on pasture lands, for the very obvious reason that pastures are excluded from benefit. In these days of agitation counselling mixed farming it may be right or wrong to exclude grazing grounds, which is a matter of personal opinion. Grass may be cut down like a lawn at juiciest season, and the hot days prevent further green growth; other feeds may have to be sought to sustain stock, or stock be put out at so much per head, but no compensation is possible, tho these lands contribute equal taxes in all but hail, and many even in hail. The government, however, has only granted compensation for grain loss, and if a crop is hailed late there is no stand for winter feed. Personally I acquiesce in the government attitude. There seems peculiar difficulties associated with pasture lands that are easier of solution associated with crops. I can, therefore, understand the former's exemption. But here is a most pertinent question: Why should they ever have been taxed? If they are not entitled to benefit, why compelled to contribute? It is manifestly unjust to compel tribute where there is no hope of compensation. Clearly it was not the intention of the government that pastures should redeem crops, or grass atone for stubble, or why exemption provided for? Ay, there's the rub. The exemption appeal was demanded before May 1, 1913, or else forfeited. But if pasture, wholly pasture, proved only pasture, it should be exempt before and after May 1, 1913 and every other month. If a rigid date is fixed for appeal, then at least secretaries should be compelled to deliver assessment notices prior to this fixed date. Of what use is a demand notice several months after May 1? While absence of notice may not invalidate claim for taxes, at least it is assumed such notice has been sent. But what of lands bearing first taxes? I acquired a quarter in 1912, which I fenced all round and which is used purely for pasture purposes. My councillor informs me he acquainted the secretary that I owned this quarter last winter. When last year's notices came along this quarter was omitted. I judged it was not entered upon register and taxes would not be claimed before 1914. In October, however, I wrote saying I owned this quarter, and on Nov. 8 a demand notice was sent demanding every tax. I again wrote, saying this pasture quarter was not subject to hail tax and requested corrected notice. The secretary replied I was too late and would have to pay. I appealed to council. They told me the secretary could demand taxes at any time, with or without a notice at all. Then where is our privilege or right of citizenship? The reeve said they could not allow my appeal as thirty more were similarly affected. Very politely he asserted I was "not the only pebble on the beach"—that proves the injustice like a shore. Now think, I was not asked for taxes on this pasture quarter, indeed the secretary admits it was not on register, until I wrote in October. Then on November 8, without previous assessment notice, the full taxes are demanded. The act assumes assessment notice has been duly sent and in proper time, or why make May 1 rigid? Now think again, the hail benefit was calculated apart from pasture contribution, and no hailed person would suffer if there was no contribution from grass. If they would, then the hail benefit is a delusion, balanced upon a fictitious imagination. The before-mentioned thirty are not the only thirty enmeshed. If there are thirty in each of twenty-five municipalities, and hail benefit rests upon this

filed tax, the whole calculation is false, a financial bungle. It is presumed this year's victims will avoid paying another year, then their income cannot be counted, should not be counted now. If wrong next year, it is wrong this year. It amounts to robbery to extort money from those not entitled to benefit for enrichment of another. This is contrary to the very principle of the bill and power of recovery should be granted at once, before any fat profits are declared. To say the tax is not much does not right the wrong. This recovery appeal could be made on evidence—before local council—of witness and divisional councillors' inspection, when council would be compelled to grant; thus the abolition of an unjust tax would be effected.

Another amendment needed is the adjustment of tax to area entitled to benefit. At present quite a number of homesteads are broken by creek or slough, ravine or scrub. It is to the welfare of a district that even these rough quarters should be taken up, and they are being settled gradually, many of them because mixed farming has prospered of late. It cannot be expected such rough land shall equal returns of a good quarter, hence there is more credit to the man who thrives upon this limited area. Here is a man with only 60 acres possible out of 160 assessed. Another has 10 acres of creek but pays the same. Ad-

justed in one year, and the excluded pastures of surrounding neighbors with poorer crops mulcted for the double enrichment of two. This is manifestly unfair, and while presuming to relieve hardship in one case, actually imposes it in another. What shall be done? Award benefit upon the average yield per acre in district for year.

If, say, average is 18 bushels and the hailed victim threshes only 6, make up to 18; if none at all, grant full average. If any, deduct from average. But if, after hail, the average is still threshed, not entitled to benefit. What say you?
JOHN HOLMES.

Hurdman Lodge, Sask.

PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL ACTION

Editor, Guide:—Being, like Mr. Kennedy, very much interested in the above, I wish to point out that, in my opinion, it is a great mistake to try to force this on a Grain Growers' Convention. The Association includes so many Grits and Tories that such a move might wreck it. As Mr. Kennedy says, let all in each constituency who favor such a move—and they are many—join together and start it. I feel that to again cast my ballot to either of the old parties would be to insult myself. It would be difficult to succeed without press assistance, but now we have it, as we have The Guide and the Tribune. As Mr. Kennedy puts it, "I think if

were at the beginning of our industrial association. This is because we have elected directors at large who do not believe in political action direct. Hence, see how the Saskatchewan directors stooped to block the proposal for any proper discussion of a direct political movement, this year and last year. Yet they know that all their journeys to Ottawa are political actions, which indirect actions do not avail any worth while liberty from our oppressors. The next lesson we have not all learned is that we are masquerading as a non-political association, as per our inconsistent constitution, while our directors at large are coolly dabbling in indirect political delegations and applications, and some are even taking part in our so-called party fights, which are only faction fights at best. The next lesson our members should strictly remember is, that if ever we are to be emancipated from our troubles, that true liberty can only be secured by us fighting for ourselves, and that co-operatively at the ballot box. The cause of democracy is the same everywhere, and if we are ever to have government "by, of and for the people," we have got to become truly political, instead of dabbling and disguising our Association as non-political, while our officials' main efforts are in reality indirectly political.

Will our officials please take notice that the greatest sensation at our two last conventions was the proposal "to form a third party." This problem will not down. I voted to postpone it, so that our directors at large will have a little more time to think it over, and others did likewise. I hope by next year they will give their royal assent to direct amalgamated Western political effort. The day is not distant when they will be forced to admit (Canada being a self governing country), that the battle for redress of our grievances has got to be fought out in Parliament, at Ottawa; because the centralization of authority is right there, and the factions that are misruling us are both potent and impervious and decisively assisting the exploitation of the resources of the people.

We grain growers have the land and grow the No. 1 grain, and lots of it, but the exploiters get the gold, because the farmers and workers march to the faction call, the tramp of the dual factions of Liberal and Conservative fakirs and grafters! Thus we become their hirelings. We have neither politics nor party at Ottawa; they have been replaced by privilege, faction and corruption. A political party is a body of men united under a leader for carrying out some national principles. Laurier and Borden never did this. We have two troops of factional combatants led by Laurier and Borden, dual bodies of men who profess some common principles, so as to obtain power by a disillusioning of the credulous and extremely unfit voters; but who, once in power, turn their backs upon their professed principles and promises, and grant beautiful privileges to the Eastern plutocracy and jobs to their heelers. Thus they subject Canada to a continuous system of corruption and faction filth. If Grits or Tories had any love of country, they would stand for the principle of clean elections and that the people should make the nominations; but the elections are foul fights and the nominations are made by base faction machines and fat bosses. Then those nominees who get elected join their faction caucus (which is secret), and agree to abide by majority rule. The East thus dominates the West. By this bond of agreement they lose their

Continued on Page 26



LAMBING TIME

A picture from R. D. Laing's Peerless Farm, Stonewall, Man.

joining me is a quarter with only some 40 acres possible for cultivation, the rest is excellent pasture. This quarter pays as much hail tax as the best quarter, but if hailed the owner benefits on 40 acres only, to another's 160. The same premium only yields a maximum benefit of 25 p.c. compared with the whole. At \$5 benefit per acre one receives \$200, another \$800, and both are taxed alike. It seems to me a yearly return could easily be supplied of area under cultivation, that area only to be subject to hail tax or benefit. A minimum of 25 municipalities was required before the act became operative, so that liability being distributed over large area the many would assist the few. I have never insured yet, not being in hail belt, but now I am levied for the support of the man in the hail belt. This is a real democratic measure, which I advocate—the strong assisting the weak, rich the poor, fortunate the unfortunate, but permanent pasture and barrenness taxed for fertile grain fields is an absurdity, an insult to democracy, and the very reverse of the above principle, as I will proceed to prove. The reeve informs me this municipality contributed \$6,000 to the hail fund. Am told two persons were hailed out. This hail came in May. The land remained untouched, a mild fall permitted a splendid crop to mature, and a better yield of wheat obtained than surrounding neighbors. Indeed, one of these men has never had such a crop before, nor threshed as much wheat, nor such yields per acre since farming. These persons received insurance and threshed actually more grain than neighbors who furnished the tax. Two crops real-

ever there was a time that such a movement could be carried forward, it is now." Some weeks ago The Guide referred to the promise of the Family Herald and Weekly Star to give \$10,000 toward starting a farmers' party if Borden would not do certain things. No doubt that money is now due, and would be very handy. Who will undertake to collect it? Some time ago I wrote the Star about it, but got no reply. Without deprecating the work done by the Grain Growers' Association, many of us feel that a more aggressive and enlightened move must be taken if we are to get justice. As one of your correspondents put it, "We have been putting in the powder but forgetting the bullet, and the bullet is the ballot." I invite sympathizers in the Dominion constituency of Saltcoats and the Provincial constituency of Pleasant Hills to correspond with me on the subject.

LEWIS GABRIEL

Bangor, Sask.

PARTISANSHIP AND DISHONESTY

Editor, Guide:—The Grain Growers' Association has come to stay, but it will have to put forth work to justify itself, otherwise it cannot fulfill its mission. It was formed to free its members from the shackles of the exploiters, fakirs and grafters, and must move forward. The lesson we have not all yet learned is, that emancipation cannot be secured by economic organization. That we are no nearer the goal than when we started our work thirteen years ago. That while our officials have worked hard, the exploiters have done the same, and that we are worse robbed today than we

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.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE CONVOCATION

If anyone present at the convocation at the Agricultural College, on April 3, was inclined to feel too smug and self-satisfied, he must have found an excellent antidote to that ailment in the able and inspiring address delivered to the graduating students by Dr. James W. Robertson.

Instead of the usual palaver and congratulation, Dr. Robertson struck a new and higher note at the very outset of his address by hoping that the new agricultural buildings would not surpass in dignity the character of the students passing thru those majestic halls. He hoped that the young men who were leaving the college life to go out into the world would realize that a degree meant, not just the right to add a few letters to their names, but an obligation to serve the community more effectively in return for the special opportunities that had been theirs. He deplored the tendency on the part of parents who have worked hard to try to save their children from meeting a like fate, and pointed out that it was the unkindest kindness to make the youth of the country gentlemen of leisure instead of contributing earners in their community and good citizens of their country.

Life in the country, where people got rich by creating wealth and not by collecting things, he said, tended to build up a virile and vigorous character, but our country life today was far from being what it ought to be. We were altogether too apt to prate and brag about our great country and our progressiveness, whereas we are at least a generation behind five or six different civilizations that he could name.

We have in rural communities in Canada 287,000 young people between the ages of fourteen and seventeen who are not in contact with any educational movement or institution, and the speaker pleaded for a better and more far-reaching system of education in the country. He recommended that in every rural community a residence, and a good one, should be built for the teacher, and a large plot of ground set apart for the teacher's garden, and he further advocated that no teacher should start with a less salary than \$1,200 a year, three-quarters of all this expense to be met by the Dominion Government. Under these circumstances it would be possible to insist upon the teacher having a thorough equipment for his or her work, instead of having half-educated slips of girls presiding over the great majority of our schools.

The speaker then went on to show what some of the older countries are doing to make rural life better. Ireland, which is sometimes spoken of as a very backward country, has one hundred and thirty-eight well-trained traveling teachers who go about the country districts giving instruction in agriculture, domestic science and other branches of study. And Ireland is only one-seventh the size of Manitoba.

Germany has five hundred and seventy agricultural schools, and the teachers in these schools have to be college graduates, must have spent two years managing a farm and one year learning to teach, making thirteen years that must be spent in preparation for this work.

One single county in England has eleven trained traveling instructors who give all their time to teaching the people in rural communities, and thirteen more who give half their time to this work.

Belgium has had its agricultural schools for many years, and has got this profession down to such a science that every acre of land in that country produces one hundred dollars a year.

"Someone will protest," the speaker continued, "that all this will cost a great deal of money." And he went on to tell how the Government at Ottawa is besieged with contractors wanting to build railroads and bridges and public buildings, and he urged that all these

things should wait and be made secondary to education. "Let us feed the children first before we feed the dogs," he said, "and remember that you can't cheapen education without cheapening life."

Dr. Robertson touched eloquently, too, on another phase of country life in Canada that was being neglected. He said that, while we had grown very much richer during the past twenty-five or thirty years in a financial sense, we had really grown poorer in that we had forgotten how to play. He told about his visit to Belgium, where he did not see a single farmhouse without a lawn and trees, and usually garden seats invitingly arranged under the trees. When he had inquired about the reason for these seats, the farmers had said, "Why, how else would we be able to entertain comfortably our neighbors when they come over to see us on a summer evening?" He protested that there was too little of this kind of thing in Canada.

"We are all proud," he declared, "of our pioneer fathers and mothers who

plead for justice, we can demand it—and get it.

The meeting was called to order by the officers of the local G.G.A., and after the business of their meeting was over the women organized their local and elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Ben Cooper; vice-president, Mrs. Chapman; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. P. Cooper; managers, Mrs. Wolfe, Mrs. R. Seaman, Mrs. R. Willson.

I hope all other G.G.A. locals will do as Tugaska did, and organize their women's auxiliary without delay.

Now, Miss Beynon, you will want to know what Keeler Locals No. 1 and No. 2 are doing. Our No. 2 now numbers twenty-six women, and more to follow. About two weeks ago we gave a concert and social. Mr. Green gave us a good talk on the work of the Association, and we had a fine musical program, then supper, and after supper the young people danced. The evening was a success in every way. The G.G.A. and the W.G.G.A. worked together, and the result was very successful. We cleared

making big money, and I have money enough in the bank to do it, but I didn't, on account of Aunt Helen. You know how she regards such things, and what she expects of a fellow." Our men are largely what we make them. If we expect the best of our men, of our children, and of those whose lives touch ours, they will consciously or unconsciously endeavor to live up to our high ideal of them. Many an unlovely trait has been weeded out by encouraging the better nature to grow, until the moral sense is so developed as to choke out their unworthiness.

As to the woman who is evil from choice, I believe she outnumbers the white slave fifty to one. For the young girl who is weak enough to yield to temptation, I have deepest pity. A girl's modesty should protect her, be she ever so ignorant. All too frequently girls are attracted by the glamor of an "easy life," fine clothes and luxuries, and sell their virtue to obtain them. For such, no condemnation is too strong. Rescue homes are able to reform a pitifully small percentage of these women who come under their care.

I might continue, but I am a busy woman and have trespassed long enough on your time and patience, anyway, so will close by saying that none of the reasons I have read or heard for votes for women have convinced me. I do not want to shirk any duty that comes my way, and, if I become convinced that I can be of greater service in the world by having the ballot, I will "get out after it" and see what I can do.

YANKEE.

THE VIRTUE OF FORBEARANCE

Dear Miss Beynon:—One of the first ideas that comes to my mind, in thinking over the past and what I have learned that may be helpful to others travelling the same road, is to ask the young parents to try to have more patience with the little ones' faults and failings. There are often little things happening that are really faults, but considering life as a whole, they are so unimportant that if you do not mention them at all they will by-and-by be dropped, but if you keep finding fault, thereby drawing the attention, not only of the guilty one, but all around to the fault, it will assume an importance it would not otherwise have obtained and become a fixed habit. Many minor faults can be cured by a watchful silence, as a dear little teacher said to me once, "There are so many little things one must let go, as long as the most important things are carefully watched."

Then, just as important as not finding fault too frequently is the watchfulness and tact required to stop the commencement of bad habits. I do not know if I have made my meaning plain, but this is the way I look at such things. For instance: I have never punished any of my children for tearing or soiling their clothing, altho I have always tried to teach them to be neat and cleanly in their ways, but I have never omitted to punish them in some measure for untruthfulness, when I was sure they really understood what it was.

Also, regarding healthfulness, many serious ailments may be averted by sensible oversight and the application of simple remedies at the first sign of trouble.

Another fact I would like to draw attention to is that the mother must be careful to take into consideration the disposition and constitution of both herself and their father in the up-bringing of her children, spiritually, mentally and physically.

I must close now, with best wishes to yourself and the rest of the Sunshiners. Please excuse this writing, as the baby had finished her nap before I finished my letter and objected to my giving my attention to something which she seems to think is of much less importance than herself.

ELDER SISTER.

THE HEGIRA FROM HOME

"Woman's place is in the home. Her field is in the church, the kitchen, the nursery." Sure, Mike! But she doesn't stay there. She's out and about many things. There are in this country 239,077 women stenographers, 327,635 women teachers and professors, 418,159 in various trades, 770,955 engaged in various agricultural pursuits, 7,355 physicians and surgeons, 7,395 clergy, 2,193 journalists, 1,037 architects, designers and draughtsmen, 1,010 lawyers, 429,497 in various professions. . . . They are borne upon by laws that affect them economically. They are reasoning beings. They have a right, surely, to have a voice in the fixing of governmental policies affecting their interests. They have an industrial stake in the country. Moreover, these women, forced out of the home, may be supposed to know something about what it is that forces women out of home into competition with men. They should have a part in legislating for the protection of their interests. More than 2,000,000 women who are out of the home, battling the world for a living, are not going to be forced back into the home. More of them are coming out of the home all the time. Only they can speak for themselves. They can only speak effectively thru the ballot. And the women who are still at home are thinking, too. They are thinking that they are dependents, that they are a part of the people with no voice in the laws that bear on the people. They are not represented. All women realize the limit upon their indirect influence in government. In so far as that indirect influence is good, direct influence would be better. Woman, in the home or out, should have the ballot. She should represent herself at the polls and in the Legislature. There are so many things in which none but a woman can represent women.

We are indebted to Mrs. Jas. Hudson, Medicine Hat, for the above clipping from The Melting Pot Magazine, Missouri.

had to do without so many things, but in the new order of things that has come about since their day, it is fitting that you young men should strive to be pioneers in having things."

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Degrees Conferred

The degree of bachelor of the science of agriculture was conferred on the following students: Paul Frederick Bredt, Archibald Moffat Brown, John Cameron Dryden, Wilfred Harry Dyer, George Alfred Ewart, Thomas Lumsden Guild, Clifford Ivan Haney, Douglas Nelson Harold, Helgi Johannes Helgason, William Harold Hicks, Arthur Kendrick Olive, Sigfus J. Sigfusson, Ernest John Trott, Alexander Terry Webster, George Forbes Willett, Cyril Lloyd Worrall.

ANOTHER W.G.G.A. BORN

Dear Miss Beynon:—A woman's auxiliary to the Tugaska, Sask., G.G.A., was formed Thursday, March 26. I cannot claim all the credit for this club, as the local G.G.A. had it all planned out and sent me. I thought it splendid of the men, altho they insisted their motive was purely selfish, as they needed the women and wanted their help in their work. But I fail to see any selfishness in a motive that aims at co-operation between men and women for the good of all. In union there is strength, and when all farm women and all farm men in Saskatchewan are members of the G.G.A., we won't have to

about \$45 for the locals. We are now planning for a joint picnic for July 1.

MRS. S. V. HAIGHT.

AN ENERGETIC DIRECTOR

Dear Miss Beynon:—On February 28 I organized a W.G.G.A. at home in our hall, this being an auxiliary of the Lake Johnson local. Mrs. A. E. Hardy is our president; Mrs. E. McNeal, secretary, and there are twelve charter members. I hope to see this organization one of the largest of its kind.

MRS. IDA McNEAL,

Expanse, Sask. Director Dis. 15.

UNCONVERTED

I have no sympathy with the woman who wants the vote because "us women have such a hard time," or because "the Lord gave her brains the same as man's." The Lord never gave a woman more brain power than she needed for the work He intended her to do. He gave woman superior intellect, finer spiritual nature, infinite tact, intuition and patience to do a work at which poor, blundering man could not succeed. I am far from thinking that woman should confine her activities within the four walls of home, tho home comes first with every true woman, be she suffragette or benighted anti. The world is rich in opportunities.

Do not belittle woman's influence. It is a tremendous power. The other day a young man said to me, "I had a chance to buy a pool room which was

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

The following is a report of the Pine Lake Local Union No. 463, which has been forwarded to us by the secretary, A. D. Currie:—

There have been three meetings of the above Union since I became secretary-treasurer. At the beginning of the year there was, unfortunately, some personal difference between some of the members, and I was asked to take the secretaryship, as I was strictly impartial in the matter. Some of the original members have not yet joined this year, but a few new ones have been added, bringing up the Union to almost its usual strength. At the annual meeting all the old officers were again elected with the exception of the secretary. There are now twenty-three senior members and five junior members, making a total of twenty-eight members in all. Three papers have been delivered, and one box social held in aid of the funds of the Union. The first paper delivered was by C. Lyle Warke, M.D., on "People I Have Met," being a description of the peculiar illnesses that some people are subject to. The next paper was given by the vice-president, on the convention at Lethbridge, and was the subject of a general and interesting discussion, especially on the condition of the egg market. The third paper was read by the secretary on the rotation of crops, and gave rise to much discussion, especially on the subject of weeds, etc. Amongst the work that the Union did locally there were two matters that are of special importance. An intimation that the mail day was to be changed from Saturday to Friday was received from the Government, and the matter was brought before the local Union. After a great deal of discussion, it was decided that the local postmaster should be informed that the change would not be convenient for this district, and that it would be better for a change to be made from Tuesday (as at present) to Wednesday, instead of from Saturday to Friday. I may say that our resolution was successful, and that the change was in accordance with the resolution sent in by the Union. Another matter that is being taken up is that of a blacksmith. One had been in business for two or three years, but was burnt out about two years ago and never started up again. We are at present advertising in a Calgary paper for one. It is the idea of this Union that they build the shop and run it similarly to that of a co-operative society. I may say in conclusion that there seems to be perhaps fewer members this year, but they make up for that in enthusiasm, much greater interest being taken in the meetings and the attendance keeping up a good average. The box social that was held this month brought in \$60.20 to the funds of the Union.

The following report of a social held by Climax Union No. 451, has been received from B. R. Headley, secretary:—

The social commenced at 9 p.m., by which time there were over one hundred people gathered at the schoolhouse. There was no program prepared further than that the Rev. T. C. Jeffreys gave a short address, followed by a well read paper, prepared by our president, Frank S. James, who was our delegate to the Lethbridge convention. While this was going on, a committee of lady U.F.A. members were cooking a large boiler of oysters at a neighbor's home, and after supper was over several new members were added to the list. Also several hundred rods of wire and a few gates were ordered. At an early hour in the morning the crowd dispersed, each one declaring the U.F.A. was a success socially as well as financially. The wish of the secretary of U.F.A. No. 451 is that it may become an annual event.

J. L. Harding, secretary of Silverleaf Local Union No. 440, reports as follows: Our regular monthly meeting was held on Wednesday, March 11, the attendance

being unusually good, there being a total number of thirty-seven present. We have not done much business lately, but have joined Youngstown District Association and expect to club with them to buy our supplies in the future. We have bought one tank of coal oil this winter, and decided at this meeting to get another, as we get it for 32 cents per gallon by the tank.

The following resolution is published at the request of Carbon Union, No. 378: "Resolved that, hearing the Calgary Board have issued a pamphlet urging all other boards of trade to petition the Government to pass legislation making it compulsory for the defendant in a civil suit to appear in court, and giving the presiding judge power to state how, where and why all debts shall be paid, and in default of payment the defendant would be imprisoned for contempt of court. Also the Canadian Credit Men's Association are trying to get farmers' exemptions lifted so that they, the farmers, can be stripped bare and clean by the machine companies and grafters, knowing that if the above became law the farmers would be at the mercy of the rapacious companies sending their scientific agents, hypnotizing them, securing from the unwary their signature on notes that if not met at maturity and if sued for same and having to appear before court perhaps at a time of the year when harvest is on it would mean ruin not only to the farmer financially but to his innocent wife and family, especially if farmers' exemptions were annulled.

"We, therefore, the Carbon local of the U.F.A., urge upon the executive to take steps necessary to frustrate any attempts to annul and make void any protection the farmer now enjoys."

J. Cuthbert, of Riddellvale, writes:— The farmers of this district met last Saturday to decide whether or not there be a branch of the U.F.A. formed. Enclosed official particulars speak for themselves. The meeting not only grew enthusiastic, but showed a keen, determined business spirit to work along the lines laid down in the U.F.A. by-laws. I hope to increase the membership roll of 43 very considerably by personally canvassing our "absent friends." For this purpose (and general) kindly send me a good supply of whatever printed matter you may deem necessary. The branch shows every sign of turning out a real good one, so I crave your kind assistance in our best endeavors. Membership dues for 37 enclosed, at 50 cents, \$18.50, for which please send official receipt.

Please send me names of lumber firms you recommend, as we have already orders waiting to be placed. Also fencing firms names required. Fullest information on co-operative marketing of eggs required, to be placed before our next meeting. Will fruit supplies be arranged as last season? Particulars will favor. We will be making-up a consignment of flour very soon, and shall be pleased to consider your recommendation. Can you give us a few particulars as to what can be done, by next mail?

Have you copies of the Canada Grain Act and Co-operative Trading Companies Act for distribution, or, if not, would you please state where same can be procured?

Our nearest town, Cereal, is on the C.N.R. line, but we cannot get to know with any degree of certainty if the company is discharging freight at the Calgary end satisfactorily, or if at all. Is it possible to find out at Calgary?

I have had to trouble you at considerable length, but as all my enquiries seem necessary, I trust you will give same your best consideration. As our mail service is only weekly just at present time, may I ask you to be good enough to reply early on receipt. Lumber information especially is urgently

wanted. Money order for \$23.70 duly enclosed.

C. O. Pontius, of Reist, reports the organization of Burns Union No. 616, with twenty-three members. This Union, with other locals, has formed the Youngstown Co-operative Society. The officers elected at the organization of Burns Union were: J. C. Baldwin, president; J. C. Jespersen, vice-president; C. O. Pontius, sec. treas.; board of directors, M. Leonard, A. Ellicott, M. L. Sutton.

The latest report from Benton Union shows six new members, and a total enrollment of twenty-five. The question of further increasing the membership was fully discussed at the last meeting, and likewise the advisability of buying from local dealers, and the conclusion was reached "to treat said dealers white as long as they returned the compliment." Orders were taken for formaldehyde, plow shares and a carload of posts. It was decided to buy trees direct from the nursery, and also to set aside April 1 for a systematic campaign against the gophers. The members considered the advisability of procuring for the locality a pure-bred government bull and a stallion. The Union also extends to neighboring locals a cordial invitation to attend its picnic on May 24.

In making his quarterly report, R. A. Sommerville, secretary of Pleasant View Union No. 541, remarks:—

Since the beginning of 1914 the above Union has taken a new lease of life. The membership has almost doubled, the meetings have been very interesting and the members, new and old, have awakened to the fact that the U.F.A. is more than a name—it is the sure way out of their difficulties. Our president, I. W. Reed, a very energetic and intellectual gentleman, has done much to cause this awakening. He represented our Union at the Lethbridge convention, and when he came back he gave his report in such a manner that the most indifferent were roused to action. His energy he uses not only in the meetings, but at every seasonable opportunity.

We are getting into the habit of buying co-operatively, and in the flour business we are saving almost one dollar per hundred pounds, not to mention various other articles.

The meetings have been made very interesting by debates, songs and five-minute talks by the members. At our last meeting we had a debate with the Sarece local. The subject was, "Resolved, that the farmer gets a fair proportion of the wealth he produces." The judges awarded the decision to the Sarece local, who took the affirmative. At our next meeting the subject for debate is, "Grain growing versus stock farming on 320 acres of land." We held a concert in January, for the purpose of taking up a collection towards defraying the expenses of our delegate to the Lethbridge convention. Fifteen dollars was collected, which sum was very satisfactory.

The members unanimously endorse the resolution of the Berrywater Union No. 198, regarding the Ottawa government's free gift of \$25,000,000 to Mackenzie and Mann.

The offices of secretary and treasurer have been combined. This was done to save labor at the request of both secretary and treasurer.

There are now forty-one members in this local, and we hope still to increase. Altogether the Union has grown beyond the dreams of officers and members.

Rowland McArthur remits fees for 38 male members and seven lady members of New Brigden Union No. 348. This is a very welcome sign of re-awakened life in this locality.

I have just received a letter from D. A. Morrow, reporting the organization of a union of the U.F.A. in Grand Meadow Schoolhouse, on March 7, 1914, but no post office address was given. Any member of the above newly organized union who is a reader of this page, kindly advise the Central Office of the post office address of same.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE, General Secretary.

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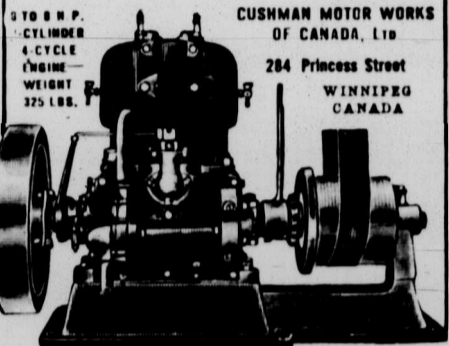
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Saskatchewan

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

OPTIMISTIC PIONEERS

F. W. Green, Esq.,
Grain Growers' Association,
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of yours of 20th ult. and of a generous supply of literature. For these accept my best thanks. You ask for particulars of our district. Our situation is, roughly, from townships 49 to 56, ranges 19 to 25, north of the North Saskatchewan River, i.e. the north-west part of district 11. Our people are a well mixed, intelligent cosmopolitan lot; about 80 per cent. being English speaking. Our difficulties were and are the usual pioneering ones, accentuated by our distance from market and civilization caused by the natural barrier of the river. The C.N.R. (commended to us as an ox team for speed but the C.N.R. for comfort) is slowly working its way into the territory. We have tried the grain raising mode of getting rich quick, with the inevitable result. Mix 1 farming is the fashion now, and every bird and beast that can be turned into currency is being fondly nurtured. The movement has been existent for some three years, but, owing to the fact that we have been so very busy putting things right at Ottawa and Regina we have not had time to look round our own doors. Lately we have realized that if we cultivate our own little corner of the vineyard and prevail upon our neighbor to go and do likewise, we might a little earlier get at the "seats of the mighty" with a club and broom of our own raising. Friends Sales and Tracy, of Lock, have let you know that we have started with a rush. We, like a great many others, have been talking and acting "combination," not knowing that there is some little difference between that and "co-operation." The first step in co-operation should be the co-operation of brains and this we have provided for in forming an executive drawn from every local in the district and naming themselves North-West Sub-District 11. We got right down to business: the first meeting and our second meeting, held January 31, showed a continuance of the essential spirit and more than justified our existence. We are not now the beggars, we have the representative of one of the largest implement companies elating after us to sell us his wares at something more than 35 per cent. less than we have been saying for them heretofore. It was a beautiful sample of scientific salesmanship forced on by the early operation of the Co-operative Associations Act.

We are strong and lusty and going well in hand, and with a full realization of the obstacles of apathy and mistrust one of another, generic of our class, we have to break thru.

Our centre will probably be the new town at Turtleford.

Our ambition is to make this a farming town, free from the sharks and parasites of the usual burg, and to show our friends the enemies that the farmers can and will run their own business.

We are out to take a hand in saving what we shall eat and what we shall drink and wherewithal we shall be clothed and housed and have our freedom in our choice.

JNO. F. BURNS

Mervin, Sask.

A GOOD START

A meeting was held at our school house, on Friday last, for the purpose of forming a branch of the S.G.G.A. We had written Dr. Henry, the official organizer for this district, to come and assist us, but he was unable to do so. However, we had with us J. McCurdy, president of Pleasant Butte Association, who explained the advantages to be derived from the farmers uniting together, and after a little discussion on co-operative principles, we decided to organize

About forty of the farmers were present, and we succeeded in enrolling twenty-seven. We anticipate a considerable increase in our membership at our next meeting.

The following officers were elected: President, E. Hill; vice-president, G. Prentiss; secretary-treasurer, A. B. Fitzmaurice; directors, E. Livingstone, C. Darling, J. D'Armand, E. Loffgren, Wm. Lowe, Wm. K. Bryce.

We arranged to hold our meetings once a month. I enclose herewith \$13.50 fees.

A. B. FITZMAURICE,
Sec., Snake-bite Assoc.

AVONDALE'S ANNUAL

On January 24 the Grain Growers of Avondale met in the Avondale school for the purpose of re-electing officers for the present year. The following were elected: President, A. Currie; vice-president, Geo. Shillington; secretary-treasurer, C. S. Mohr. We also appointed a good board of directors. It was decided we meet every second Friday of each month, and to have a program arranged so as to get the young people more interested. The people of this district are taking a keener interest in our meetings this year, and we hope to increase our membership considerable. Enclosed find \$7.50 fees.

C. S. MOHR,
Sec., Avondale Assoc.

FOR ORGANIZATION WORK

I herewith wish to report the voluntary contributions received to date from locals in District 7, for organization work:—

Tate, \$10; Cymric, \$10; Spy Hill, \$5.75; Tantalón, \$5; Wessels, \$5; Welwyn, \$5; Rocanville, \$5; Bangor, \$5; Gerald, \$5; Semans, \$5; Venn, \$3; Prosperity, \$3; Dubuc, \$2; Hazlecliffe, \$1.50; Total, \$71.25.

H. C. FLEMING,
Sec. for District No. 7.

Re organization.—The above should commend itself as an effective method to all our district directors with their organization committees. It would appear that the people can organize the people, if the people so desire.

F. W. G.

UNFORTUNATE MEMBERS HELPED

Our secretary, W. J. Beaumont, being absent, I have been elected secretary for 1914, and will try and give you some idea of what this branch of the Association is doing. Tho we are not strong in numbers, we are very much alive, and looking forward to the betterment of farming conditions. Early in the year a farmer in the district was totally burned out. We raised in our branch the sum of \$17.50 cash, also got a quantity of provisions and clothing for the unfortunate family. Later, the sum of \$48.00 was raised for another unfortunate who got his foot crushed, necessitating amputation, which meant a long term in the hospital. He also has a large family. In July, Douglas, Springbank and Etonia branches joined forces and held a very successful picnic at Springbank. Each branch was benefited to the amount of \$25.00. We cooperate in buying formaldehyde, machine oil and twine, with great success and benefit to members. The elevator question was discussed at length, but, owing to a misunderstanding concerning the amount of shares which had to be subscribed before we could organize, we failed, but the subject is to be reopened at the next meeting, when we hope to bring it to a successful issue. This branch is also in favor of co-operation, both wholesale and retail, and steps are now being taken to start on a small scale in co-operative buying.

ED. ROBINSON,
Sec. Douglas Association.

RICHLEA UNION ORGANIZED

In reply to yours of the 7th inst I am pleased to state that a meeting for the purpose of organizing a local branch of the G.G.A. was held at the home of E. B. Townrow on the 22nd. Despite the very cold weather prevailing there was a fair and representative attendance. Twenty-six members were enrolled and we are looking forward to doubling that number in the near future. I enclose \$13, Central dues. It was decided to name the branch "Richlea" and the following officers were elected: President, Geo. H. Hall; vice-president, R. P. Holland; secretary-treasurer, F. Edwards; directors, Messrs. H. Williams, D. W. Croll, J. C. Keeler, D. D. McEachern, A. Celler and J. F. Gibbs. The existing feeling augurs well for the future of the Association here. Everyone realizes that it is to organization and co-operation that the agricultural industry must look if it is to assume its rightful place. Prospects are particularly bright for the establishment of a Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. here, promises having been obtained to take up the necessary amount of stock. Co-operation is becoming a by-word here and I feel sure that when its principles become more generally understood we shall find it advantageous to apply it to every phase of our industry.

FRED E. EDWARDS,
Sec'y Richlea G.G.A.

BLACKLEY SUCCEEDS SUTHERLAND

I beg to inform you that the Sutherland Association is defunct, and from its ashes has risen a new Association at Blackley, with officers as follows: President, J. C. Hunter; vice-president, N. J. Anderson; secretary-treasurer, Thos. J. Woolgord; directors, Mrs. N. J. Anderson, Mrs. H. W. Collins, R. Lynus, D. Pitts, J. Paxman, J. Hunter. The district covered is somewhat large, as other school districts beside Blackley are included. We are N.E. from Saskatoon, and partly in the municipality of Cory and partly in that of Aberdeen. We have enrolled one life member—J. C. Hunter—and ten regular members, for which we enclose \$5 fees. Our first meeting since organization was on Monday, but as the night was stormy the attendance was not large. We had a good meeting nevertheless, the chief speaker being W. J. Thompson, president of the Warman Association, who gave us a very interesting address.

THOS. WOOLGORD,
Sec'y Blackley Assn.

MEET AT OFFICERS' HOMES

Enclosed please find \$2 membership fees to date. I also wish to state that we held our first annual meeting at the Runnymede school house, which was presided over by our esteemed president, A. J. Funk, J.P., when the year's business was reviewed. It was unanimously agreed that, taking into consideration the newness of the district and branch, the Association had done exceedingly well. Also that great credit was due to the organizers and others connected. The meeting was followed by a social and dance, but owing to the coldness of the night (40 or 50 below) it was not the success we had anticipated, but that did not dampen the robust spirits of the assembled dancers, who returned home in the early hours of the morning to the jingle of the sleigh bells. We are to hold meetings for the remainder of the winter months every week at the various officers' homes alternately, trusting by so doing we shall be drawing each other into closer unity and toward the work of our branch and the G.G.A. generally.

THOMAS NAPPER,
Sec'y Runnymede Assn.

The district directors are doing excellent work in organizing. Both they and their several committees, together with a great army of willing workers, both men and women, desirous of bringing about a bond of sympathy and practical union in action to carry out the objects set forth in our constitution. Namely, to advance the interests of Grain Growers, by making suggestions to Parliament, and to make such provision as will preserve the oneness of our associate endeavor in franchise exercise. To enhance our means by better and cheaper methods of agricultural production, and cheapen and simplify our methods of labor exchange.

F. W. G.

Have You Made Your Will?

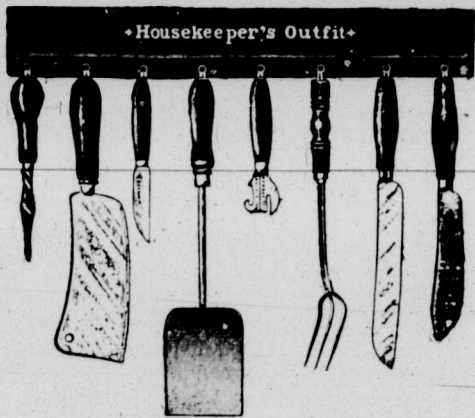
If Not, Your Family is Unprotected—
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Delay in making your will is an injustice to those whom you wish to be taken care of. The courts are full of Will cases where by legal technicality or the absence of a Will, the people who actually inherit property are the last ones that the deceased would want to share in it.

Life Is Very Uncertain

So if you wish to assure those who are nearest and dearest to you of receiving all that you wish them to have, instead of paying \$5.00 to \$10.00 to a lawyer, send 35c for a Bax Legal Will Form, which also includes a sample Will already filled out for your guidance. Make out your Will according to simple instructions and you may be perfectly sure that it will stand every legal test, and cannot be broken under any circumstances.

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Manitoba

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

ANNIVERSARY DAY AT MULVIHILL

March 31 marks the first birthday of the Mulvihill Grain Growers' Association. This branch was organized by Mr. McCuish on March 31, 1913, and then consisted of nineteen members. Thos. Mitchell was elected president and J. A. Campbell secretary. Both these men were in the wrong places. The man with the brain-box being wheré the man with the chatter-box should have been and vice versa. The association did not make much headway until E. B. Lindley appeared upon the scene and began to make things hum. The picnic held in July was unfortunately spoiled by the rain which fell all the afternoon and gave Mr. McKenzie, who tried to speak to us in it, a thorough soaking with Mulvihill rain water. It was not until after the official year that the association really began to leave some foot prints behind. E. B. Lindley was elected president and a better man could not be found. It is owing to his unceasing energies that the association stands in its present position today. It might be interesting to note that the association held during the winter seven box socials and dances and one concert, which realized nearly \$153, which, after expenses were paid, was devoted to the building fund. The dances were all well attended. On an average fifty were present. We have now ninety-six members and if we still go ahead as at present our second birthday will find us very soundly fixed.

THOS. MITCHELL, Sec.

MR. CROSSMAN AT OAKNER

The Pope organization of Grain Growers held a meeting on April 3, in Scotia schoolhouse. There was a large attendance. C. G. Crossman gave a talk for an hour and a half and exposed many of the quirks practiced on the farmers by the outside world. The speech was greatly enjoyed, and must have been convincing, for many names were added to the membership list. We think the Pope organization will be a great success. Many enquiries were asked regarding prices of the different commodities handled by the Association. The prices given were eye openers to many.

A. J. I. ANGUS, Sec.-Treas.
Oakner, Man.

ORGANIZATION MEETING AT AMARANTH

A meeting of the farmers in this locality was held on April 4 to consider the advisability of organizing a branch

of the Grain Growers' Association. Thos. Robinson was elected chairman, after which President Henders, of the Provincial Association, delivered an address on "The Grain Growers' Association and what it stands for." A resolution was then unanimously passed deciding to organize and the following officers were duly elected: President, Geo. Parket; vice-president, John B. Thompson; secretary-treasurer, Thos. Robinson; directors, Swan Fred Bjornson, W. Henderson, John Bury, Harry Mayor, Clifford Henders, Jas. Burnie. Twenty farmers were present, every one of whom joined the association. The meeting was most enthusiastic thruout and all went away possessed of the desire to increase the membership to at least forty within the next month. A meeting was called for Saturday, April 18, at which plans for strengthening and developing the Grain Growers' movement are to be considered. This was a most enthusiastic meeting and we look for great things of the Amaranth district.

SHOAL LAKE PICNIC JULY 8

Wednesday, July 8 has been chosen as the date of the Grain Growers' picnic at Shoal Lake, Man. Shoal Lake picnic is always one of the big events of the summer, and the date is being announced early to avoid clashing with other picnics.

ANOTHER NEW ASSOCIATION

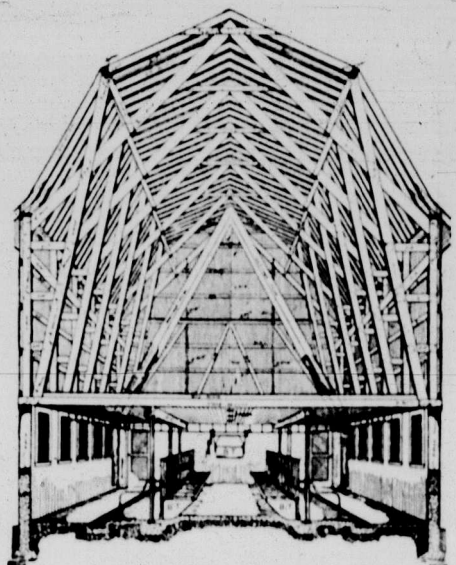
At a meeting of the Erinview-Loch Monar Grain Growers' Association it was decided to become affiliated to the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. James A. Gordon has been elected president; F. Kreuzer, vice president, and H. R. Overton, secretary treasurer, together with three directors. The association has been conducting meetings every week thruout the winter. Many items of interest to the farmers and ranchers have been discussed and subjects of such a high order as "Direct Legislation," "Agricultural Credit," "Tariff," "Co-operation" and "Municipal Affairs" have received attention and have been discussed with much earnestness. Everything seems to point to a desire for co-operation and progression. The meetings have all been held at the homes of the various farmers and afterwards dancing and cards have been the order.

The ladies of the district have been taking a keen interest in everything connected with the Association and have on several occasions taken part in the debates.



UNIQUE MEETING AT BAGOT

On March 13 the pupils of Bagot school district and three adjoining school districts gathered at Bagot for the purpose of hearing an address on "Canadian Citizenship," by R. C. Henders, president Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. The address was of an inspirational character and was greatly appreciated. Refreshments were served to the children at the close of the meeting. In the evening Mr. Henders addressed the Bagot Grain Growers on some phases of the Grain Growers' movement. At the close of the evening meeting the ladies served luncheon. The above picture shows the school children and some of the parents at the afternoon meeting.



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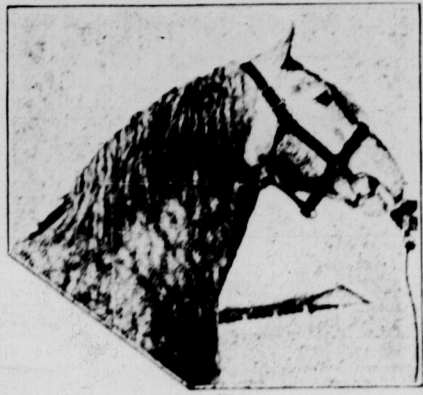
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GLENALMOND STOCK FARM C. F. LYALL, STROME, ALTA.

Alfalfa Growing in the West

The following extracts are taken from an address delivered by W. H. Fairfield, superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Lethbridge, before the annual meeting of the Canada Irrigation association.

Mr. Fairfield, who was one of the first farmers in Southern Alberta to recognize the value and adaptability of the irrigated lands of Southern Alberta, for successfully growing this valuable legume, has always persistently advocated the growing and feeding of alfalfa to live stock.

Alfalfa growing and irrigation, says Mr. Fairfield, go hand in hand, and the success of one of the largest irrigation projects in the States is largely due to the luxurious growth of alfalfa, when water is applied, and if the plant did not thrive as it does, the possibilities of the project referred to would have been seriously curtailed.

Dealing with the origin of the plant and pointing out that it was grown along the shores of the Mediterranean, many centuries before the Christian era, the speaker traced its growth to Mexico and South America, thence north to California and east to Utah, and from there to the Atlantic.

He also referred to its culture in every province in Canada, under widely divergent conditions, and quotes Professor Bedford, the deputy minister of agriculture for Manitoba, who states that in Manitoba, it is now possible to find fields of from 10 to 30 acres in extent, planted at an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,500 feet, all of which fields are doing well.

In Saskatchewan, where, as the speaker points out, alfalfa was unknown previous to 1904, it may now be found from Prince Albert on the north to the international boundary, and in that province the local government are seeking to give an impetus to its growth, by offering prizes aggregating \$6,000 for the best 10-acre fields, to be judged in 1914.

But it is in Alberta, Mr. Fairfield states, that alfalfa is most generally grown.

The southern part of the province has long passed the initial stage, and around Lethbridge alone there are some thousands of acres seeded down, while in the northern part it is also very successful, especially where Grimm and Turkestan varieties of seed are used, and where the soil is inoculated, either by culture, or by old soil in which alfalfa has been grown.

The majority of failures in Northern Alberta have been due to using unacclimated seed or non-inoculation of the field or plot.

Where it will be always grown with the greatest profit, will, I believe, says Mr. Fairfield, be in the irrigated districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Here it is destined to become the leading factor in our crop rotations. It will not only produce more pounds of the most desirable food for all kinds of growing stock and milch cows, but it adds nitrogen and humus to the soil, enriching it in these essentials to a wonderful degree. A ton of well cured alfalfa hay has about the same feeding value as a ton of bran. The high regard that dairymen have for this hay is so well known that it scarcely needs mentioning, for feeding and fattening cattle and sheep it has few peers. In a lamb feeding test at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm a year ago we found that we obtained about twenty dollars a ton for the alfalfa hay fed. In a similar experiment carried on with lambs this past winter we obtained nearly as much.

As a pasture for pigs it is hard to equal. Brood sows relish the hay in the winter time. As a poultry feed it commands a high price when chopped and ground into meal.

Alfalfa will grow on dry land, but the tonnage is increased so materially by irrigation, that we look upon it as essentially an irrigated crop, and even if water is not applied when it should be, it will not suffer materially, as it is more capable of resisting drouth than the majority of grasses and grain crops, especially during the hottest months of the year, which are usually the driest.

Alfalfa is going to play a very important part in crop rotations in the future, and whereas in most countries leguminous crops are only grown at cer-

tain intervals to enrich the land, and make it more profitable to raise other crops, in the case of alfalfa, it is destined to become the main crop on irrigated lands.

I believe, says Mr. Fairfield, that in a short time 60 to 70 per cent. of the land around Lethbridge will be seeded down to Alfalfa. In support of this statement I might say that on the Lethbridge Experimental Farm last year we had potatoes planted on alfalfa sod that yielded 75 bushels per acre, and spring wheat that followed the potato crop yielded 59 bushels to the acre. It will be possible to double our yields of sugar beets. In fact alfalfa is going to be the basis, directly and indirectly, on which the development and wealth of the irrigated sections of Southern Alberta are going to be built, and, of course, the same is true of southern Saskatchewan.

The weed problem, which is such a serious menace just now in this district, and which is causing the farmers so much inconvenience, becomes insignificant when alfalfa appears, for the growing of this crop on irrigated land is a panacea for all such troubles, as none of the ordinary weeds can live in an alfalfa field that is being cut twice or thrice during the growing season. In regard to the yield of alfalfa that we get here, I may say that on the experimental station farm we have, during the last five years since the farm was established, averaged between five and six tons per acre of field cured hay each season on land that has been carefully irrigated. We cut either two or three times each year. There is not much difference in the total yield between the two or the three cuttings. If, however, the hay is cut three times instead of twice a little better quality for cows and sheep is obtained. It is less apt to be woody and is more palatable. The usual practice is to irrigate for each cutting, that is just after the hay is taken off. Fall irrigation, just before the water is turned out of the ditch, has been found to be particularly advantageous, for with it it is generally possible to make the first crop without applying any water.

Regarding the curing of alfalfa—a little difficulty is sometimes experienced with the first cutting, as this cutting generally takes place in the rainy season, but as the plant continues to be grown silos will in all probability be used for storing this crop.

And with a large increase in acreage there must naturally be a large increase in live stock in order to consume it.

Probably the best breeding stock will be kept on the irrigated farms, and in winter these will be supplemented by range stock.

In conclusion Mr. Fairfield points out that as irrigation means intensive farming, and intensive farming means heavier yields, the irrigated lands of Southern Alberta should be able to maintain per acre, more head of live stock than any other part of the province, where there are not the advantages of irrigation, and will eventually become the heaviest feeding grounds in Western Canada.

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS IN B.C. ORGANIZE

Another Ayrshire Club has been organized, which makes five such clubs now in Canada. This time it is the Ayrshire breeders in British Columbia that have organized, and from what is known of the Ayrshire breeders they are a wide-awake, energetic lot of men from whom good reports may be expected.

Where such clubs have been organized for any length of time there has been a marked progress made and increased interest in the high-class cattle. Several such clubs, it is expected, will be organized in Eastern Canada and the Middle West during the coming year.

The club just organized in British Columbia has a membership of about thirty-five, with the following officers: Hon. president, A. C. Wells, Sardis, B.C.; president, S. H. Shannon, Cloverdale, B.C.; vice-president, E. A. Wells, Sardis, B.C.; secretary-treasurer, Joseph Thompson, Chilliwack, B.C.; hon. director, W. T. MacDonald, Victoria, B.C.; directors, G. Mutter, Duncan; T. Cun-



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The big, easy-keeping kind that weigh and pay. Early spring pigs for sale, \$8.00 each, \$15.00 a pair, \$21.00 a trio (not related). Eggs for hatching, from Pure-bred Turkeys, Ducks, Chickens, etc. If you want first-class stock, send me your order. I will treat you RIGHT.—Mrs. Maggie Rieff, St. Peter, Minnesota, U.S.A.

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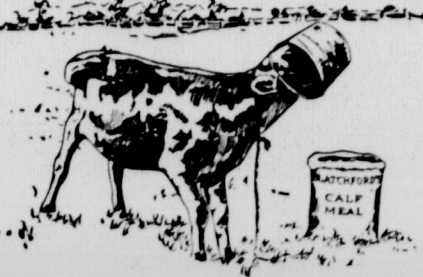
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ningham, Nanaimo; Geo. Sangster, Victoria; S. P. Chaplin, Agassiz; H. W. Vanderhoof, Huntingdon; J. J. Campbell, Nelson; N. C. Calder, Revelstoke; J. A. Pringle, Cranbrook, all of B.C.

SASKATCHEWAN HORSE BREEDERS

At the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association held during the Winter Fair week at Regina, quite a lively discussion took place over the action of the Dominion Government placing pure bred male animals in the lesser settled districts of the province. Dr. Creamer, of Qu'Appelle, the western representative of the Dominion Live Stock Commission, addressed the meeting and outlined the scheme by which the Dominion Government provides the farmers with males of quality and breeding merely as a loan. Among other things he mentioned it was necessary to form an association of fifteen men to have a stallion, and that association would have to pay the insurance on such stallion. To obtain a bull, boar or ram, an association of ten farmers was necessary and the animals were not to be used for show purposes, but were to build up the quality of the stock in the districts in which they were placed.

The discussion that followed Dr. Creamer's address was, on the whole, adverse to the scheme, and quite a number of caustic remarks were passed regarding the prices which the government proposed to pay for the animals. Several of Saskatchewan's prominent breeders spoke rather strongly in disparagement of the plan, and the general feeling of the meeting was that animals obtained for nothing would not be well looked after and in a year or so would be worse than useless.

Dean Rutherford, of the College of Agriculture, also addressed the meeting on draught horse breeding, and in the course of a highly instructive address pointed out to his hearers that if they would breed good draught horses they must have a good idea of the type needed to produce such animals.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, R. H. Taber, Condie; vice-president, Hugh Gilmore, Pasqua; secretary-treasurer, J. C. Smith; directors, Alex. Mutch, W. H. Bryce, R. E. Drennan, E. Pootmans and R. Hammill.

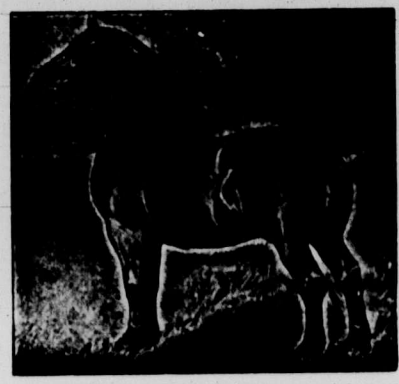
SASKATCHEWAN SWINE BREEDERS

At a meeting of the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association, held at Regina, during fair week, the following officers were elected for 1914: President, F. T. Skinner, Indian Head; vice-president, F. V. Tomecko, Lipton; secretary-treasurer, J. C. Smith; directors, W. H. Mortson, Fairlight; B. F. Hartley, Maple Creek, and A. L. Davidson, Watrous.

At this meeting a very interesting address was delivered by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, on "Where and How Shall Saskatchewan Market Its Hogs," and quite a lively discussion took place at the close of Mr. Motherwell's address. The plan suggested by Mr. Motherwell was a co-operative one, which will look to the advantage of both the purchaser and the consumer. Co-operative abattoirs, Mr. Motherwell said, was the effective solution—in his opinion. These abattoirs should not be owned by any private individual but should belong to either the farmers or the government, and he strongly advised that the farmer should be the man to operate such a co-operative plan for abattoirs. The meeting discussed the question very fully and finally a resolution was passed calling for abattoirs and cold storage chambers for the convenience of the stockmen and the protection of the public in the supplying of good, clean, healthy meat for consumption. The resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, that the Swine Breeders' Association recommends that on the request of any district the Provincial Government take steps to provide for the erection of abattoirs in co-operation with the residents therein, and with cold storage in connection, under government regulations for the following reasons: (1) To provide facilities at a

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

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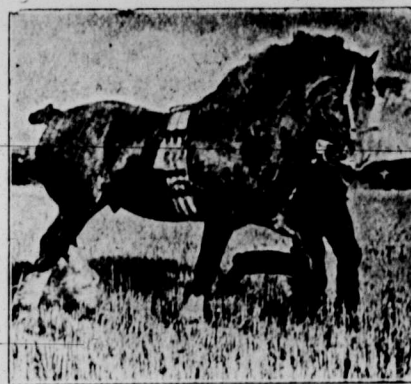
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J. C. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta.

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

Fifty-five Head of Shorthorns—Have a few young bulls and females for sale; all sired by imported bulls, and good individuals.

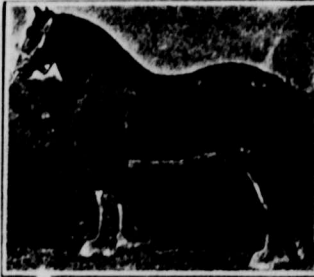
Five Imported Bulls—Which have just landed, and two of the lot are top show ones. To anyone in want of a first-class bull to head their herd, you will find nothing better in the country for sale.

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THAT'S JUST WHAT YOU WILL DO IF YOU BUY A cheaper or inferior separator simply because its first price is a little less than that of the De Laval.

WHEN A PRUDENT MAN BUYS A CREAM SEPARATOR he knows that what he is really paying for is not just so much iron, steel, brass and tin, whether it is called a separator or not.

WHAT HE WANTS IS A MACHINE to perform a certain service, and he must be sure of the machine doing the work for which it is intended as thoroughly and with as little effort and care as possible on his part.

THOUSANDS OF BABCOCK AND other tests have proved that the De Laval skims closer than any other cream separator under any conditions and particularly under the harder conditions always experienced at times.



JUST THINK WHAT a loss of as little as 10 cents worth of cream at each skimming means to you in a year—twice a day for 365 days—over \$70.00, and with as many as ten cows the cream losses alone from an

inferior separator usually amount to more than this.

CREAMERYMEN, WHO ARE DEPENDENT ON THEIR separators for business success, have long since found out the difference between De Laval and other separators, with the result that De Laval factory separators are almost universally used the world over today.

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS ARE IDENTICAL IN ALL SIZES, for one cow or a thousand, and the differences between separators are just the same with the smallest machine and the largest. They mean as much relatively to the little as the big user.

THEN THERE IS A SAVING IN LABOR BECAUSE OF THE EASIER running and greater capacity of the De Laval over other machines and the less care required in cleaning and adjustment, worth at least ten cents a day.

AND THERE IS THE INDISPUTABLE FACT THAT A DE LAVAL machine lasts from ten to twenty years as against an average of from two to five years in the case of other separators, or five times the average life of competitive machines.

THESE ARE THE REASONS WHY DE LAVAL SEPARATORS ARE cheapest, as well as best, why thousands of other machines are yearly being replaced with De Laval and why their use is rapidly becoming as universal on the farm as in the creamery.

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reasonable charge for farmers who wish to have their stock slaughtered and kept in cold storage until they can be disposed of to their satisfaction. (2) To provide a source of supply for the establishment of independent butcher shops, and (3) To see that nothing but pure, healthy meat reaches the consumer."

CULTIVATING THE SEED FARM By W. H. English, Harding, Man.

To understand the nature of his soil, and then know how to treat it to get best results, is necessary to the man who attempts to grow the very best class of seed. How often have we seen what was called first-class soil prepared as we thought in the very best way for the production of good seed, and yet spoiled by the methods followed during the seeding and the harvesting of that crop. I have studied and experimented for years with the different methods of growing high-class seed, and have come to the conclusion that in order to obtain the best results there are two main essentials: high-class soil and high-class seed. I wish to emphasize the fact that one method of cultivation on one class of soil may give entirely different results on another soil. I will endeavor to outline how we have handled our land, which is a heavy clay, when we want to grow high-class seed.

In the case of new land we first broke it early in May, as thin as possible, making sure that every part of it was cut clean and well turned over. We always kept the roller in the field and rolled the breaking as we plowed; this method was followed in order that before the sod had time to dry out it was pressed down flat and would start to rot at once. We could also start back-setting much earlier, and if rain came, as it usually does in this season of the year, the sod rotted very quickly. We made it a point to have our plows sharp and clean so that when we went to backset our summer-fallow our plows would clean. Good plowing is positively essential, and in order to have good plowing the plow must clean. We always backset our land about two and a half inches deeper than the breaking; this gives us enough soil to make a first-class seed bed, if it is properly handled afterwards. We always harrow each day's back-setting every night before leaving the field. This packs it down and prevents the moisture from evaporating as it does when the soil is left in the rough state. Harrowing also breaks up any tough pieces of sod that otherwise would grow the following spring. Any additional pulverizing which can be done at this time of year aids greatly in having the crop mature early the following year, and early ripening is a very essential feature in seed grain. My experience has been that land cultivated early in the season will produce grain that is more resistant to rust and frost, and will stand up better than grain on land worked up late in the season. This land should be harrowed again before it freezes up so that all weeds will be turned up where the frost can destroy them. Two strokes of the harrow on the land before it is seeded in the spring will also kill many weeds and will serve to conserve an appreciable amount of moisture.

Thoroughly Ripe Seed

The only seed to use is the very best. It pays to sow no other. Use the fanning mill freely; put on plenty of wind and you will get the plump, heavy kernels so necessary to produce good strong plants. This is a great insurance against bad weather conditions in the growing season. Seed should always be selected from that part of the growing crop that has been thoroughly ripened before being cut. Right here is where many farmers make a big mistake, in taking seed from a crop that is not fully ripened. By actual experience I have proven that seed wheat taken from a crop that was not fully matured produces a crop that matures from five to seven days later than does a crop produced from seed selected from a fully matured crop. Each of these points, if observed, will tend to improve the class of seed grain harvested.

Value of Fertilizer

The problem before the majority of our farmers is: How are we going to grow this class of seed on our dirty and worn out farms? The answer is simply this: We must take our coats off and get to work; we must see that every branch of the farm work is done in an up-to-date and thorough manner; we must see that our plowing is



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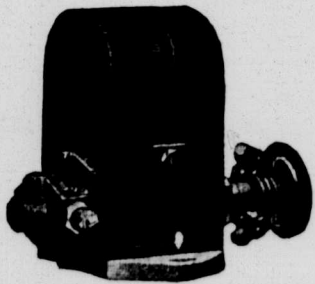
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done straighter and deeper, that our fields are harrowed more thoroughly and we must get all our old rotted manure out on the land. We need to make provision for supplying our land with much more of this fertilizer; our lands need it and need it badly. There is no fertilizer that will meet the conditions of our soil like well rotted barn-yard manure, and in this country there are thousands of tons of this good fertilizer wasting around the yards and buildings. If applied properly, barnyard manure will increase the producing power of the land 30 per cent. The wheat will be plumper and of a good, rich, amber color. It will compare favorably with wheat grown in any other part of the world. The old cry is past that our land in Manitoba does not need manure. Just try for yourselves and see if it does not pay you well for your labor. In my experience it has paid well. We have been growing high-class seed of all kinds for some years, and we spare no pains in preparing the seed-bed for that grain, whether it be wheat, oats, barley, peas, flax, alfalfa, sugar beets, turnips or potatoes. All these crops do best on well cultivated land with a liberal allowance of well rotted manure, but remember that for wheat the ground must be prepared the summer before, as wheat in this province has proven much more profitable when grown on summer-fallow than on other land.

The Summer-fallow

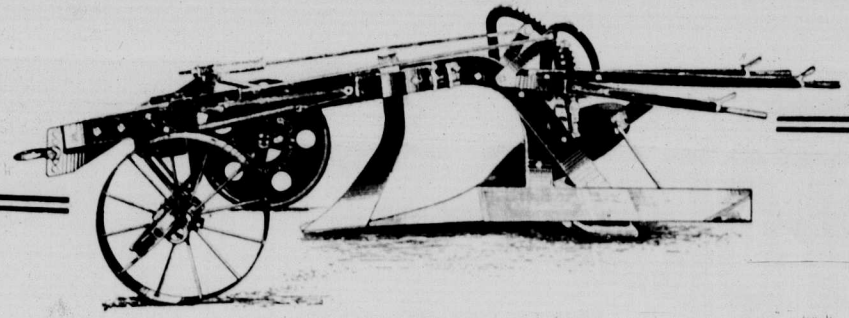
In summer-fallowing land intended for growing good seed, it should be manured before plowing in order that the manure may be well incorporated with the soil, and the plowing should not be done later than the first week in June. If properly done, I prefer the one-plowing system of summer-fallow. If plowed to a depth of seven inches, this will give you a large place to hold moisture, and if properly packed and harrowed down will furnish an excellent seed-bed. We use the small packer on each of our gang-plows, and I believe that no plow should go into the field without this packer attachment; it does its work so completely. It closes up every opening in the soil and leaves the land firm and compact. In addition to this the harrow is kept busy at different times, and this is one of our farm implements that is not used half enough. Where a packer is not available, a splendid substitute is the liberal use of the harrow. I believe that there is no one implement that is of so much importance in the summer-fallow as the harrow. Summer-fallow land that is intended for wheat the following season should not be plowed twice, for the following reasons, viz.: The second plowing always holds the land loose; the crop is later in ripening, and is much more likely to lie down. If rust and frost come they are sure to catch the crop that is sown on second plowing. If I wished to plow land twice to kill more weeds, I would plow first in the fall and then again the first of June the year I was summer-fallowing. If deeper surface-cultivation is needed than is given by harrowing, we use the large duck-foot cultivator, which does its work well.

How to Sow

The same kind of cultivation as outlined for wheat will do for oats, barley and alfalfa. The amounts of seed we sow per acre are: Wheat, seven pecks; oats, ten pecks; barley, nine pecks; alfalfa, fifteen pounds. I have obtained the best results by sowing wheat at two and one-half inches deep, oats three inches and barley two inches, sown with a double disc drill. By this method of cultivation and treatment a crop of wheat on summer-fallow on my own farm averaged forty-one bushels per acre last summer.

CO-OPERATIVE PACKING HOUSE FOR SASKATCHEWAN

A movement which promises to mark an epoch in the agricultural development of Saskatchewan was launched in Saskatoon on Tuesday, March 17, when a convention of nearly five hundred representative delegates decided almost unanimously upon the organization of an association for the betterment of marketing conditions as regards live stock, and the formation later of a company to be known as the Saskatchewan Co-operative Packing and Cold Storage Company. This company will, it is proposed, undertake the establishment, with the assistance of the Provincial Government, of a packing and cold storage plant, to be located at some point which



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This plow has features specially devised for its class of work. Strength is built into every casting and piece of steel—really more strength than will ordinarily be necessary, but it's there when wanted. Extra clearance is provided between the point and beam so the Cockshutt will work in land that would clog and stick other plows. Furrow wheel is staggered, giving even greater clearance. Long, powerful levers make operating

easy. No heavy lifting or straining with handles.

The bottom picture shows the Cockshutt at actual work. It has given excellent service in heavier scrub than this. Stop and figure what it would cost to clear that land in any other way. If you have scrub to break, the Cockshutt, with its extra clearance, is the plow for you. Ask our Agent for further particulars, or write our nearest Branch Office.

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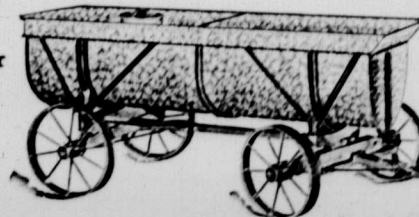
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will work easier, last longer, pump faster, cost less, than any other pump made. If your well is over 40 feet, try one of our high class iron pumps, with either ratchet or plain handle. All our iron pumps are fitted with galvanized iron pipe and rods,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

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will best serve the central and northern portions of the Province, which are vitally interested. Steps are also being taken to include the southern sections in order to bring stronger influence to bear upon the Provincial Government.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, the minister of agriculture, and his deputy, A. F. Mantle, were both present at the convention, and the remarks of the minister indicated that a sound and feasible scheme would be recommended to the favorable consideration of his colleagues. The basis for assistance suggested along the lines adopted in connection with the co-operative elevator scheme, insofar as can be applied in connection with this proposition.

Dean Rutherford opened the discussion, and took up the subject of a live stock market on broad, economic lines. He reviewed what had been accomplished by the grain growers and the dairymen thru organization, with the assistance of the Provincial Government. He gave instances of what the stock grower got for his efforts as compared with the sale of the meat on the retail market, and submitted arguments in favor of co-operative marketing.

Mr. Mantle followed with interesting references to the splendid results gained thru the co-operative principle in the packing plants of Denmark. He referred to what had been done in solving the grain marketing problem, and with regard to the marketing of dairy products; now was being considered another most important phase of the marketing problem. The speaker said that it remained to be seen whether it would be advisable to follow either of the two systems which had proven so successful, or whether the solution would have to take another phase.

Live Stock Men Favorable

Following Mr. Mantle there was a general discussion, during which Mr. Skinner, of Indian Head, presented a resolution passed by the live stock men recently at Regina, in favor of government assistance for abattoirs and packing plants. H. W. Lindsey, of Melville, drew some striking comparisons of the prices paid to "Mr. Swift," in the retail store, and the price of nine cents a pound paid for the hog.

Wil. James Thompson, of Saskatoon, director of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, gave a carefully prepared address in which he strongly advocated the establishment of a co-operative public abattoir, packing house and cold storage system for Saskatchewan. After speaking of the way in which the livestock men had been exploited by the big packers, he quoted statistics to show that large quantities of live cattle, sheep and hogs were being sent to the United States from Canada and re-imported as packinghouse products, and pointed out the advantages which would accrue to the people of Saskatchewan generally by establishing plants in that Province.

Government Assistance

Discussing the question of organization and financing, Mr. Thompson said:

From the viewpoint of the Government, an executive body of men must be called upon to get the initial stages of organization developed to a point where experienced men can be left in charge to run the system, so as to inspire the confidence of the people and the Government in giving financial and commercial support. The starting of a plant big enough, yet capable of easy and economical enlargement, should be considered on the basis of establishing the smallest unit of building and equipment necessary to produce to advantage all the primary food products, as well as the secondary waste products that can be processed within the plant and sold profitably for local domestic and export trade.

The financial features, in view of the principle of Government assistance and co-operative control being called for, will require careful investigation. As the agricultural development of the Prairie West seems to be a matter of increasing vital concern both to the Provincial and Dominion Governments, it would seem only reasonable that both these branches of government should co-operate with the people as a whole in the financial development of such a

scheme to a successful and permanent point of operation.

If the people should subscribe, say, 15 per cent. of the bonded capital required, the Provincial Government 45 per cent. and the Dominion Government the other 40 per cent., then both Governments might guarantee in addition a proportionate amount of the total interest on the bonds necessary for the total capitalization. From the net earnings of the yearly operations a sinking fund would be set aside to pay back the proportionate share of the capital, as well as the total interest guaranteed by the respective branches of Government. To further facilitate the payment for the bonds for which the people as a whole subscribed, shippers of livestock could be allowed to purchase same in exchange for shipments of livestock. Retail merchants should be encouraged to subscribe for the bonds. In any case the farmers should ultimately control the majority of the bonded capital, and as soon as feasible shippers of livestock, whether bondholders or not, as well as wholesale purchasers of the company's products who are bondholders might be permitted to share in the yearly profits on a co-operative basis.

The Resolution

Murdo Cameron, of Floral, brought in a motion for the organization of a farmers' co-operative marketing association, to bring the producer and consumer closer together, and he was seconded by Mr. Tracey, of Mervin. Following the motion, a number took part in a general discussion, and the resolution was adopted in the following terms:

"Be it resolved that we, the farmers, live stock men, etc., of Northern and Central Saskatchewan, in convention assembled, do most heartily endorse the efforts being made with a view to establishing an abattoir, cold storage and packing plant or plants, which will give a local market for the rapidly expanding live stock interests of the Province; and be it further resolved that the Provincial Government, thru the minister of agriculture, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, be urged to extend financial aid for the furtherance of this object. This assistance as far as is compatible with the organization of a packing plant, to follow the plan as adopted in connection with the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company."

Further resolutions set forth the name of the company, and expressed the opinion of the meeting that one plant should be established, to be followed by others when business conditions warranted.

Directors Appointed

On resolution it was decided to appoint one director from each constituency in the territory represented at the meeting, with the added clause providing for the inclusion of other constituencies on the same basis. The directors elected were:—Lloydminster, Jas. Almond, Greenwood; Battleford, W. H. Dodds, Cut Knife; North Battleford, Chas. Davis, North Battleford; Tramping Lake, R. E. Everest, Scott; Kerrobert, A. M. Carlisle, Kerrobert; Kindersley, M. S. Murchison, Kindersley; Rosetown, E. W. Henry, Milden; Biggar, F. S. Squirrel, Biggar; Eagle Creek, J. S. Dougan, Asquith; Redberry, A. L. Nutting, Radisson; Prince Albert, W. H. S. Gange, Prince Albert; Rosthern, David Venn, Wakaw; Saskatoon County, Murdo Cameron, Floral; Hanley, J. Ames, Hanley; Quill Plains, D. F. Bray, Foam Lake; Humboldt, I. A. Hauser, Humboldt; Vonda, R. H. Sanderson, Elstow; Kinistino, to be elected; Melfort, T. R. Granger, Melfort; Last Mountain, C. O. A. Travis, Govan; Wadena, F. Atkinson, Paseweg; Touchwood, J. M. Parker, Kelliher; Yorkton, John Pollock, Yorkton; Salteoats, W. F. Goulden, Salteoats; Canora, Ed. L. Hayes, Canora; Shellbrook, E. S. Clinch, Shellbrook; Pleasant Hills, Fred Clarkson, Melville; Saskatoon City, Hon. W. C. Sutherland and J. O. Hettle, Saskatoon; Arm River; Athabasca, J. Nolin; Cumberland, Mr. Hall.

The directors selected Hon. W. C. Sutherland as president, and Fred Clarkson as vice-president, with an executive of seven additional members, Messrs. Almond, Murchison, Gange, Bray, Ames, Hettle, and Hayes.

Section fire-pot showing of steel pl which sa lton in



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27 App



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Section of fire-pot showing ribs of steel plate which save 1 ton in 7.

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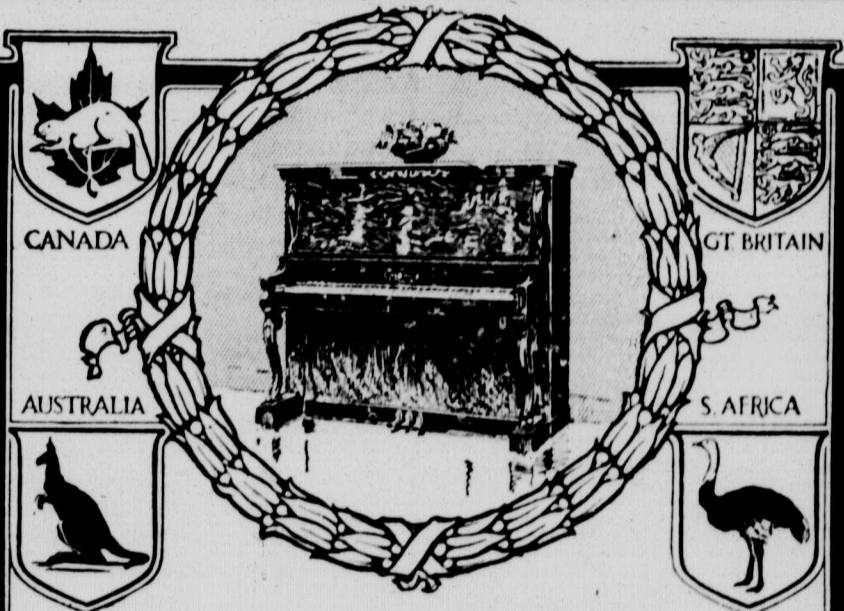
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Kindly insert the following for ten weeks more. Sincerely,
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HOLSTEINS—REGISTERED STOCK, BOTH Sexes. Grade yearling heifers. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 14-10

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BUFF WYANDOTTES—THE LARGEST and most select flock in Western Canada. Eggs, \$3 per setting. Write for mating list. W. Fyfe, North Battleford. 14-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES ARE BIG, GOOD layers, everlasting rustlers. Eggs, \$1 dozen. Wilson Ransom, Whitewater, Man. 13-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, BAR- red Plymouth Rocks, \$1.00 setting. Special matings; \$2 and \$3. J. Stanley, Carnduff, Sask. 14-6

BRED TO LAY—WHITE WYANDOTTES, Regal strain, eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$2.75 per 30. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 14-4

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FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50 per 15. D. Suter, Juniata, Sask. 13-4

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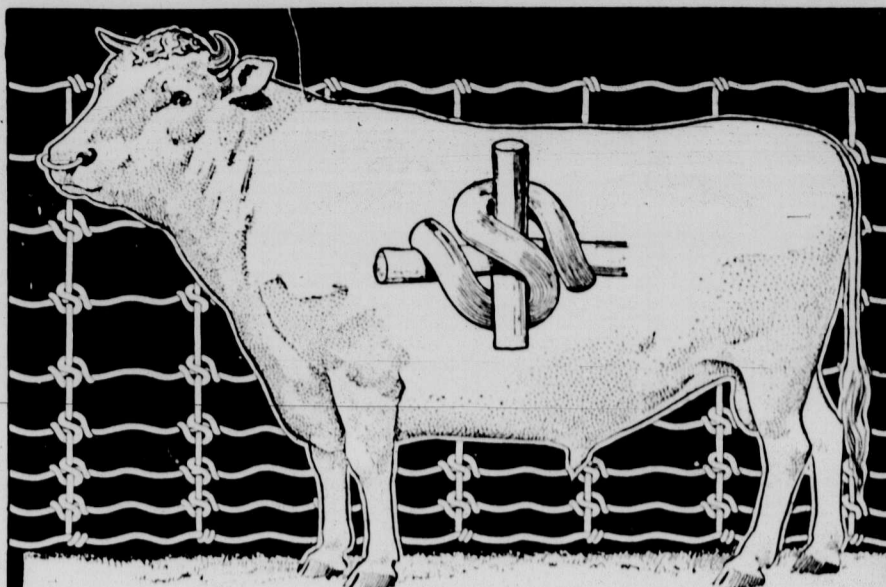
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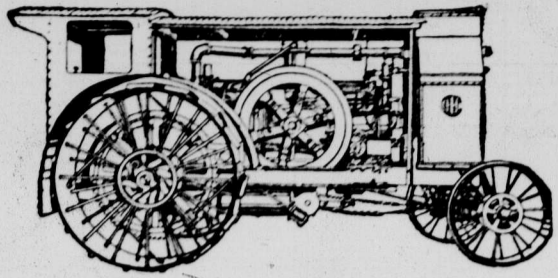
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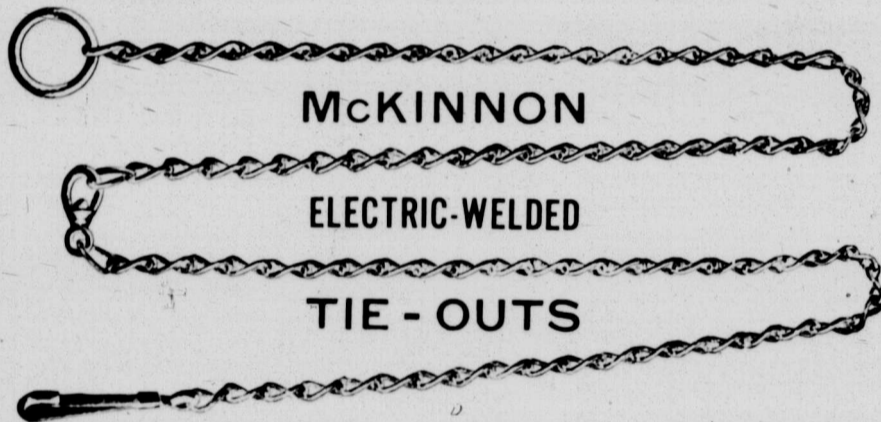
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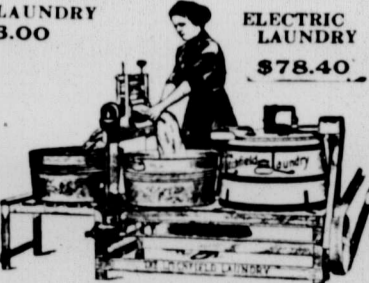
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HOW TO MAKE A HOT-BED

A good hot-bed is a very handy thing on the farm, and it does not take a great deal of time or trouble to make one, and when it is made, if the farmer himself has too much to do at the time the hot-bed is mostly in use (and he generally has), he can hand it over to one of his boys and teach him how to propagate vegetable plants from seed for planting outside as soon as weather conditions will allow same to be done.

The hot-bed, if possible, should be made on the south side of a good wind-break, and care should be taken to select a spot where the drainage is good.

Dig a pit about three feet deep, eight to ten feet wide, and any length which may be desired. Board up the sides to about a foot or sixteen inches on the north side, and four to eight inches on the south side. This gives a slope from north to south so that the hot-bed gets all the sunshine possible.

The sash when in place should not be nearer the young plants than three inches, or the heat from the sun will blister the tender leaves. Fill the pit up to about four or five inches from the top with well rotted stable manure, and thoroughly wet the manure either before or after you put it into the pit, so as to start fermentation and produce heat. Tramp the manure firmly, leaving the top as level as possible, and over this put three to five inches of good rich black loam, put the sash on, and leave it thus for three or four days.

During the first three or four days the temperature will probably rise to 100 F. or over, and it is best to wait till it drops to around 85 or a little less, then you can sow the seed either in the soil in the hot-bed, or, if you prefer it, in boxes two feet by eighteen inches, by three to four inches deep, with sanded bottom for drainage. These boxes are handier to move about, and the young plants can be more readily and more easily removed to a cold frame, if you happen to have one, to harden them off.

Before filling these boxes with soil it may be mentioned that it is a good plan to put a layer of small stones, or pieces of broken flower pots or tile, about 3/4 of an inch deep, in the bottom of the box to ensure plenty of drainage. The sash of the hot-bed should be opened a little every day, so that the young plants receive a plentiful supply of fresh air, and should be closed at nights, with a good thickness of burlap or matting thrown over the glass if the frosts have not yet gone.

A cold frame can be made in the same way as the hot-bed, only no manure is placed in it. This frame is handy, as we said before, to harden the plants off before planting them out in the garden.

HORSE BREEDERS' ANNUAL

The Manitoba Horse Breeders' meeting was held at Brandon, during Winter Fair week. Dr. Bell, the secretary, read the financial statement which showed balance on hand of \$309.83. This meeting also took up the question of the Dominion Government purchasing pure-bred males and a resolution was passed that in the opinion of the Association the Government should purchase in the province, whenever possible, the pure-bred stallions for distribution in such province, and that these stallions should only be distributed in districts where there are no pure bred sires now available. Another resolution was passed endorsing the passing of the Stallion Enrollment Act.

Some discussion took place on the question of holding the annual meeting of the Association at some other time than during the Fair week and the matter was finally left to be settled by the executive. John Graham, of Carberry, reported to the meeting on the steps which he had taken to secure better representation for the West on the National Live Stock Board.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. McKirdy, Napinka, Man.; vice-president, Jos. E. Washington, Ninga, Man.; directors—Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; Jno. Graham, Carberry; A. C. McPhail.

Brandon; John Wishart, Portage la Prairie.

Jno. Wishart was appointed a representative on the Winnipeg Fair Board, and Wm. McKirdy on the Brandon Fair Board.

News from Ottawa

Senator Jones' Pocketbook

The announcement of last week that Senator Sir Melvin Jones had decided to withdraw his support from the Liberal party because of their advocacy of free agricultural implements is now confirmed. In an interview with The Toronto Globe, Sir Melvin states that the Liberal party has left him. In the eastern press there is a general disposition to interpret this statement as an admission by Sir Melvin that he was a supporter of the Liberal party simply for his own personal ends. At the time of writing it is stated that the accession of Sir Melvin has stiffened the back of the government in regard to the demand for free agricultural implements and that, as a result of his action, it is quite possible that if there is any reduction in the duties it will be very slight. As to this, however, the readers of The Guide will be fully informed in the course of a few days as the date of the budget deliverance is fixed for Monday. Sir Melvin has not received overmuch praise from the protectionist press. He has not been any too warmly welcomed to the ranks of the Conservative party because it is frankly recognized that his action has been one of self-interest. The London Free Press, the leading Conservative newspaper in Western Ontario, and a sheet firmly wedded to the false doctrines of high protection, says:

"No doubt the incident will be made use of among the farmers of this country as evidence that the Liberal party has no interest or concern with the manufacturers. But unless Canada is to be given over to free trade as they have it in England, and to be literally swamped by the foreign manufacturer and workmen, the Liberal position is impossible. Free agricultural implements will be followed by free manufactures in other lines, and still others, until the whole defence for the industries of the country has been thrown down. Ontario has seen indisputable evidence of the benefits of the implementation tariff. The City of Hamilton has a great industry, employing thousands of men, that was compelled to come over into Canada to manufacture agricultural implements. It was not because Canada had not an industry of this character already established here. There were many such factories, but the International Harvester Company wanted to share in the Canadian business. It demanded an opportunity to compete with its rivals. The result is that Canada has the advantage of competition between great implement manufacturing firms. Were the tariff removed the business of Canada in this line would be transferred back to Chicago and to the workmen of that United States city."

Here, in a nutshell, is the whole protectionist argument. There is no recognition of the fact that the Canadian implement manufacturers have been able for years past to compete successfully against those of the United States in the markets of the world. Neither is it recognized that in moving to Canada the United States firm secured advantages in respect of nearness to raw materials and advantages as to shipment which, quite apart from the tariff, justified the establishment of their industry in Canada. As stated, Sir Melvin's welcome to the protectionist ranks has been none too warm at the outset, but that his aid will be sought to maintain the high tariff walls is certain as the protectionists realize that the feeling of the mass of the people has become so strong in favor of tariff reduction that any new volunteer will in the end be warmly received by them, more particularly if he is well equipped with the kind of sinews of war which so materially aid the big interests at election times.

[This item was held over from last week owing to pressure on our space, and was written prior to Mr. White's budget speech.]



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The Cur and the Coyote

Continued from Page 7

with a rush, the undershot jaw figuring as a conspicuous racial mark. The wolf-hound strain developed solely when he caught a lean, healthy jack-rabbit in a straightaway race, brought him into camp, and ate him before the eyes of an admiring crowd. His keen, pathetic sensitiveness was no doubt inherited from the collie stock, but of that there is more to follow.

At present Joe's cur-dog intelligence and sense of humor lay uppermost, leading him to the performance of tricks. These he could do without number, fetching, carrying, or standing on his hind legs to beg for bacon and applause. He could imitate a bucking bronco or a pawing bull. Also, he said his prayers in the manner of certain far-distant Christians—a feat, by the bye, which none of his associates had achieved in years. He named the values of poker-chips by barks, and, finally, could nozzel a deck of evil-smelling cards, selecting therefrom any named ace or deuce-spot, an accomplishment which was voiced abroad and thrilled the great Southwest with wonder and delight.

Is it, then, to be marveled at that a carelessly born cur-dog, alone and surfeited with adulation, should weaken and lose his grip on modesty? Joe lost it, but not irrecoverably, for about this time he met his Waterloo, and a mangy Napoleon rested for a space on the isle of mortification.

IV

Joe took the suggestion without parley. A noiseless brown streak made out toward the serenader, but Mr. Coyote saw it coming. He ended his song with a crisp crescendo and departed in an easy, shambling lope. The dog was too much occupied to hear the coarse ripple of amusement following his exit, or to see the master stir a sleeper with his foot and remark, with a widening grin:

"Come, git up, Tony, 'n' see the spote. My dawg's a linkin' it after a ki-yote."

A more perfect stage could not have been desired; the moon for footlights, Tonque and nineteen cow-men as the audience, a coyote for comedian, and Joe, of course, the star. The chase went south for half a mile, doubled itself, and passed the camp again, the maneuver being repeated six separate times, apparently for the benefit of those who watched. It was a close race, too, or seemed to be, for seldom was the cur's black muzzle more than a yard or so behind his victim's flaunting tail.

Never before had the wolf-hound breed cropped out so strongly. Joe ran low; his muscles ached and burned, his eyes protruded, and he whimpered in desire; yet, strive as he would, he failed to reduce the lead, while the beast in front reeled onward with a shambling lope. Think of it! A lope!

But now Joe gained. He moaned aloud with joy. His blood was up, and he went for his enemy in crazy, heart-breaking leaps. Three times he snapped, and bit nothing but his own dry tongue; then something happened. The coyote, tiring of the game, took his foot in his hand, so to speak, and faded away as a woodcock leaves a weasel.

Joe sat down and thought about it. Nothing short of a pistol-ball could travel like that little black dot on the far horizon. There was something wrong about the whole affair, but just what the cur-dog could not figure out. Possibly the cow-men might enlighten him and offer sympathy; so, with this false hope at heart, he went back slowly, his hot breath coming in labored gasps, his stump tail sagging sadly. His reception, however, was very different from the one so fondly hoped. Instead of pats and a courteous explanation, they greeted him with a roar of vulgar laughter—a taunt which stung him to the very quick.

That dogs are sensitive to ridicule is a fact too patent to admit of argument; but collies, perhaps, are the most humanly sensitive of all. And this is where Joe's collie breed cropped out to stay. He was stunned at first. He couldn't take it in; but when the taunts continued, the dog's already heated blood began to boil. He was fighting for his last torn shred of pride—and pride dies hard.

He crouched beside the camp-fire, his rough hair bristling down his spine, his ugly nose distorted by an uglier wrinkle still. And when at last Sprig Flannigan—the humorist, by the way, who had sicked Joe on—laughed louder than the rest, and pointed a derisive finger at the

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hero fallen low, then the cur saw red and forgot to be a gentleman.

At best a rawhide boot is a rather tough proposition, but Joe bit thru it, thru the trousers beneath, thru flesh and sinew, till his strong teeth met. With a bellow of rage and pain, the humorist wrenched away and reached for his big blue gun. He was a quick man, but Chip Moseby was a fraction quicker. His hand flew out and disturbed the pot-shot aim, while the bullet went whining out across the prairie, impairing the market value of an innocent long-horn.

"Drop it!" commanded Chip, then added, by way of pacifying argument: "If you had made a screamin' ass of yo's 'I like Joe had, an' we'd 'a' laughed at you, turn me ef you wouldn't want to cut our throats!"

This was logic, but Sprig, in his misery, failed to see it. He, too, was Irish. His fingers tingled on his smoking gun, while he urged his death-claim with a quivering chin.

"Th' murtherin' devil's whelp! He's chewed a piece out'er me laig."

Chip Moseby retorted promptly and heartlessly.

"Well, charge the so' place up to profit 'n' loss, 'n' run 'n' tell yer mommer. Now shet up, or I'll bloody yer dern nose."

This also was logic; besides, Sprig's nose had been bloodied once before, and memory lingered. Therefore, he dropped the discussion in a Christian spirit, tied up his leg with a whiskey-soaked rag, and strove to forget the incident.

V

So much for the man's wound. The dog had received a deeper one—larger and more pitiless. A bull's-eye had been made of his vanity, and only death or the coyote's blood could soothe the pain away.

Next morning he tried to persuade himself that it all had been a dream; but Sprig Flannigan limped, and a dog's heart doesn't ache so fiercely because of dreams. The day dragged on and on, but reached a close at last. A purple twilight came sneaking over the west, deeper, darker, till the lazy moon arose, and again the camp-fire paled—a lonely, flickering blotch on a vast white sea. And silence fell—God's silence, which a whisper mars like a curse on a woman's lips.

From out the east a whisper leaked—a faint yap! yap! that rose and sank again. Joe heard it, and strove to give no sign, but his hair would rise, and his lips rolled back from his yellow fangs. Silence again, more holy than before; then a ghost-beast leaped the sage-brush, squatted and profaned the night with a shattered, driveling howl.

"Hi, Joe!" said a merry-hearted gentleman, "there's yer frien' a calling of you. Run along, son, 'n' play with him."

This sally was received with a shout of mirth, and the dog arose and went; not toward the cause of his degradation, but deep into the silent cattle-herd, where his soul—if dogs have souls—was empty of all save hate and shame alone.

The nights which followed were, to Joe, a living death. With fateful punctuality the hell-warbler jumped the sage-brush and began his haunting serenade. He jeered at Joe, and drove him to the verge of hydrophobia. He called the dog by names unbearable, and dared him to a chase. Joe did try it once, just to prove the paradox to his canine mind. Thereafter he resorted to strategy, and laid for Mr. Coyote, but without avail.

This seemed to amuse the cow-men vastly, and each sad failure was a new delight to them. Somehow, they fancied the two words "humor" and "brutality" to be synonymous, and wrought religiously upon that line. They took to tormenting Joe instead of watching his old-time parlor tricks, which now, alas! were played no more. He had no heart for tricks, and even the ace and deuce-spot seemed to have lost their charm. The dog grew thin and hollow-eyed, moaning and battling in his sleep, when false dreams gave his enemy into his jaws.

Then the hell-warbler took to calling in the daytime, bringing his friends and family with him. He would glide into camp and steal something, then glide away unharmed, pursued by raw profanity and a pistol-ball. Joe loathed him, but was ashamed. No longer he waited for the cow-men's nightly jests, but at the sound of the first yap! yap! he would rise from the camp-fire and slink away into the outer darkness, to hide his face from the sight of man. Joe's cup of woe

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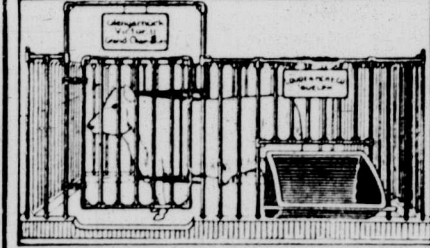
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was full—and yet, not quite, for another trouble was to come upon him. His master went away.

Chip Moseby had gone in the night—on a hurry call—while the dog was stalking a certain coyote many miles from camp. Of course there might have been a trail, but a heavy rain was falling, which is bad for trails; and when a man in the West simply goes away—well—none but fools, or sheriffs, follow after.

And now was Joe alone indeed. For a time even the coyote was forgotten in a grief for the one square man who had offered pats, low-spoken words, and a sympathetic eye. Shame and bitterness, for a dog, are hard to bear; but grief for a loved one whisked into the Great Unknown is a pang undreamed of man. It rends him, while his dog heart slowly breaks and he, too, slips away, to hunt—who knows?—till he licks a master's spirit-hand.

The Mexican dog, Tonque, was lapsing into arrogance of late. Joe thrashed him soundly, but got no pleasure out of it, thus proving to himself that his case was bad. Then he wandered away on the prairie alone, and made a find. It wasn't much in itself—a calfskin tobacco-pouch—but it belonged to Chip Moseby. Joe nosed it once, and hope came trickling back to him. And now the collie stock cropped out again, assisted by that other and much maligned canine strain—the cur. Joe noted the distant camp, drew an imaginary line between it and his find, and knew that the master's bronco had traveled north.

This was enough. The ugly ears lay back, the long limbs stretched themselves in a swinging stride. Straight as a shaft toward the pole star sped the faithful dog, while his heart beat high with a bounding, hungering joy. Somewhere in the north his master waited, and behind him lay the camp, the jeering cow-men, and a gang of mad coyotes yapping at the stars.

Then, suddenly, Joe stopped—so suddenly that he slid. For a long, long time he sat motionless upon his haunches; but at last he arose, looked northward with one wistful glance, and then trotted back to camp.

Now this, in a human, might be called heroic courage, or even majestic pride. In a cur, it has no name; but a brazen hell-warbler was still at large—and the cur remembered it.

VI

The next time Joe gave Tonque a thrashing, he did enjoy it—to the very marrow; also, he ate a square meal, and began to study the habits of coyotes from a scientific standpoint.

"Say, Joe," said Frisco Jim, with his greasy smile, "why don't you put some salt on yo' cousin's tail?"

Joe passed the jest and insult without apparent notice, for now he had other fish to fry. To be explicit, he went out and lay down among the long-horns, hoping the fumes of their smoking bodies might disguise his scent. If Mr. Coyote chanced to wander carelessly among the cattle, as he did at times, then—perhaps! But Mr. Coyote laughed, as one derides a tenderfoot, and bored a hole in the wind with his shambling lope.

This was disappointing, at least from the dog's side of it, but the next encounter proved to be of greater interest to all concerned, and these were many. Joe made a wide detour, assailed the enemy in his rear, and got him pocketed in a bunch of sleeping cattle. This was well. The coyote's only road to hope lay directly across the backs of several hundred steers; a perilous path, at best, for the beasts rose up in unexpected places, thus causing the racetrack to become lumpy and uncertain. The long-horns are peaceful creatures as a rule; but think, my friend! If you yourself were wakened suddenly from dreams of cuds and luscious grass by a charging coyote and a whimpering, foaming dog, perhaps you would think from a bovine point of view. At any rate, the cattle made progress difficult and uncertain, and once the race was all but run. A big steer tossed the coyote fifteen or twenty feet, but another one tossed Joe at the same instant, so honors were even, so to speak.

And now, indeed, was pandemonium loosed upon the night. The terror-stricken cattle, fleeing from they knew not what, surged backward, bellowing; in frenzy, rushing round and round in a swiftly converging circle, tightening into a sort of whirlpool knot, known technically upon the plains as a "cattle mill." In daylight a "mill" is dreaded. At night—well, ask the cow-men.

"Wake up, boys!" screamed Denver Ed, seeking his tethered bronco on the run. "Joe's millin' the meat fer to ketch his ki-yote!"

Now, whether or not it was really Joe's design, is a matter beyond the ken of man; but this we know, ere sweet tranquility was restored again, the cow-punchers had expended their uttermost supply of plainsmen's three P's, which is to say—powder, perspiration, and profanity. Yet peace and order did arrive at last, and when it came, a little black dot was yapping on the far horizon while Joe sneaked, panting, into camp, defeated again, but hopeful. The gods had almost smiled upon him, yet with the cow-men he wasn't quite so popular.

Twice more the cur-dog failed—failed by a narrow margin, tho—and the days slipped one by one away. Each day was a brooding time for the memories of wrongs and ridicule, a yearning time for the loved one waiting in the north. Each night the coyote took the sage-brush at a flying leap, and stabbed the stillness with his hideous, ghoulish cry.

One day Joe lay thinking—hard. Suddenly he cocked his ears, took a short stroll on the prairie and came back satisfied; then he waited many days for chance and a cold, propitious wind. It came—an icy whistler—tearing from out the east till the broncos backed their tails against it; while the men blasphemed and built a bigger fire. At twilight Joe stole out beside a clump of sage-brush, scratching till he made a hole. In this he squatted, his black nose pointing dead toward the blast, the seven senses of his every breed alert for trouble.

Again came night, but without the lazy moon. Again came silence, save for the moaning of the wind; the wind and one other wail—a faint yap! yap! that dribbled from out the east. A horrid note, a very caricature of sound, yet music now to the ears of the waiting dog! Nearer it came, and nearer still; no longer an echo down the wind, but a full, deep-throated challenge, mingled with the pattering of velvet feet. It came, a rush—a swish—the shadow of a ghost-beast sailing over the sage-brush in a beautiful, unsuspecting leap.

'Twas a perfect leap, high, graceful, grand; but it had its disadvantages. In mid air the coyote saw his fate beneath him, and tried to turn. He did turn, partially, and lit upon his back. In an instant Joe was all over him.

Of the bliss and sublime brutality of that battle in the dark, none save Joe alone will ever know. But, oh, the glory of it! The feel of a scuffling enemy beneath his paws, when teeth met flesh and bone, to lock with a rasping click! The savage joy of a foe man fighting back at last, frothing, tearing, in a coward's fury of despair. The peace which passeth understanding when the quivering brute lay dead!

Joe closed his eyes and rested. His throat-grip was still upon his prey, a grip which relaxed not once till the coyote's body was dragged across the plain, till it lay beside the camp-fire, bloody, limp, and still.

"He's got 'im!" roared a wondering sentinel, and the camp woke up and cheered.

They formed a ring about the victor and applauded him, but he backed away and snarled. He hadn't asked applause. He wanted justice—justice for a dog.

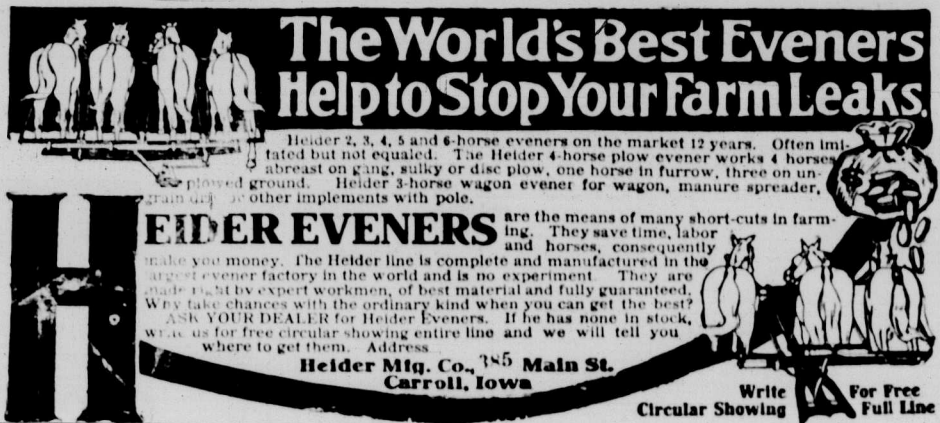
The cow-men looked and marveled. A dozen hands reached out to pat the ugly head, for human beasts can honor courage, even in a lesser beast; but the cur remembered many things. The black nose wrinkled wickedly; the coarse hair bristled down his spine; he barked—one curse of anger and contempt—then turned and left the camp.

In vain they whistled after him; in vain they shouted and called his name. Their voices were lost in the rush of icy wind, and the dog was gone.

Not once did Joe look back. He settled down into a tireless, swinging trot—measured, monotonous—but having for its goal a loved one waiting somewhere in the trackless North. His soul was satisfied; his dog heart beat with the peaceful pride of one who has wiped a stain away. There was blood upon his coat—the blood of an enemy—and Joe could look his master in the face.

The labor unrest of our time is due not merely to the ill-adjustment of goods and materials, but to the crushing and warping of the personalities of the great part of the population, owing to the conditions under which they live.—Rev. W. Temple

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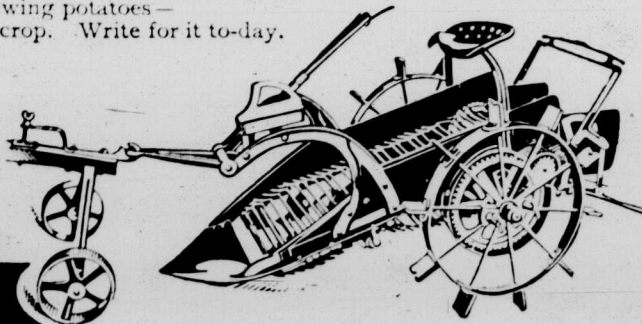
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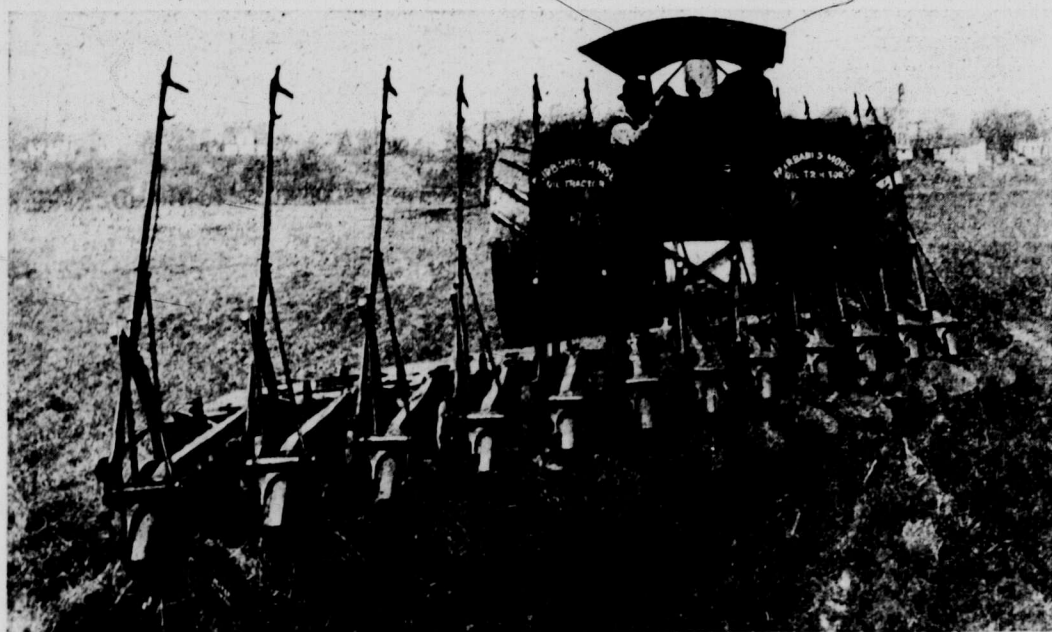
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The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

ability to discuss public affairs intelligently, i.e. those M.P.'s who have any mental capacity.

Then, fellow farmers and workers, instead of marching to these faction calls, would it not be better and wiser to march at our country's call? If we love Canada, then we love ourselves in the truest possible way. We have got to fight this faction beast that has deluded us by capitalism's double-faced press. There is no re-ascending to a virtuous administration at Ottawa without the most determined and generous effort on the part of every person who loves Canada and deplores Ottawa profligacy and factional duplicity.

In conclusion, there is a law greater than that of faction or party, the eternal law of right, the law of being honest men, honest leaders, honest parties. Such violent factionism as we have in Canada is treason to the people, the Crown and the constitution. Let us end it by forming a business party for Canada.

FREDERIC KIRKHAM
Salteoats, Sask.

THE THRESHERMAN'S ASSOCIATION

Editor, Guide:—The recently organized "Threshermen's Association" is starting out in a way that bespeaks for it a strong organization and one that should be of great assistance in cleaning up a number of difficulties that beset, what is at best, an expensive, strenuous and generally unsatisfactory business.

While threshing is as necessary to farming as the seeding, it is a part of farming that has generally brought discredit to the operators, so much so that the average farmer who of a necessity owns and operates a threshing outfit is quite generally looked upon as a poor risk, and his credit suffers accordingly.

Threshing charges have advanced from time to time, and yet the large majority of threshermen are not making any money; higher wages, shorter hours, exorbitant prices of machinery and a short season, make it almost impossible for them to break even, leaving profit out of the question entirely, so that at the present time they are taking heavy risks and working like slaves, for all of which they do not get even thanks.

On the other hand, every thresherman admits that threshing charges are too high; farmers can hardly afford to pay them, but still the work must be done, but who is going to do it? One thing is very certain, the experienced thresherman will not continue to operate at a loss. This means one of two things, either the prices have got to be sent still higher, or the threshers must get together and work out some plan that will relieve the situation. These are the intentions of the new association, and they hope to remedy some of the difficulties by working along the following general lines:

1st—By supporting legislation to make it more difficult to buy threshing machinery, thus reducing the number of machines, as the average run of eighteen days is too short for the amount of the investment. If ten days were added to this the charges could be reduced. Again, such legislation, by making sales safer, will materially reduce the price of machinery and add a further chance for a reduction in threshing charges.

2nd—By obtaining definite information of the number of men required for threshing, to secure these men and by proper system of distribution to see that they are placed where they are needed. Further, that they are engaged at a uniform scale of wages and under a contract fair to all concerned. This, by providing that the machines would start with a full gang, would add still another chance for reduction of charges and a little profit to the thresherman.

3rd—The "Threshers' Lien Act" of the province is very ambiguous, no one seems to be able to say just what it means. It badly needs overhauling. Some farmers seem to resent this act, but any farmer who is straight and pays for work done is not affected by it in any way (and I am glad to say they are in the majority), while the other kind are not worth considering. At the same time, if they are not made to pay, the load falls on the good man, as some one has got to pay, directly or indirectly.

4th—Threshers' Supplies—Until some

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better plan offers, an effort will be made to arrange with a supply house to furnish the bulk of the goods required to members of this association at prices more in keeping with their actual value.

These are the main points for which the association will strive, and it is directly in the interest of every thresherman (even if he threshes only his own crop) to give it his support by becoming a member. All admit that the business is in very bad shape; it is equally true that the remedy, to a great extent, is in the hands of the threshermen. They must help themselves, if not, who is going to?

Many farmers are inclined to view with alarm a movement of this kind, and to discourage it in every possible way. Without going into the matter far enough to understand it, they complain that the threshers are combining to "boost" the charges still higher, and raise the cry of "Wolf! Wolf!" This attitude is entirely unfair and uncalled for, and before condemning the association we advise them to make themselves familiar with the conditions, and having done so, we venture to assert that they will be ready to give it their hearty support, realizing, as they will, that if the threshermen can succeed in reducing their operating costs the farmers are sure to get the benefit thru lower charges.

CANADIAN THRESHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION,
P.O. Box 1262, Saskatoon, Sask.

Note.—The above letter deals with matters of great importance, both to threshermen and farmers generally and we should be glad to publish a number of letters giving the views of our readers on the subject.—Editor.

A SOLDIER ON WAR

Editor, Guide:—Your recent article on the war proposition was fine. It shows that the countries that have small armies and practically no navies at all are much more progressive than those like England and the United States, which throw away more for war and pensions (the result of war), than they do for education.

The great object of war is to pile up hundreds of millions in the pockets of the steel trust and the furnishers of guns, embalmed beef and other supplies, which they furnish at about four times the regular price of the pure article.

I was in the United States army in the late war to steal the Philippines, and I have eaten meat so rotten that no farmer would allow his hogs to eat it. It was simply alive with vermin, and yet no one dared to complain. Those who did were taught a lesson by brutal discipline that would shame the witch-burning tenders of the Inquisition. Their "crime" was "criticizing their superiors" and complaining of their conditions.

George R. Kirkpatrick in his splendid book, "War—What For?" a volume which every Canadian should read, gives the real reasons for war better than any other writer I know of.

Politicians declare war,
Grafters profit by war,
Farmers and laborers fight the war.

The cost of the Civil War in the States up to the present would have paid for every slave ten times over, and this, to say nothing of the millions of widows and orphans made by the war, in a land with 100,000 churches erected to "Glorify the Prince of Peace."

GEORGE JONES.

Lethbridge, Alta.

THE MILLING INDUSTRY

Editor, Guide:—We are told by the government, at Ottawa, that Canadian industries must be protected. I think I can show that some of them at least are able to protect themselves. I delivered to our nearest grist mill forty-two bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat, which weighs 2,520 pounds, and in return I received 1,910 pounds, namely, 1,510 pounds of flour and 400 pounds of bran, and I paid \$6.30 for the grinding. In other words I received 610 pounds less than I delivered to the mill. If a farmer wishes to get in return for his wheat all flour and no offal, he receives 40 pounds per bushel for No. 1 Northern wheat. One bushel of No. 1 wheat will make 40 pounds of flour, so the miller is just taking the offal, which is worth 15 cents per bushel, so in reality the miller is getting 30 cents per bushel for grinding our wheat.

JOHN HEBNER

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We have bought all these cloaks from one manufacturer, who must stand the loss. We are offering them at the above prices. You cannot afford to miss this chance. You will never get one like it again. Send us your size with money order at once, as we only have a limited supply. Mention color desired and we will send closest match we can. These coats and cloaks are largely manufacturer's samples. Money refunded if not satisfactory, if returned at once.

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Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE

One of my great regrets in attending the convocation at the Agricultural College recently was that the girls, who were taking the Domestic Science course, were not granted degrees as are the boys in the Agricultural course. However, a very interesting exhibit was made of their work in household arts, cooking, dressmaking and millinery. It is difficult to estimate what it will mean to these girls to have had thorough training and practical experience, under expert guidance, in making their own clothes, cooking and in beautifying the home.

Several bright, charming young women from country homes were in charge of the exhibits, who intelligently explained the why and wherefore of the things we paused to admire, and indeed there was a very great deal to excite the admiration.

Many beautiful gowns, very tasteful in design and trimming, hung along the walls, while the tables in the centre had quite the appearance of a millinery show room. And, as for the cooking, one can only say of it that if it was half as tempting and palatable as it looked, then the man would indeed be fortunate who chose his wife from among these trained homemakers.

Perhaps one solution of the young people staying on the farm will be for their parents to send the daughters down to the Agricultural College to find out what a serious profession is housekeeping.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

HELP NEEDED FOR TOWN

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am coming for help, as I see by your Guild some girls asking for positions.

I am not very strong and have two small children, one and four years respectively, and my husband goes out plowing with a gasoline engine in the spring. I want a girl to stay with me for company and to help with the work.

We live in town, have a small house and would not care to pay too high a wage, as the work would not command it, but anyone who likes a good time without too much work I think could have a good home with us.

CONTENTED MOTHER.

The pen name you gave had already been taken by someone else, so I had to change it a little. F.M.B.

CONCERNING FLAX SEED

Dear Miss Beynon:—Will you please address the envelope here enclosed to Mrs. Margaret J. Corbet, whose name appeared in the issue of March 25. Such a letter as her's does one good. I hope she will write in your page again, and send those clippings.

I do not believe any doctor that says the flax seed is bad for the child, for I know that it has been used with favorable results and the children were all that could be desired.

I think some doctors don't want women to do anything that will make less work for them, even at her own expense. One doctor said that nearly all women need assistance during the last three months of the journey.

WESTERN PLOVER.

IS FLAX SEED INJURIOUS?

Dear Miss Beynon:—I enclose ten cents in stamps, for which send me the booklets "Maternity" and "How to Teach the Truth to Children." I enjoy reading your interesting pages very much, and have just received and glanced thru the Mothers' Number. There are some fine letters in it, and I am sure it will prove a great help to many a mother.

Could any of the members who have used the flax-seed treatment see that it had a bad effect on the children? I think they should write and let others know, for a good mother would not wish to endanger her little one's health for the sake of a shorter labor period.

ONE WHO IS ANXIOUS TO KNOW

HAPPY THRU ALL

Dear Miss Beynon:—Here are three snaps of our little Betty for you. Somehow, I feel to know you a little thru The Guide, and tho I have never written before, really I have very often had sort of "talks" with you and your correspondents. Tho I live on the prairie with not any very near neighbors I really am not at all lonely, tho I had a serious operation last May, and then a few weeks after our little home, and everything in it, was burnt to the ground.

I am only just beginning to live again, as it were, and have to rest very often, so get into the habit of having talks and thinks with myself.

We both enjoy The Guide very much, and I am so grateful that a birthday present has enabled me to get it for my husband again, as I knew he could not bear the thought of giving up "the only clean paper in the Dominion."

I am still weak and can't write a proper letter; this is just a little chat, please. I do so look forward to your Mothers' Number, and hope next year to write a letter. So very much has happened to us in our three years of married life, and above it all we are happy, and my husband is splendid.

I would very much like your little books, but can't remember how much they are. I hope twenty-five cents will cover it; if not, will send more another time.

We don't get our mail very often, and just this afternoon got issues of February 18 and 25. I shall not have an opportunity to post till Friday, so Betty will not be in time to go in Mother's Number, even if good enough, I am afraid.

My husband would say what a rima role of a letter. I can't write in a hurry, so please forgive it, Miss Beynon. With best wishes, believe me,

Your sincere reader,
SUNBEAM.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



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8172—Coat in Kimona Style, 34 to 40 bust.
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7985—Semi-Princesse Dress for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.
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8123—Three-Piece Skirt, 22 to 31 waist.
The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.
Note.—Everyone sending for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE PRIZE WINNERS

When it came down to the very last sifting out of the prize winners, it was rather difficult work, but three ex-teachers concentrated their brains upon the important matter, and here is the result:—

The three prizes are awarded to Olive K. G. Young, Seal, Alta., age 12; David Davidson, Wakopa, Manitoba, age 13, and Clara Smith, Lakeland, Manitoba, age 16, with Flossy Smith, age 13, a close fourth, only there is no fourth prize, unfortunately.

Olive Young's story is outstandingly good, because she made a very interesting narrative out of what would have been a very ordinary happening if it had not been well told, tho it was not quite as well written, from the standpoint of penmanship, as the others.

The judges liked David Davidson's story because it was so human and natural, and altho he left out a few words and mis spelled one or two others, he made the kiddies and Grandma and Grandpa so real to them that they thought his work well deserving of a prize.

Clara Smith's story is good and has the quality of suspense well worked out. The only possible fault to be found with it is that it strains slightly after effect. Some of the descriptive phrases are commonplace, while others again are distinctly clever.

But on the whole these three young folk have reason to feel exceedingly proud that, out of the stacks and stacks of stories from all over the country, theirs were the best, and I venture to hope that when they send in contributions to the next contest the faults that I have mentioned in the work of each will have been eliminated, and they will send perfect compositions.

DIXIE PATTON.

Honorable Mention

Very special mention is accorded the following tiny folk: Dorothy Stevenson, Morris, Man., age 6; Freda Byers, St. Claude, Man., age 7; Mabel Ruth Parker, Windy Ridge, Alta., age 9; Evelena Byers, St. Claude, Man., age 9; Dora M. Anderson, Blucher, Sask., age 9; Mary Long, Heron, Sask., age 8; Alice Allred, Twin Butte, Alta., age 8.

Also to the following older folk: Olive Woodward, North Battleford, Sask., age 14; Estella Little, Ponoka, Alta., age 15; Eva M. Metcalf, Bowsman River, age 14; Marjory Auld, Rosetown, Sask., age 15; Maynard Metcalf, Bowsman River, Man., age 11; Fern A. Bowles, Dropmore, Man., age 15; Lillian Hopkins, Masinasin, Alta., age 10; Harry H. Birnie, Wawota, Sask., age 12; Leona Miller, Wild Rose, Sask., age 13; Lottie Cox, Millet, Alta., age 13; Mildred Jacoby, Landis, Sask., age 14; Erick Pearson, Menisino, Man., age 13.

THE CREMATION OF CAROLINA JEMIMA

(A Prize Story)

When I was two years old an aunt of mine died, leaving me as a legacy an antiquated doll, which had seen her younger days, forty years ago.

This doll was dressed as an old-fashioned lady, with long curls down each side of her waxen face, from which every vestige of color, eyebrows and mouth was washed. The dress was light brown color, trimmed with black lace and black velvet, and the skirt was honored with a train.

Now, when that doll was already more than forty years old before she came into my hands, is it to be wondered that she soon began to sawdust thru her funny little feet. I was very fond of Carolina Jemima, consequently everywhere that Olive went her doll was sure to go, thereby leaving a trail of sawdust behind me, up the stairs and into the bedrooms, down the stairs and into the garden; in fact, everywhere, until at last mother could stand it no longer, and decided to burn Carolina Jemima.

So one day my elder sister took me up town, with the alluring promise of

a new doll. Meanwhile my beloved Carolina Jemima was consigned to the flames of the kitchen fire. My new doll was a regular beauty, she was made of wood, with rosy cheeks and a prominent wooden nose.

I remember how joyfully I walked home, and with what pride I paraded my new prize round the house, for the approbation of the family, who promptly dubbed her Peggy Dina.

Then I laid her on the sofa, and went off to find Carolina Jemima, who I thought must be waiting for an introduction to her sister, in the place I had left her, but the bird had flown! At this I was very much alarmed, and ran upstairs and down, and everywhere I could think of.

I ran to my mother saying, "I can't find my Carolina Jemima, do you know where my Carolina Jemima is?" At first she evaded me by suggesting some other place to look, thinking I should soon get tired of hunting and settle down with Peggy Dina.

At last it became bed time, and I was so distressed at the thought of going to bed without my darling Carolina Jemima that mother decided on a plan of conveying to my little mind some idea of the truth without altogether breaking my heart. So she explained that as Carolina Jemima was suffering from a bad wound in each of her legs and much patching had been of no avail, they were obliged to have a consultation over her, and had decided to cremate her as the best way to put a stop to her suffering.

Next morning, as mother and I were walking down the road, we met our next door neighbor, to whom I said, "Oh, look, Mrs. Pickles, at my lovely new Peggy Dina," then, remembering my late bereavement, I added, in a melancholy tone, "Poor Carolina Jemima was so ill she had to be crucified."

When I was seven years old we came to Canada, and while the packing was in preparation, mother suggested that since the trunks were all full to overflowing and Peggy Dina, being very advanced in years and now but a stump, she should be left behind. But tho by this time I had a collection of about seven dolls, which every night I used to undress and lay in a row beside me on my pillow, I still could not bear the thought of losing one of them.

This caused many jokes at my expense. One of my brothers suggested that if there were no room in the steamer, since she was wood, I might tie a string round her neck and tow her along behind, and tho they all laughed, I thought the idea very feasible. So when all was ready to embark, I appeared with Peggy Dina tucked under one arm.

Now I am twelve years old and Peggy Dina, divest of all her limbs and paint and hideous to the common eye, still occupies a place among my treasures, for the sake of Auld Lang Syne.

OLIVE K. G. YOUNG,
Seal, Alta. Age 13.

BROWNIE CHASES ME

On February 9, 1914, I upset a pot of water on my foot. It was boiling hot. One week later I went to stay at a nurse's house, living on a farm, six miles north of our house. Her name was Mrs. Young.

A few weeks later one of her cows calved. It was a wild one, and about a week after I was going down to the stable when the cow saw me. Her name was Brownie. What with running and her head lowered she looked as if she meant business.

I was very much frightened, but could not run, because my foot was scalded. Faster and faster came the cow. I tried to go fast, too, first on one foot, then a hop on the other till I reached the wheat granary. There was a box in front of the door, so I just leaned over and went in head first. They said afterwards all that could be seen was a rubber and a sugar bag.

OLIVE WOODWARD,
North Battleford Age 14

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

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

Just to introduce this remarkable

cloth to the notice of our readers, the offer is made of a pair of well-fitting smartly-cut Gents' trousers for the rock bottom price of \$1.80; walking, riding or cycling Breeches for a Dollars, or a well-cut Gents' Suit, right-up-to-the-minute in fashion for \$5.50; and with every garment the firm will send a printed guarantee plainly stating that if the smallest hole appears within 6 months, another will be given absolutely free of cost. The prices quoted include both Postage and Duty, so that customers have nothing more to pay on delivery.

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

WONT WEAR OUT SUITS \$5.50




MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY WILL SAVE YOU DOLLARS!

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

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

TROUSERS, \$1.80. BREECHES, \$2.
(3 PAIRS, \$4.50) DUTY & POST PAID (3 PAIRS, \$5.50)
Just to introduce this remarkable cloth we offer a pair of well-fitting smartly cut Gents' Trousers for only \$1.80. Breeches for \$2.00 or well-cut suit right up-to-the-minute in fashion for \$5.50 all Duty and Post Paid. With every garment we send a printed guarantee plainly stating that if the smallest hole appears in 6 months (NO MATTER HOW HARD YOU WEAR IT) another given absolutely free. We pay all charges Post and Duty. You have no more to pay.

FREE SAMPLES: Send merely 3 Cent stamp for grand free patterns, measure chart and fashion to our Toronto office: THE HOLEPROOF CLOTHING CO. (Dept. 5), 178 HURON STREET, TORONTO, ONT. or send \$1.00 for sample pair of Trousers (3 pairs \$4.50) with waist and leg measure and colour, direct to England. Don't send money to Toronto.

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

HARNESS

The "SQUARE DEAL" Brand
Sold Direct to Users
No Agents

THOS. McKNIGHT, WINNIPEG, CAN. Send for my Catalog showing 30 styles

BEST ENGLISH BOOTS

Direct from the Factory to You.

Our 144 page Boot Catalogue will be sent free. Address: BARRATT & CO., LTD., Dept. GG, Box 101, P.O., Montreal.

Boots of equal quality at such reasonable prices CANNOT possibly be obtained in any Canadian Store. To get the very best material and workmanship combined you MUST send your order by post to our Northampton (England) Factory, the very centre of the world's boot and shoe industry. We guarantee to send you by return mail a pair of these magnificent boots immediately on receipt of remittance. All you have to do is to fill in the coupon and send to us with a Post Office Order, and no matter in what part of Canada you may live, the goods will be despatched to you without delay.

Every pair is a triumph of the bootmaker's art and a revelation in the matter of down-right solid value. Further, if you are not more than satisfied with your bargain, if you do not feel that the goods sent are worth double the amount we are asking for them, send them back at once and we will return your money in full and pay cost of postage in addition. Could anything be fairer?

FULL DESCRIPTION.
Boot No. 1851.—Splendid quality selected Box Call Derby pattern, unbreakable backstrap, straight toe-cap as illustrated, leather lined throughout, specially selected hard-wearing solid leather soles, 1/2 inch in thickness, sewn and stitched. Best make and finish throughout.

The "Barratt" System of Sizes and Widths.
GENTLEMEN'S "Foot-shape"
Boots are made in eight different sizes: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 (size 12 25c extra). Each size in four different widths: No. 3 width (for slender feet); No. 4 (medium); No. 5 (wide); No. 6 (extra wide).

HOW TO ORDER.—Fill in the attached Order Form, stating size (length), usual y worn, then the width according to the shape of your foot. If narrow, order No. 3 width; if medium, No. 4 width; if wide, No. 5 width; if extra wide, No. 6 width.

SPECIAL NOTE.—Applications for Catalogues (which by the way will save pounds in your Boot Bill) should be sent to W. Barratt and Co., Ltd., Dept. GG, Box 101 P.O., Montreal, but all orders and remittances must be sent to—

No. 1851
PRICE OF BOOTS \$2.75
POSTAGE 0.50
TOTAL REMITTANCE 3.25

Send this Coupon with your Order

COUPON.

To Messrs. W. BARRATT & Co., LTD., Northampton, Eng.
Please forward one pair of All-Leather "Foot-shape" Boots. No. size Width for which I enclose Postal Order value

Name.....
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Box Call, # 325.

W. BARRATT & CO., LTD.
Boot Manufacturers,
(Dept. GG), Footshape Works, NORTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.



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I won't disappoint you!

Trees, Fruits, Shrubs and Flowers If you want the Best—
Write for our Price List
Island Park Nurseries, Limited
Portage la Prairie, Man.
From Our Own Nurseries

Direct From Factory to You
Save \$5 to \$40 on any bed you buy

We sell you any grade and design of bed you need, at factory figures. No other Bed Company in Canada will do this.

Think of anyone selling you a brass or steel bed at a lower price than furniture stores pay. That's exactly what we do.

Write for our free, illustrated catalogue of brass and enamelled steel beds, cribs—also springs, mattresses, couches, divans and costumes. Choose the article you need, in the style you prefer, pay us lowest factory price and we deliver the goods right to your station, bright, new and carefully packed—FREIGHT PREPAID.

30 DAYS TRIAL—360 DAYS APPROVAL TEST

We give you thirty days' free trial of any article you buy. If you are not completely satisfied, return the goods at our expense and we refund your money. We give you 360 days as a thorough test period so that you can try out your purchase on every point. During that time, if you find any defect in material or workmanship, we guarantee to make it right or refund your money.

Hundreds of families have bought beds from us on this money-saving system. No need to pay double for beds. Our prices will astonish you.

WE PAY FREIGHT

Write today for free Catalogue

Quality Beds, Limited
Manufacturers, 119 Main St. Welland, Ont.

NOTE: Agents Wanted

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

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

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

NO MOVING PARTS to GET OUT OF ORDER NO POWER REQUIRED

SPECIAL OFFER G.G.G. Coupon
Send this coupon and \$1.50 to the DOMINION UTILITIES MFG. CO., LTD., Box 486 Winnipeg, and you will receive an I.X.L. Vacuum Washer, all charges prepaid.

House Decoration

FLOORS

In our last article on house furnishing we spoke of the negative side of house decoration—the clearing out of ugly things that detract from the beauty of the rooms. But even making a bonfire of gaudy calendars, and consigning to the scrap-heap hideous vases with outrageous tinsel-edged flowers would not make some rooms beautiful. One needs to begin at the floor and work up.

It is a principle of house-decoration that the floor should be the darkest color in the room, the walls lighter, and the ceiling lightest. There is another principle of decoration which forbids the floor or floor covering to be startling in design. It is not always easy to observe the first of these rules. If linoleum is used it is almost imperative that it should be light in color, or it shows the dust so badly and makes so much work for the housewife. For this same reason many people prefer to have their hardwood floors finished natural, but they give the rooms a very bare and unfurnished appearance. From the standpoint of beauty, hardwood floors should be stained with a light oak stain before they are varnished and waxed.

Several readers have asked for full instructions as to how to finish floors. If yours is a maple or fir floor, you will get good results by applying the stain right to the floor and varnishing over it, or a combined stain and varnish will do equally well. Be sure to ask for floor varnish. This should be wiped off every day or two with a floor wax or oil, and it will grow richer and more beautiful with use.

A reader sent us in some time ago the following recipe for floor wax, which she says is excellent. The only kind that I have had personal experience with are the prepared floor waxes sold in the hardware stores, and of these there are many excellent makes.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

STAINED FLOORS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Here is a hint how to stain floors, which I hope will be of use to someone.

Instead of covering with carpet or linoleum, take two ounces of permanganate of potash, (costs five cents), put into a bucket of boiling water and while hot stain the floor a deep oak, with an old hand-brush. When quite dry polish with furniture polish given below. It is rather hard work the first time, but really looks lovely with a few good rugs, for they can be taken up at any time.

Homemade Furniture Polish

Save all the ends of wax candles. Take a quarter pound of this waste wax, one ounce of odd bits of soap, half a teaspoonful of washing soda and boil in half a pint of water until melted. Remove from fire when quite melted, put into a stone jar, add to it one tablespoonful of paraffin and half a pint of turps. Stir until cold. It should be like cream when finished. It cleans marble, oak floors, furniture of any kind, leather; gives life to linoleum, makes it look bright and wears twice as long. Clean picture frames and glasses with this and the fly will not rest on them, while the glass keeps brighter than when cleaned with a leather.

May I come again? From a

"COUNTRY COUSIN."

WHERE RUGS ARE WOVEN

Dear Miss Beynon:—As I enjoy the Homemakers and Sunshine pages so much, I must tell you so. Am looking forward to the Mother's Number. Had intended sending you a picture of the "three cutest babies in Saskatchewan" for it, but didn't attend to it in time.

I am writing for information this time, as I would like to know if one can get rag rugs woven in Winnipeg. If so, could you kindly supply address thru The Guide, as some others, like myself, might like to have some woven.

Just a pointer for those who may wish to make up rags for rugs. You want to tear them nearly twice as wide

as you would for carpet rags, so your rugs will be heavier. They will then lie flat and not kick up easily. Cut the thin rags quite a bit wider than the heavy ones, so your rugs will be more smooth and even.

"PUSS."

Rag rugs are woven by the Handicrafts Shop, Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, at the rate of one dollar for a rug thirty inches by a yard and a half, and one fifty for a rug a yard by two yards.—F.M.B.

STAIN OR PAINT?

Dear Miss Beynon:—I was much interested in your reply to Shamrock's letter in The Guide of February 11.

I had stained one bedroom floor some time ago, but felt that some polish was wanting. I knew that one polish was made with some kind of soap, turpentine and beeswax, but did not know what kind of soap it was nor what proportions to use.

I would therefore be much obliged if you would give, thru your columns, a recipe for polishing a stained floor, what quantities to use and how to apply same, as I have a small sitting-room floor which I wish to do this spring.

You might also say which would be preferable for a kitchen floor, such a stain or common floor paint, if one cannot afford linoleum.

I would like to hear from some member in what way gardening could be made to bring in some extra pennies, as well as for our own comfort.

SCOTCH THISTLE.

I would advise the use of paint on a soft wood floor for the kitchen in preference to a stain. I must confess that the old cheerful, yellow floor still appeals to me. The recipe for wax is given elsewhere.—F.M.B.

CURTAIN HANGING

Dear Miss Beynon:—We have recently moved into town and have purchased a house and lot, so my bugbear is getting suitable curtains and so forth. Will you please advise me? I cannot give exact size of house, but think it is about 18x24. It is divided off as follows, but possibly a rough plan might explain better.

The kitchen door has upper panels in glass, and is used as a window. Inside is finished in smooth white plaster and woodwork in dark varnish. Outside, white paint and dark green trimming and green blinds, purchased with house. This house stands in a prominent place, and I want pretty curtains that will stand frequent washing. I do not care for lace, as with little children they would soon get dirty. Are brass rods used as much as wood poles, and about what price would one have to pay to get good rods? Are rods run thru a casing in curtains? Will you please tell me how those over curtains with valance are put up. Do they go on the same rod with the white curtains?

Then what would you do with that large open door? I have heard of sliding panels. What are they and are they expensive? We intend having the house painted in the spring. I enjoy your talks on house decoration very much. They are a great help. Thanking you in advance, I remain;

Yours for the Suffrage.

"G."

Answer

Cream scrim makes a very pretty curtain, and for over-curtains, madras or cretonne. The color of these will depend upon what color you intend to have your walls when finished. To have the valance at the top, two curtain poles are necessary. Slip the rod thru a casing in the curtain, leaving a beading at the top. Brass rods are neater for this, and cost from twenty-five cents each to ten cents a foot, according to quality.

For the doorway I would recommend curtains of one of the heavy materials I am sending you privately, or a double faced cretonne.

F.M.B.

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Co-operation for Livestock Men

Continued from Page 8

mers unite to make up a carload and ship the same, under the direction of a competent manager, to some competitive market. There the animals are disposed of thru a commission firm, the proceeds being returned to the manager and by him distributed to the owners of the stock. In Minnesota, Wisconsin and other American States, as well as in practically every country in Europe, farmers have organized for this purpose and the results obtained have, in practically every case, been eminently satisfactory.

The following account of the organization and work of typical American live stock marketing associations is taken from the July, 1913, issue of the Monthly Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence, published by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome:

"The associations are easy to organize and simple in their working. They need no initial capital; the united support of the members is, it is claimed, sufficient to assure success. In fact, the operation they undertake on behalf of their members consists merely in assembling their consignments of live stock at a determined shipping point, making up full carloads and despatching them to the commission agent who acts as seller for the association at the terminal stock yards. The association afterwards remits to each member the proceeds of the sale of his consignment, less a proportionate share of freight and operating expenses.

"The board of directors usually set aside one day at stated intervals on which stock is to be shipped. The manager takes charge of each consignment and gives a detailed receipt which specifies the number of animals, their weight, and the distinctive marks assigned them. For each car shipped he then draws up a statement which shows the number of animals, the weight, shrinkage, net weight, price realized and expenses for freight, commission and terminal charges. This statement forms a permanent record of the shipment, and is filed with the report from the commission firm which takes charge of the stock as soon as the car arrives at the stock yards. There the stock is unloaded, fed, assorted into grades and made ready for sale. The manager makes no payment until the returns for each carload are received from the commission firm. He then compiles, for each member, a complete statement of what his stock weighed and was sold for on the market, and the expenses incurred in connection with it, and remits to the member, with this statement, a cheque for the balance due to him. The manager receives a commission ranging from six to ten cents per 100 lbs. of stock shipped. Operating charges, over and above freight, which varies with distance from the market, amount to from twenty to twenty-five cents per 100 pounds."

"An additional commission of one or two cents is levied and set aside to form a combined reserve and insurance fund to meet extraordinary expenses and to indemnify owners for loss or injury of animals in transit, when no blame attaches to owner, manager or railway company. The manager is always called upon to give satisfactory bond to the directors for the honest and careful performance of his duties."

Dozens of marketing associations, organized on this plan, are in operation in Minnesota and other central and western states, and have proven very satisfactory. Better prices have been obtained, interest in live stock production has been stimulated, improved breeding and feeding methods have been introduced, and live stock is now produced in larger quantities and of much higher quality than in former years.

There is no reason why similar associations should not be equally beneficial here in Saskatchewan. We have hundreds of communities where such concerns could be organized and commission firms on any of our larger markets would be glad to handle the business of such organizations. At first many of the associations might find it advisable to operate only for a portion

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Now carry the Famous Galloway Line of gasoline engines, cream separators, manure spreaders and other farm machinery and merchandise in stock at Winnipeg to take care of their large Canadian business. Remember all Galloway Made Machines are sold direct to the consumer at factory wholesale prices. You are consulting your own best interests when you investigate our machines and direct from factory one profit plan of selling before you buy any other style or make. We have thousands of satisfied customers in Canada. Galloway machines are always sold at the lowest prices backed by the strongest guarantees and on the most liberal terms. You take no risk whatever when you buy on our liberal plan. Our machines must please or we will refund your money with freight paid both ways. Write us. Get familiar with our money saving plan. Read this advertisement. Then send for our catalog showing our entire line of merchandise for Canada's best farmers.

Save \$50 to \$300 on Engines
Our new low engine prices are the lowest. Every Galloway engine is sold on 30 days' trial, backed by 5 year guarantee. They must please you or you can return them and we will refund your money and pay all the freight. You take no risk. Made in sizes from 1.34 to 15 H. P. Either stationary or mounted on trucks or equipped with wood sawing attachment. Send for catalog.

Save \$35 to \$80 on Spreaders
Galloway Manure Spreaders have always been popular in Canada. Now, we can supply you right direct out of Winnipeg at a tremendous saving to you. Don't buy any other style or make until you get our new low prices. Nine different styles and sizes to select from. Attachment spreaders that will fit any size farm truck, complete spreaders, etc. Get Free Catalog.

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

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

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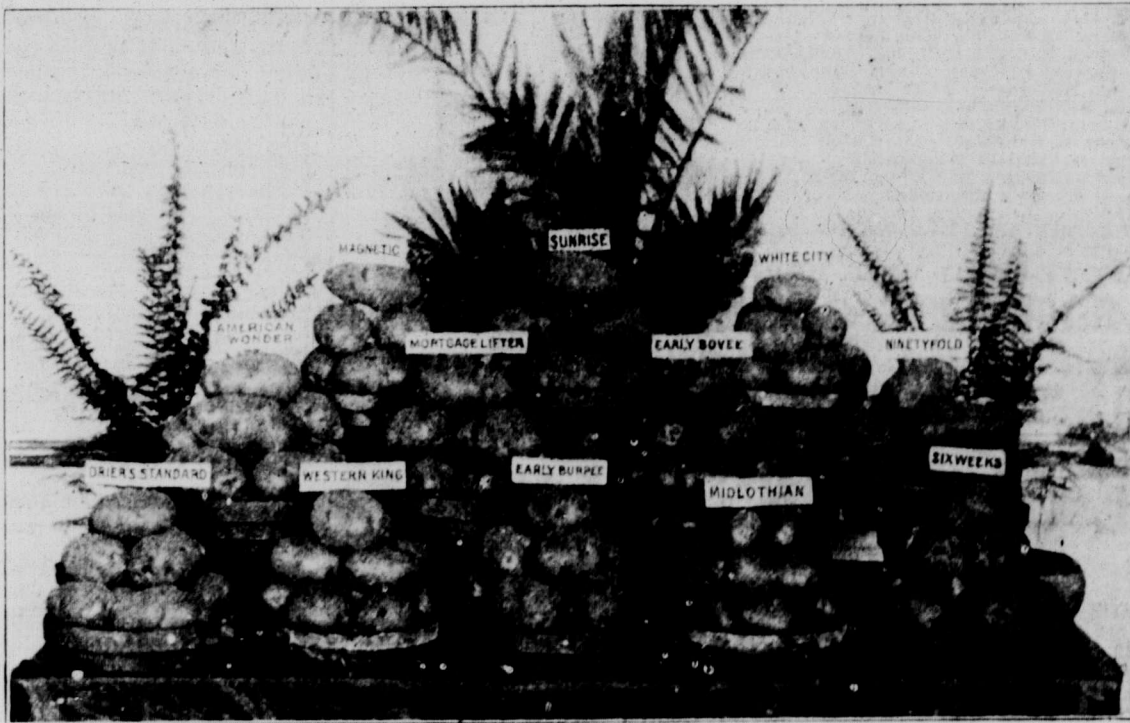
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Our Nursery was established in 1883. It is the Oldest and Largest in the West. That is what makes us reliable. We offer for Spring Planting—

100,000 Russian Golden Willows, 2-4 ft. high, per 100	\$ 5.00	500,000 Maples, 2-4 ft., per 100	\$5.00
3,000 Russian Golden Willows, 6-8 ft., good trees, per 100	20.00	Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, hardy varieties, two years old; Raspberry Plants, hardy varieties; Rhubarb Roots, Horseradish, English Mint, Lilacs and all Hardy Shrubbery and Ornamental Trees and Plants.	
30,000 Laurel Willows, 2-3 ft., per 100	5.00		
500,000 Maple Seedlings, per 100	1.00		

PATMORE'S RELIABLE SEED POTATOES

WE ARE, AND HAVE BEEN FOR THIRTY-ONE YEARS, THE BIGGEST GROWERS OF SEED POTATOES IN WESTERN CANADA



SEED POTATOES are unusually scarce this year. We offer—

EARLY SIX WEEKS	HONEYEYE	AMERICAN WONDER	MORTGAGE LIFTER
ASHLEAF KIDNEY	EARLY BOVEE	MANITOBA WONDER	DRIER'S STANDARD
SUNRISE	NORTHERN ROSE	ELEPHANT	GENERAL GORDON
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Crown, Selected and Tested by Seedsmen with long, practical experience in the Field—not in Offices

PATMORE'S Pure Clean SEEDS

Brome Grass, per 100 lbs.	\$11.00	Timothy, per 100 lbs.	\$ 9.00
Western Rye, per 100 lbs.	12.00	Alfalfa, per 100 lbs.	20.00

Patmore Nursery Company Ltd.

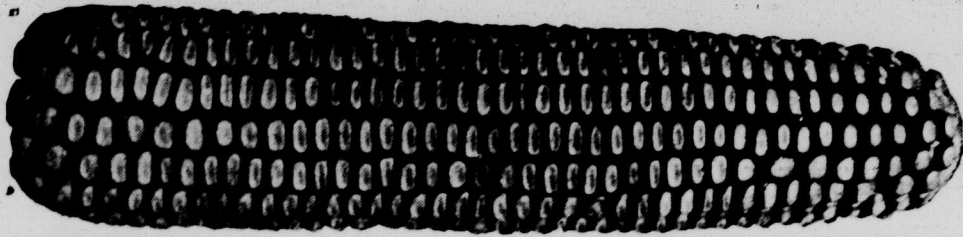
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McKenzie's Seeds



Feed Field Corn to Every Kind of Stock

Corn is the Greatest Fodder Crop in the World

	Brandon Prices			Calgary Prices		
	Peck.	1/2 Bus.	Bus.	Peck.	1/2 Bus.	Bus.
Northwestern Dent	\$.75	\$1.35	\$2.50	\$0.85	\$1.50	\$2.85
Longfellow	.65	1.15	2.15	.75	1.35	2.50
North Dakota (White)	.65	1.15	2.15	.75	1.35	2.50
8-Rowed Canada (Yel.)	.65	1.15	2.15	.75	1.35	2.50
Compton's Early (Yel.)	.60	1.10	2.00	.70	1.25	2.35

On quantities of 5 bushels or more deduct 5 cents per bushel.

Brome, Western Rye, Timothy, Alfalfa, Clovers

The Surest Income - The Largest Profits

CAN ONLY BE SECURED WHEN LIBERAL ACREAGES OF GRASSES, CLOVERS AND ALFALFAS ARE GROWN

	Brandon Prices			Calgary Prices		
	25 lb.	50 lb.	100 lb.	25 lb.	50 lb.	100 lb.
Timothy, Gold Standard	\$3.25	\$6.00	\$11.00	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00
Timothy, Gilt Edge	3.00	5.50	10.00	3.25	6.00	11.00
Brome, Gold Standard	3.75	7.25	14.00	4.00	7.75	15.00
Western Rye, Gold Stan.	4.00	7.50	14.00	4.25	8.00	15.00
Western Rye, Gilt Edge	3.75	7.00	13.00	4.00	7.50	14.00
Kentucky Blue, G. Stan.	6.00	11.75	23.00	6.25	12.25	24.00
Kentucky Blue, G. Edge	5.50	10.50	20.00	5.65	10.75	21.00
Canadian Blue, G. Stan.	4.00	7.75	15.00	4.25	8.25	16.00
Red Top, Gold Standard	9.25	18.25	36.00	9.50	18.75	37.00
Alfalfa, Northern Grown	5.50	10.50	20.00	6.00	11.00	21.00
Alfalfa, Turkestan	5.50	10.50	20.00	6.00	11.00	21.00

Spring Rye — Marquis Wheat — Field Peas

	Brandon Prices			Calgary Prices		
	Peck.	1/2 Bus.	Bus.	Peck.	1/2 Bus.	Bus.
Marquis Wheat	.75	1.25	2.50	.85	1.50	3.00
Spring Rye	.75	1.25	2.50	.85	1.50	3.00
Golden Vine Pea	\$0.75	1.40	2.70	\$0.85	1.65	3.20
Canadian Field Pea	.75	1.40	2.70	.85	1.65	3.20
Canadian Beauty Pea	.85	1.50	2.85	.95	1.75	3.35
White Marrowfat Pea	.95	1.80	3.45	1.05	2.00	3.95
Prussian Blue Pea	.75	1.35	2.65	.85	1.60	3.15

On quantities of 5 bushels or more deduct 5 cents per bushel.

A Reliable Garden Selection for the West

	Prices Postpaid	Pkts.	Oz.	Lb.
Bean, McKenzie's Golden Wax		5c.	5c.	25c.
Beet, Flat Egyptian		5c.	20c.	\$1.50
Beet, Early Blood Turnip		5c.	20c.	\$1.50
Beet, Covent Garden		5c.	19c.	\$1.35
Beet, McKenzie's Extra Early		5c.	25c.	\$1.75
Cabbage, McKenzie's Winningstad		5c.	25c.	...
Carrot, McKenzie's Half-long Scarlet Nantes		5c.	25c.	\$2.00
Cauliflower, McKenzie's Early Snowcap		25c.
Celery, McKenzie's White Plume		5c.	70c.	...
Corn, McKenzie's White Cory		5c.	...	25c.
Cucumber, McKenzie's Long Green		5c.	15c.	\$1.25
Lettuce, McKenzie's Prairie Queen		5c.	25c.	...
Onion, McKenzie's Yellow Globe		5c.	20c.	\$1.75
Onion, McKenzie's Red Wethersfield		5c.	15c.	\$1.50
Pea, McKenzie's Manifold		5c.	...	40c.
Pea, McKenzie's Prosperity		5c.	...	40c.
Radish, McKenzie's Rosy Gem		5c.	20c.	\$1.00
Tomato, McKenzie's First of All		10c.	35c.	...

A POST CARD WILL BRING OUR CATALOG

A. E. MCKENZIE CO. LTD., Seedsmen

Brandon, Man. Calgary, Alta.
Western Canada's Greatest Seed House

LIVE OLD HENS WANTED

We Guarantee to pay the Prices we quote. These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg Let us know what you

HENS	15c per lb	have and how many
YOUNG AND OLD ROOSTERS	11c "	and we will for-
DUCKS	15c "	ward crates for
GEESE	15c "	shipping. Cash sent
TURKEYS	13c to 15c "	immediately upon
		receipt of goods.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co., 91 Lusted Street, Winnipeg

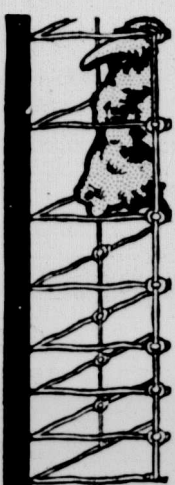
WARNING!

Don't let them "Bluff" you

A customer of ours ordered (and paid for) some fence from a certain Canadian fence company who advertise that their fence is all made from full gauge No. 9 wire. After receiving the fence, the customer discovered that all the wires were not of the same gauge and immediately advised the said company of the fact.

We have in our possession their reply to our customer, in which they positively CONFESS that THEY USE A SMALLER WIRE FOR THE STAYS. Don't be misled by their methods and their advertising. Be sure the fence you buy for full gauge No. 9 has horizontals and stays of the same size.

STANDARD TUBE AND FENCE CO. Limited
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STANDARD FENCE

LUMBER:

We have Branches and Distributing Yards in most of the important towns in Alberta and Saskatchewan. We can furnish Lumber and other Building Material cheaper than any one else,—quality and prompt service being considered.

Write us when you want Lumber and Building Material

Revelstoke Sawmill Company Limited, Calgary, Alta.

of the year, or shipments might be made at irregular intervals just as stock became ready for market; but, if the experience of the American associations is to be relied upon, greater interest in stock keeping is certain to follow the inauguration of such a marketing system and it would not be long before regular weekly, or at least fortnightly, shipments could be made by the majority.

Organization of Associations

In view of the fact that live stock marketing associations, operating as previously outlined, will in time accumulate a considerable reserve fund and also because railway companies and others would prefer to do business with associations having legal status, it would be advisable for such associations to be incorporated under the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act. The fees for registration under this Act are quite low and incorporation under it would not only give the associations legal standing, but as all concerns incorporated under this Act are required to conduct their business under a set of standard bylaws, it would insure uniformity in organization. This would facilitate federation should a number of marketing associations later desire to unite under a central governing body.

Copies of The Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act, the standard bylaws, and such supplemental bylaws as would be required for the regulation of a Live Stock Marketing Association, can be obtained, upon request, from the Director, Co-operative Organization, Department of Agriculture, Regina. Information regarding freight rates, markets, etc., can also be obtained from the same source, and the services of the Co-operative Organization Branch are at all times at the disposal of persons desirous of organizing any kind of practical agricultural co-operative association.

To be concluded next week

Our Ottawa Letter

The Budget Speech

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

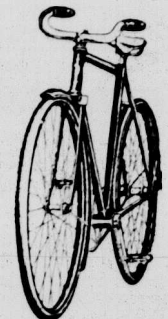
Ottawa, April 10.—The long anticipated budget has at last been delivered. The predictions made in The Grain Growers' Guide that there would be some reduction in the duties on agricultural implements and that the farmers of Canada would be denied free wheat have been verified. The other prediction, that the steel industry would be aided, has also proven to be true, but in no predictions made in Conservative, Liberal or Independent press was it suggested that so much consideration was to be given to the protected interests as the statement made by Mr. White revealed. The minister demonstrated more clearly than he has done in any former speech that he is an avowed protectionist and that any concessions which are to be made to free trade or lower tariff sentiment will be made grudgingly. This was made clear when, after explaining that subsequent to an inquiry into the condition of the various agricultural manufacturing establishments throughout the Dominion, he had decided that present duties could be cut by five per cent. only in the case of binders and mowers.

Western Hopes Dashed

The greatest disappointment of the budget, however, was to be found in the attitude of the government in re-

Continued on Page 34

\$35
DOMINION
BICYCLES
FOR
\$25



These famous Bicycles now sold at little more than the cost of manufacture. The Dominion retails at \$35 in Winnipeg, but you can buy it by mail for \$25. Equipped with mud guards, wood or steel Dunlop rims, roller chain, New Departure Coaster, rubber pedals, pump and tools.

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It will pay you to communicate with us before disposing of your oats, as we can pay you better price from numerous points than obtainable elsewhere. Write or wire today.

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Are You Going To Build?

If so send us 10 cents in stamps or silver to cover cost and we will send you a beautiful book of plans, including Houses, Barns, Granaries, Garages, etc. Best value ever offered. Send at once. Don't miss this chance.

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We also Buy Hides and Seneca Roo-

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DANGER **STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!**
WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO YOU OR YOUR FAMILY IF YOU GET HAILED OUT

HAILSTORMS **LOOK OUT**

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BRITISH AMERICAN ASSURANCE CO.
 AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE
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Assets Over \$2,300,000.00
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 Directorate—All men of proved worth in Canadian affairs
 Policy of Company—Prompt Adjustments. Liberal Settlements
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 A British America Hail Insurance Policy Will Be Your Choice

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You can save money and get better goods by buying your building material direct from us. We operate our own sawmills and factory, and make a specialty of mixed car orders direct to contractors and consumers.

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MARCH **APRIL** **MAY**

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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Biggest Thing on the Calendar for Spring

A Reliable Name on a sealed can is everywhere the Modern Guarantee of Quality

And now for the Spring clean-up. You will find Ramsay's Paint the lustiest helper you ever employed. Outdoors and in, it will make things glisten like new.

For every purpose there is a special Ramsay finish, and in every can of Ramsay's Paint there is the ideal combination of honest, time-tried materials and modern scientific methods of machine mixing. Ramsay's Paints will not fail you.

The local Ramsay dealer will give you splendid service and suggestions, or write direct to the factory for interesting paint literature that will help you solve your paint problems.

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

Lumber at Wholesale Prices

We operate our own sawmills in British Columbia and supply Choicest Stock in carload lots DIRECT FROM THE MILL TO THE FARMER. Cut out the middle-man! Sash, Doors, and Millwork also at lowest prices direct to you from our Calgary Mill.

The Riverside Lumber Co., Ltd.
 DEPT. C .. CALGARY, ALBERTA

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA
 ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA
 HEAD OFFICE AND NINE BRANCHES IN TORONTO
 JAMES MASON GENERAL MANAGER

Money Orders for sale at all Branches; they cost only a few cents. Prevent any possibility of mistakes when sending money through the mails.

W. A. MACHAFFIE, Manager
 426 Main Street Winnipeg, Man.

Our Ottawa Letter
 Continued from Page 32

gard to the free wheat proposals of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The feeling amongst western members supporting the government has been that while the free wheat offer of the United States would not be accepted this session wheat would be placed on the free list before the next general election. All such hopes were rudely shattered by Mr. White, who espoused the cause of the railways and the milling interests from A to Z, declaring practically that it would probably be years before this concession could be granted to the farming interests.

What the farmer gets out of the budget is a reduction of the duties by five per cent. on binders and mowers; the placing of parts of ditching machinery on the free list, the ditchers having been made free last session; while in connection with the duty imposed on wire rods it is provided that there shall be a drawback of ninety-nine per cent. on wire used for the manufacture of wire for fences. As a duty is placed upon wire rods the effect of this change, however, will be to make the price of wire fencing just about what it is today if the farmers get the benefit of the drawback. The majority of the people who have looked into the matter believe that in the case of drawbacks the advantage accrues principally to the manufacturers, so that wire fencing may be higher.

Protectionist in Extreme

The concessions to the agricultural community, it must be confessed, constitutes a small list when compared with what has been given to the manufacturers and the big interests in what has been described as the most thoroughly protectionist budget—apart from general tariff revisions—in twenty years.

To begin with, the denial of free wheat is a concession to the millers and railways.

To the steel interests have been granted a duty on iron and steel rolled beams weighing up to one hundred and twenty pounds per lineal yard amounting to \$4.25 on British preference; \$6 on the intermediate tariff, and \$7 on the general tariff; likewise a duty on wire rods of \$2.25 British preference, and \$3.50 intermediate and general tariff. In addition the drawback on wrought iron or seamless iron or steel tubing over four inches in diameter has been reduced from ninety-nine to fifty-five per cent.

To help the quarry interests a duty of fifteen cents per ton, as a flat rate, has been placed on cut stone finished on four sides.

A drawback has been placed upon pig iron used in the manufacture of implements for export—the Canadian farmer getting no relief—to the full extent of the amount paid in duty, provided the export of the product is equal in quantity to the imports of the raw material.

Brass rods, bars and sheets, which are now free, are made dutiable to the extent of ten per cent.

Caustic soda and chloride of lime, now free, are made dutiable. Charcoal for pig iron production is placed on the free list.

There is to be a drawback on bituminous coal of 99 per cent. when brought into Canada for the purpose of being converted into coke.

Imports from countries which discriminate against Canadian shipping or Canadian exports may be subject to a surtax to an amount not to exceed twenty per cent. ad valorem; and in the case of goods not dutiable to be a duty ad valorem of twenty per cent.

The request made by a deputation which waited upon the government recently to ask that a bounty be placed upon iron ores smelted in Canada has not been acceded to. The government has promised, however, to carry on an investigation into the question which probably means that the bounties will be established in the next budget.

Another investigation promised is one into the possibilities of flax fibre production, with the object of ascertaining whether its encouragement for manufacturing purposes is desirable.

In addition to the foregoing there is contained in the budget a considerable list of tariff re-adjustments mostly for the benefit of the manufacturers. For instance, malleable sprocket chain or link belting chain is made free only when used in agricultural implements. These were formerly free for all purposes.

Other articles, when used as raw material for manufactures are placed on the free list, while there are a number of increases such as jute, canvas, uncolored and not finished, transferred from free list to 7½ and 10 per cent. duty. This canvas is used in the manufacture of bags and the increase in duty will, of necessity, increase their price to the farmers and others who use them.

It is rather amusing to note that the only changes designed to meet the demand for action which would reduce the high cost of living are slight changes which will make desiccated cocoa and dried bananas cheaper to the consumer.

Implement Factories Investigated

In announcing the reduction of five per cent. in the duties on binders and mowers, Mr. White said that an investigation had been made by Thos. Costello, a trusted official of the Customs department, into the affairs of the implement manufacturing companies, with the result that the government had come to the conclusion that it was advisable to decrease the duties only in regard to these two articles of manufacture. "After having given this matter the most careful and painstaking consideration," said Mr. White, "we are satisfied that only on the one range of implements can the duty be lowered without violation of the fiscal policy of reasonable protection, which is designed to encourage and promote the establishment of industries in Canada. I refer to harvesters, reapers, binders and mowers. I would make this distinction between the case of harvesters, reapers and mowers and all other agricultural implements, that for home consumption there is a drawback upon iron and steel products entering into the manufacture of these implements. That is one point of distinction between the industries engaged in the manufacture of these implements and of others. Another point of distinction is that these are among the most highly developed industries in the world."

A feature of Mr. White's speech was a reaffirmation of the government's belief in protection as the proper fiscal policy. He said he desired to affirm the adherence of the government to a fiscal policy of reasonable protection to Canadian industries, including the great basic industry of the farmers (whether they want it or not). "We believe," he said, "it to be the best policy for Canada and for every part of it, if we are to regard as desirable stable conditions and a diversified national life throughout the Dominion."

Space limitations make it impossible to go into any more detailed explanation of Mr. White's budget unless the other side of the argument is to be ignored. A. K. Maclean, the chief opposition critic, in a long speech replied to the minister, re-affirming the Liberal position that in the consideration of the matter of foodstuffs the guiding principle should be one of freedom from duty, incidentally criticizing the financial statement of the minister at length, but he did not move an amendment. That will be done after the Easter recess and Liberal newspapers have announced that it will be moved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

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Get the BEST Fence at the LOWEST Price DIRECT from its Makers

Freight Prepaid

When you buy PAGE Fence, you get the CHEAPEST regardless of QUALITY and the BEST regardless of PRICE.

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You buy direct from the makers at the lowest cash prices for which GOOD FENCE can be sold.

You deal with the largest producers of wire fence in Canada—with the people who pioneered the wire fence industry in this country.

You get immediate shipments from big, well-stocked PAGE warehouses within easy range of your farm.

You get all the benefit of PAGE experience—of the PAGE factory facilities—of the exclusive and special-built PAGE machinery—of the expert PAGE superintendents and skillful PAGE mechanics—which you can't obtain with any other fence but PAGE.

PAGE Fence is QUALITY Fence At Lowest Price

Above all, you get PAGE WIRE FENCE—the highest quality fence on the market, bar none!



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PRICE LIST

Page Heavy Fence

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

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

Medium Weight Fence

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

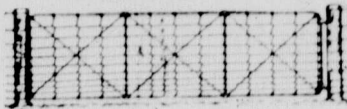
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		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta	
		Small Lots	Car Lots	Small Lots	Car Lots	Small Lots	Car Lots
5 36 16½	8, 8, 10, 10	.20	.17	.22	.19	.24	.20
6 42 16½	7, 7, 8, 10, 10	.23	.21	.25	.23	.28	.24
7 26 8	3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6	.29	.26	.32	.28	.35	.30
7 26 12	3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6	.27	.24	.30	.26	.33	.28
8 48 16½	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.29	.26	.32	.28	.35	.30
9 36 12	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6	.31	.28	.34	.30	.37	.32
10 54 16½	3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.35	.31	.38	.34	.42	.36

Special Poultry Fence

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

No. Height of Uprights in inches	Spacing of Horizontals in Inches	PRICES					
		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta	
		Small Lots	Car Lots	Small Lots	Car Lots	Small Lots	Car Lots
18 48		.56	.50	.60	.54	.65	.57
20 60		.60	.54	.64	.58	.70	.62

The Page "Railroad" Gate



	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta	
	Small Lots	Car Lots	Small Lots	Car Lots	Small Lots	Car Lots
12 ft. long 48 ins. high	\$4 70	\$4 25	\$5 00	\$4 50	\$5 25	\$4 65
14 ft. long 48 ins. high	5 20	4 75	5 50	5 00	5 75	5 15
16 ft. long 48 ins. high	5 70	5 25	6 00	5 50	6 25	5 65
Set Stretching Tools	9 25	9 00	9 50	9 00	9 75	9 25
Staples, 25 lb. box	\$1 00		\$1 10		\$1 20	
Brace Wire, 25 lbs.	.95		1 05		1 15	

A. J. McMILLAN, Distributor

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The fence that has proven the immense superiority of PAGE CARBON—steel wire over the hard wire used in ordinary fences—the splendid rust resisting qualities of the special PAGE Galvanizing as compared with the common kind—the positive slip-proof qualities of the famous PAGE Perfected Knot.

PAGE FENCE lasts at least a lifetime; outwears several fences of the ordinary kind.

Order PAGE Fence direct from us (or through your dealer) and get more years of satisfactory fence service than your money can buy elsewhere.

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Clip out this price list. Check the kind of fence you want. Mark beside it the number of rods ordered. Mail it, with cash, check, money or express order, or bank-draft, and your name and address to the nearest PAGE Branch. (Or hand it to your dealer, if you still prefer to order through him.) We ship from stock—prepay freight on 20 rods (200 pounds) or over—allow 1c. per rod on car lot orders—and guarantee you absolutely satisfactory Fence OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

Since it lasts a lifetime, the sooner you get PAGE Fence erected the more service you get for your money.

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Our Big 9 x 12 Catalogue describes and illustrates useful articles for farm and home. Better write for your copy today—before edition is exhausted. Your name and address on a card brings it.

A SPECIAL CABLE

WAR OF PRICES ON BINDER TWINE WILL RESULT IN A VICTORY FOR WESTERN CANADIAN FARMERS

The substance of the story, as to the arrangements made, is correct, although in two particulars it is wrong.

First—We are not looking for war, although, should it come, we will, as in the past, no doubt be able to give a good account of ourselves. We are simply following out our policy of branching out in handling necessities for our farmers at a reasonable margin of profit.

Second—It is The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited which has made these arrangements and in the transaction of this business it should not be confused with the Grain Growers' Association.

This action arouses great interest in the Old Country, so surely there is a big feature in it for every farmer in Western Canada to consider. The Farmers' own Company has, because of its influence and standing, been able to make arrangements with one of the biggest twine manufacturers in the world. These arrangements certainly mean lower prices for twine and will have the same effect that our handling of Coal, Flour, Fence Posts, Lumber, Wire Fence, has had, that is—A DIRECT CASH SAVING TO YOU.

It surely is a matter of vital interest to all of us to study closely just what has made this possible. Trace it back, step by step, and you will find that these splendid savings now being effected by co-operative buying are a direct growth from the formation of their own grain company a few years ago by the farmers of Western Canada.

Get your neighbor interested and add his strength to your own. The result will be beyond anything you can estimate now

Belfast Rope Concern to Supply Needs of Western Farms—Six Hundred Tons to Be Shipped to Fort William by July—Arrangements Made With Grain Growers' Association—West to be Treated to Fight

(Special Cable to The Winnipeg Telegram)

(Registered According to Copyright Act.)

BELFAST, April 6.—In spite of the shadow of civil war overhanging Belfast, some industries have been branching out imperially. An example of this is the news given me today that the Belfast Rope Works company has allied itself with the Grain Growers' association and this season will supply binder twine to Western Canada.

According to the managing director of the company, careful preparations have been made in view of the fact that three huge concerns are now alleged to control the price of twine which is so necessary to the prairie farmer to meet any cut that may be made in the prices and so as a result the West may be treated to a fight in which the farmer will come out on top.

At least 600 tons of twine will be shipped to Fort William from here before July and if necessary this amount will be doubled. Special arrangements have been made regarding distribution and the first shipment will go forward next week.

—WINDERMERE.

Our aims then were limited to getting more for our grain by going into the business ourselves. The business success that the organized farmers have built up on the foundation of their own pioneer company gives all of us today a wider outlook. Now is the time for us to realize in all seriousness the full meaning and scope of this co-operation. The result before you today is simply the outcome of your sending YOUR GRAIN to YOUR OWN COMPANY. You have kept the profit on the handling of it and have made it work for you long after the grain was disposed of. The conclusion is as simple as A. B. C.

WHEN SELLING always do so through YOUR OWN COMPANY.
WHEN BUYING always do so through YOUR OWN COMPANY.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.

Calgary Fort William WINNIPEG New Westminster, B.C.