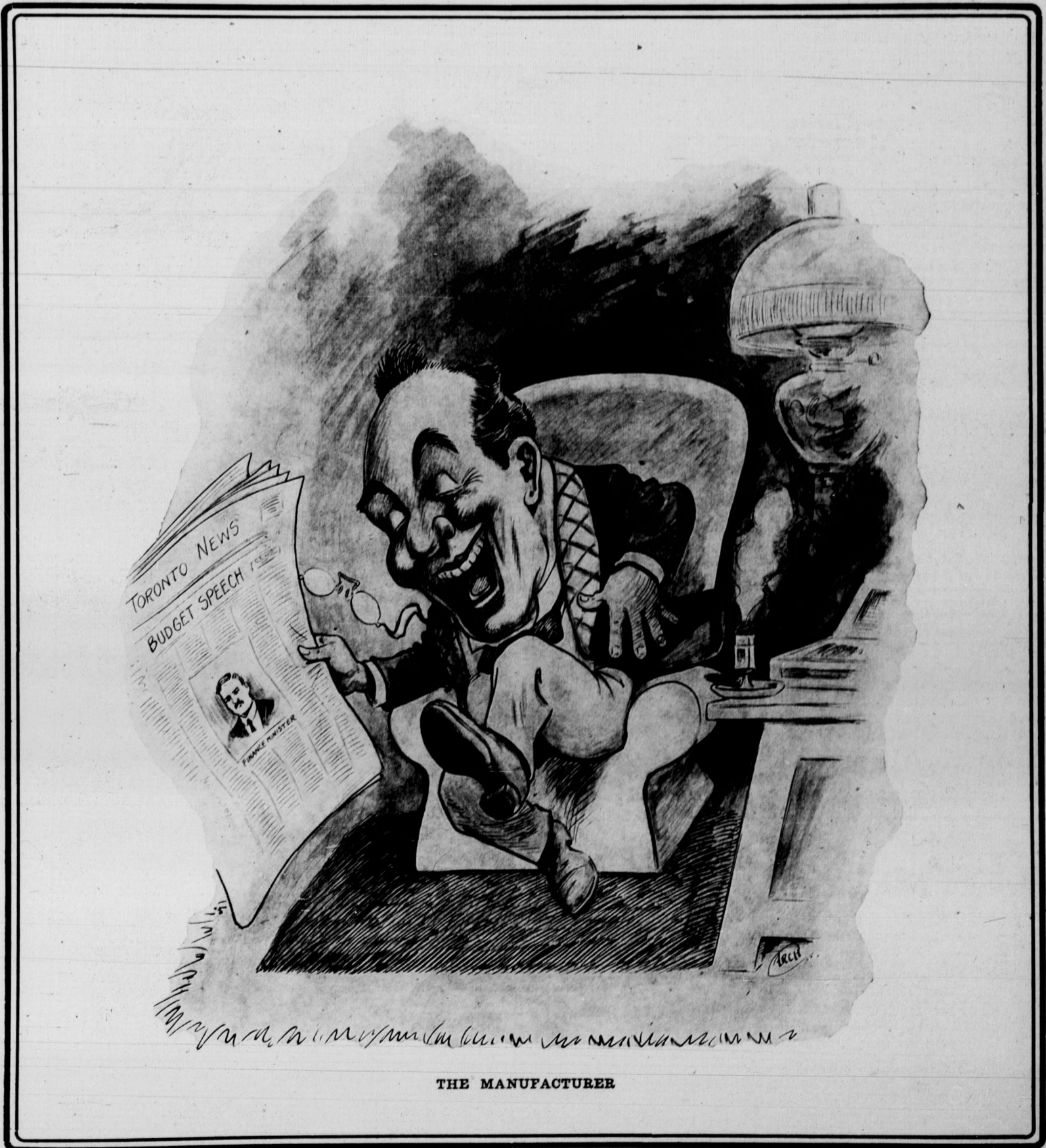


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

MARCH 3, 1915



THE MANUFACTURER

Circulation over 34,000 weekly

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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spells Prosperity for the Grain Grower. When you get your crop harvested you want it All, then why do you allow some thresherman to put a whole lot of it in the Straw pile? The only way to avoid this and most other troubles around a threshing machine, is to Insist upon having your grain threshed by a machine that is Fed by a Garden City Feeder, such a machine will do Good work and Lots of it. If you will fill out the attached coupon, we will send a booklet telling How it is done.

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P.O.

Province

The GARDEN CITY FEEDER COMPANY LTD.
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By allowing a boy scope for his genius on the farm he will be less anxious to leave for the city.
The boy who learns to be handy with tools and can make many of the ordinary things about the farm will be the man who is ready to meet emergencies when his machinery breaks.
Every farmer should be more or less of a mechanic. If he learns in youth he never forgets.
Useful occupation for boys will prevent the formation of bad habits.

Do You Know a Boy who is Waiting for this Book?

He may have the few tools and materials to be found in every household, or he may possess his own complete chest of tools and well-equipped workshop, but something is lacking—he needs ideas—suggestions of things to make or do. He is tired of all the things that he and his companions have been able to think of. Now there are hundreds of other boys scattered all over

this big country who have many new and interesting ideas he has never thought of, but how can this one boy ever get in touch with all these others? In just one way—through the pages of

The Boy Mechanic

The Great Book of 700 things for Boys to do

These original, practical suggestions have been furnished by hundreds of boys who have actually built and experimented with the devices they are now telling other boys how to build. In no other way could a book containing such a wide and interesting variety of contents have been prepared, for no one author or staff of writers, for that matter, could have possibly gleaned such a wealth of ideas from their own observation and experience.

A Few Practical Features:

A large number of the things described may be made from old cast-off articles which the average boy has at his disposal.
Many articles involving the purchase of only a few cents worth of material will be found fully as serviceable as similar ones costing several dollars.
Scores of handy things the family can use in the home are described.
Finally, this book will develop and interest the boy along mechanical lines and educate him at his play.

The Boy Mechanic

Represents the Best Accomplishments of the Mechanical Genius of Young America

for the material used in the book is a careful selection of only those articles which are new, practical and of more than ordinary interest; the selection having been made by mechanical experts who still have active recollections of their boyhood interests. It gives complete directions for making all the things boys love to build and experiment with in the fields of electricity, mechanics, sports, arts and crafts work, magic, etc., such as

- Electrical Appliances—Steam and Gas Engines—Turbines—Motors
- Wireless and Morse Telegraph—Self-Propelled Vehicles—Toboggans—Ice Boats—Canoes—Paddle Boats—Punts—Camping Outfits—Tents—Fishing Tackle—Magic Lanterns—Searchlights—Cameras—Telescopes—Gliders, Kites and Balloons—Electric Furnaces—Lathes—Pottery Kilns.

A boy would be an old man before he could make half the things described in this wonderful book. It is entirely different from any other published and has

700 Articles—480 Pages—800 Illustrations

7x10 Inches Price \$2.00 Postpaid 7x10 Inches

It is clearly printed on high grade book paper and durably bound in cloth. The cover is of an attractive design in four colors showing a boy building a small boat. There are ten solid pages of index alone. Neither care nor expense have been spared to make this the greatest boys' book published. It would be difficult to think of a way of investing \$2.00 that would benefit a boy as much as through the purchase of one of these books. Copies will be sent postpaid by return mail.



"Wish I knew what to make"

BOOK DEPT.

Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg, Man.

A Special Word to Subscribers

When you receive a pink notice attached to this page it shows that your subscription is about to expire. Please renew at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. Please do not delay in forwarding your renewal when you receive PINK notice, as we cannot supply back copies that may be missed. By acting promptly you will not only get every copy, but also assist us in giving you our very best service. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. Send \$1.00 for one year, or we shall be glad to have you take advantage of our special offer of \$2.00 for three years. Always use postal or express money orders when remitting. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
 "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
 A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

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 No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

How to Make *The Guide* Succeed

By THE EDITOR

We have announced very prominently in The Guide for the past few weeks that the subscription price must be raised to \$1.50 per year, because at the present price of \$1.00 per year it is impossible to publish the paper and make ends meet. Before deciding upon the increase in price we placed the matter before the three conventions of the organized farmers and received their unanimous approval of our action in raising the price to \$1.50 per year. At the convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, held at Brandon on January 13, there were over 600 delegates present, and they unanimously voted to increase the subscription price to \$1.50 per year, or higher if necessary, in order that The Guide might continue its work for the cause of the farmers. At the convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, held in Edmonton on January 20, the 600 delegates present with one accord voted for the increase to \$1.50. At the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, held at Regina on February 10, the same proposition was placed before the convention, and the 1,600 delegates present, without one dissenting voice, voted to have the subscription price raised to \$1.50 per year.

WORTH THE MONEY

We have given in The Guide the last few weeks facts and figures such as no other paper that we know of ever published, to show our readers clearly and definitely that it is necessary to raise the subscription price to \$1.50. It is simply impossible to publish The Guide at \$1.00 per year. No other paper in the Dominion has ever done it and no paper can do it. We are willing to make the assertion that it is absolutely impossible to publish a weekly journal, printed on the same high-class paper that The Guide uses, and make it a financial success at \$1.00 per year. Further, we believe The Guide is worth \$1.50 per year to the farmers of this country. We have letters in our office at the present time showing by facts and figures that The Guide has actually saved them from \$10 to \$1,000 to individual farmers, by the information that it has given to them to help them in carrying on their work. We shall publish these letters in the course of a few weeks.

GRANTS FROM ASSOCIATIONS

Here is a letter that looks at the dark side of things:

"I might say that if The Guide was represented in every district as around here there would be no necessity for you to have to raise the subscription, as I see you intend to do, and which I think will be the beginning of the end. Why not appeal to the local associations for a grant each year until the paper is on a sound financial footing. You are having the same thing to contend with that all labor papers in England have had to surmount. Nunquam—of Merry England fame—editor of the Clarion, explained to his subscribers as you have done, and they started a shilling fund which in twelve months put the Clarion in the sound position it deserved. I also know that there are very few trade union papers but what are subsidized by the trade union's local associations, and in my opinion such a scheme would be far better than what is mooted."

"A. S. WARBURTON.
 "Caron, Sask."

We have pointed out before the necessity of raising the subscription price of The Guide, so there is no further need of discussing it. The local associations themselves, in most cases, have a pretty big struggle to carry on their work. The chief reason for their struggle is that they cannot get all the farmers to join and pay in their dollar. Up to the present time The Guide has never

asked for any grants from the associations; on the contrary, The Guide has been given entirely free to the use of the three great provincial associations, and has paid each of the associations \$300 a year for writing the material published in the association pages each week in The Guide. We believe it is better to have The Guide put upon its own feet, because it is not then dependent in any community upon the rise and fall of the local association. There are some cases where the local association has died, but where The Guide has still a number of subscribers, and the result is that the association has been reorganized and carried on its work satisfactorily. If The Guide in that community had been dependent entirely upon the local association, it is possible there never would have been any organization for many years. At the same time we should be glad to receive financial assistance at any time as suggested.

COMMISSION TO AGENTS

Another subscriber writes us as follows:

"Reading of the difficulties you have in making both ends meet, and not wishing The Guide to lose any of its straight work, I may suggest you are paying too much commission to your agents. I for one would forego all commission and get you all the subscribers I can free. If all our other secretaries would do the same it would probably help some."

"THOS. PARTRIDGE, Sec.
 Stonelaw Union U.F.A."
 "Monitor, Alta."

We have had three or four letters like this one, saying that we pay too much commission to agents. This difficulty can be overcome if we can secure 2,000 people who will help us collect new subscriptions and if everyone of our present subscribers will renew promptly. No agent gets a commission unless he actually collects the subscription, and if each of our subscribers pay promptly there would be no renewals to collect. But unless we have exceptional support we cannot get along without agents. We have had splendid help from our friends in several parts of the West who have refused to take commission, and we shall be glad to have such assistance at all times. At the same time it must be remembered that not every farmer can afford to take his time and canvass for subscriptions without being paid for it. If each issue of The Guide contained a money-making secret worth \$10.00 to every reader, it would still be necessary to have some person to introduce the paper to new subscribers. We shall continue to pay commission to agents, but we shall be pleased to have anyone who would like to help us collect subscriptions and send in the entire amount collected—less postage—to our office, and such help will be greatly appreciated. We feel, however, that each agent is entitled to his commission, and we want to get more agents at once.

A REAL HELP

Here is a letter from a secretary who is willing to help us:

"In your issue of February 10, I was much interested and surprised to read your page, 'Cost of Neglect,' and 'Is The Guide Worth Helping?' Allow me to say, Mr. Editor, The Guide is worth helping, and I think this problem could be solved to some extent if the secretary of each local had a copy of The Guide subscribers coming to his post office, with the date of expiration. He could collect the renewal and remit the whole dollar to The Guide, less the postage. I am one of the 2,000 secretaries that would be quite willing to do that much if approved by The Guide."

"J. A. KEARNEY,
 Sec., Olds Local, No. 11."
 "Olds, Alta."

Mr. Kearney's suggestion is a splendid one. We have mailed him a list of the subscribers at his post office, and we are glad that he will help us collect the renewals and send us the whole dollar, less the postage. We will be pleased to send our list of subscribers at any post office to any person who will help us collect subscriptions. Simply address a letter to The Guide and ask for the list of subscribers, and it will be forwarded by return mail. This is the kind of real help that we are looking for.

THE SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION

Here are three letters, out of a large number received in the last few days, that prove to us that The Guide will be supported by the farmers even at the increased price of \$1.50 per year:

"I have pleasure in enclosing postal note for \$2.00 to square my account with you. While I am scarcely able to do so, after reading your editorial on the matter I can see your point, and I do not want to see the paper pass away and myself cut off."

"Battle Valley, Sask." "A. B. SEARLE."

"I am enclosing herewith \$2.00 for the renewal of my subscription to The Guide, as per subscription coupon. But I have read your editorial, 'The Cost of Independence,' so that you may call this a renewal for three, two or even one year, as we cannot afford to be without the Grain Growers' Guide, and it must be kept up."

"Stony Lake, Sask." "W. J. FRENCH."

"I have just finished reading your article in the issue of the Grain Growers' Guide of February 10, 'The Cost of Neglect,' and I can safely say that there is not one of your readers who felt any meaner than I did, myself, when I had finished. I am a farmer and a member of the Grain Growers' Association. The Guide is our paper, and those of us who think the paper worth the \$1.00 really ought to see that it gets there intact and in time, but you have hit the neglect business right. The paper keeps coming and we, or I might say I, just let it come and forget to send the necessary dollar. I think the suggestion of the Oak Lake Association re subscriptions being paid to the local secretary at the annual meeting very good. I will bring it up at our next meeting. Enclosed please find \$2.00. If this is enough for the three years' subscription, all right; if not, just credit me with whatever is coming to me in the way of papers, and I will try and not neglect again."

"Mintonas, Man." "C. ELLERINGTON."

If we can secure the help of each local association and also of our individual subscribers during the next three weeks we will be able to collect all subscriptions now in arrears, and a large number of the new ones beside. There are 10,000 of our subscribers who are now in arrears, and each one of them has an opportunity to save fifty cents by renewing in the next three weeks, as the price of The Guide will positively go to \$1.50 on April 1. Any subscriber who thinks The Guide is deserving of support, may send us in advance his subscription at the new price of \$1.50 for one year, \$5.00 for four years, or \$10.00 for nine years. How many local associations are there and how many of our individual subscribers are there who are willing to give us real assistance during the next three weeks?

Don't forget that it will pay to send in your renewal before April 1, because after that date the price will positively be raised to \$1.50 per year to everyone.



Send Your LIVE POULTRY To Us

Read our poultry prices and we are sure you will recommend us to your friends, after giving us a trial.

Hens (medium)	11c to 13c
Hens (big and heavy)	14c
Ducks (young or old)	13c
Geese	13c
Spring Roosters	10c
Old Roosters	8c
Turkeys	12c to 14c

Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, and guaranteed to March 10th. Coops supplied free f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Write us for quotations on eggs, butter, beef hides. Highest market prices guaranteed, with prompt returns on receipt of goods.

References: Bank of British North America, Balfour Avenue, Winnipeg.

NATIONAL POULTRY CO.
389 Pritchard Ave. Winnipeg

Furs - Hides - Wool

If you want quickest returns and most money for your furs, hides, wool, etc., ship them to

FRANK MASSIN
BRANDON, Man.
Write for prices and shipping tags.

Attention Grain Growers!

Instant Death to Gophers

I have invented a Gopher Poison that has proved more satisfactory at a less cost to the buyer than any other on the market. For fifty cents I will send you a package of this preparation sufficient to kill 350 Gophers, with full instructions, charges prepaid. Send Money Order or Postal Note.

H. A. McKAY, Regina, Sask.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES PAID Per lb.

OLD HENS (Big and Heavy)	14c
OLD HENS (Middle Si)	12c
ROOSTERS	10c
DUCKS	13c
TURKEYS	13c
GESE	10c-11c

Live weight F.O.B. Winnipeg. Cash sent back the same day on receipt of goods. Crates sent on request. I guarantee to pay the prices I quote.

R. BERE, 39 Schultz Street, Winnipeg

Your

Lumber Order

For the benefit of those who are thinking of purchasing lumber, we wish to explain that certain companies are using such terms as "Grain Growers," "Farmers," "Co-operative," etc., evidently to make the name bear favor with the organized Grain Growers of the three Prairie Provinces. Such concerns in British Columbia or elsewhere have no connection whatever with The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, of Winnipeg, the real "Farmers" or "Grain Growers" Company. This explanation is given in order that Grain Growers and Farmers may not be confused or misled by a similarity of names.

ALL LUMBER ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED AS FOLLOWS:

Grain Growers' Grain Co.
Limited
Winnipeg - Man.

Our Ottawa Letter

Liberals Criticize Tariff Increases and Advise Less Expenditure on Public Works—Burnham Attacks British Preference

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—The declaration by the Opposition of their attitude in regard to the new tax proposals of the government and developments in connection with the boots inquiry have been the most interesting developments of the week in parliament. Apart from preliminary declarations on the part of Liberal members that they propose to acquiesce in the war vote of one hundred millions to be discussed later, the remarks made by members to the left of the Speaker are quite as heatedly critical as when parliament is sitting under normal conditions. The boots inquiry has not proceeded far enough for one to definitely express an opinion as to whether the chief blame for the poor boots furnished the Canadian soldiers rests with the militia department or the manufacturers. It is fairly safe to opine that in the report to be brought down by the committee of inquiry the blame will not be thrown entirely upon the one or the other, but just where the major portion of it will be placed it would be difficult to predict.

Budget Criticized

The task of outlining the Liberal position on the extra taxation proposals fell upon the shoulders of A. K. McLean, junior member for Halifax, who spoke on Tuesday. In former years Mr. McLean's budget criticisms have not been particularly aggressive. He has been accustomed to follow the line of least resistance, and, perhaps, has been suspected by his party friends of a leaning towards high protection. On this occasion, however, Mr. McLean cut loose in no uncertain fashion, and in a vigorous speech of two and a half hours' duration objected to the proposals, more particularly the tariff increases in all their aspects. He declared that the general increase of seven and a half per cent. in the tariff and of five per cent. on British goods "is based upon protection and politics, and not upon revenue." Mr. McLean made much of the contention that the new imposts are not for purposes of meeting the war expenditure at all, but are designed to cover in part the ordinary expenditures of the government. He maintained that the present financial situation is one which calls for the most serious and firm consideration. Instead of increasing the tariff burden the government should have vigorously applied the pruning knife to many items of expenditure. Instead of doing that they had planned for a proposed expenditure for the coming fiscal year just as large as that for the current year. In a great many of the departments increases rather than decrease had been asked for. It is due to conditions such as these that the government had been compelled to impose more taxation on the people. He declared that in no sense was the increased taxation due to the exigencies of the war. When in opposition at a time when the total expenditure of the country stood at \$79,000,000, the prime minister declared that these figures were a prima facie proof of extravagance. In less than five years, however, the present administration had practically doubled the expenditure. Mr. McLean said that before the war was declared the revenue of the government was declining, and if there had been no war the financial condition of the country would be just what it is today. He had little criticism to make of the special and stamp taxes, although he believed that the tax upon proprietary medicines was so high that it would have to be adjusted.

The British "Preference"

Mr. McLean condemned the five per cent. increase on British goods. With the greatly increased ocean freight rates and heavier marine insurance the benefits of the British preference were almost wiped out. Still the government proposed to raise another barrier against Canada's trade with Britain by cutting five per cent. off the preferential advantage. He wanted to know if British connection, of which so much had been heard from the gentlemen opposite, had ceased to be of any value in

1915. "Instead of curtailing the preference," said Mr. McLean, "the government should have increased it. I do not believe that the action of the government will be approved in Canada, and the news of what the government has done was received with amazement and consternation in the mother country."

In conclusion Mr. McLean maintained that a general increase in the tariff upon all goods, free and dutiable, was unscientific, because it made no discrimination between raw materials and finished products.

Turiff and Oliver Speak

The only western members to speak this week were Hon. Frank Oliver and J. G. Turiff. Both were in agreement with the line of criticism adopted by Mr. McLean, but they dealt more particularly with the manner in which they considered the new taxes were likely to affect the West. While pleased to see the government assert its right to impose direct taxation in the form of stamp taxes, Mr. Oliver maintained that these imposts, coupled as they are with tariff increases, prove that the tariff changes have really been made for purposes of protection rather than for revenue. Mr. Oliver appeared to be surprised that the war vote was not for a larger sum than one hundred millions. He wanted the government to state whether or not that was the limit of the aid it was proposed to give to the mother country.

Mr. Turiff was in a particularly aggressive, withal good natured, frame of mind when he rose to speak. He drew many interruptions from the government benches, but did not lose his temper. The nearest he came to that was when, in replying to an interjection by H. B. Ames, he remarked that one kind of loyalty consists of supplying "good goods to the men at the front." The obvious reference to the boots inquiry and the connection therewith of a firm in which Mr. Ames is supposed to be interested made something of a hit with the Liberal members, but Mr. Ames did not deign to reply. Mr. Turiff expressed the conviction that the manufacturers would not have been so good to themselves if they had been the makers of the tariff changes. They had received more from the minister of finance than they expected. He was particularly strong in his reference to the British preference. He advised the government to put taxes on land and everything they could think of, but to leave "unholy and disloyal hands off the British preference." The people of the West were called disloyal when they wanted reciprocity, but what about the people responsible for that cry now?

The Opposition speakers declared that the tariff was made in Toronto for Toronto. Undoubtedly this was an exaggeration but it was a Toronto man, Claude Macdonnell, member for South Toronto, who made the chief defence of the new measures. He said that the tariff had been well received throughout the country, and the people were well satisfied with the proposals. Despite what had been said they were war taxes, and the country would pay them without complaint. He deprecated the idea that during hard times expenditure should be curtailed, remarking that one of the problems of the day was unemployment, and that this should not be accentuated.

British Preference Condemned

J. H. Burnham, of Peterboro, who hates nothing quite so much as Free Trade, made a slashing attack on the principles of the British preference. He failed to see any virtue in it. The measure would never have been possible but for the protective tariff, and he was willing to make a long bet that the people of England, rather than being thankful for the preference, were ashamed of it. The House, however, never takes Mr. Burnham very seriously, and did not do so on this occasion.

W. Wright, of Muskoka, another firm believer in Protection, failed to see why

Continued on Page 31



Painless

When using our latest method, we, the

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guarantee to complete dental work of any description without pain, or refund your money.

No Person too Nervous
No Work too Difficult

There is nothing new in dentaldom that is not in use by this firm.

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SPECIAL NOTICE

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

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

An army officer's wife wrote to an R.A.M.C. officer saying her child was suffering during teething; she addressed the letter "Dr. Brown."

The recipient returned it with the remark that he should be addressed "Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Brown."

Whereupon the lady wrote back: "Dear Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Brown—I am sorry about mistake.—Yours, May Jones.

"P.S.—Please bring your sword to lance baby's gums."—Sketch.

The great thing in the world is not so much to seek happiness as to earn peace and self-respect.—Huxley.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 3rd, 1915

On April 1 the price of The Guide will be increased to \$1.50 per year, both on new subscriptions and renewals. Renewals and new subscriptions will be accepted at \$1.00 per year for the next three weeks.

SECRET TARIFF INCREASES

A striking example of the way in which the people are exploited under the Protective Tariff system is exposed to the light of day in a statement given to The Guide by one of Winnipeg's leading business men and published on page 7 of this issue. It will be remembered that in April last the Finance Minister of Canada and the Western supporters of the Government made a great fuss about the "boon" which was being conferred upon the farmers of this country by reducing the duty on mowers and binders from 17½% to 12½%. A good many farmers probably wondered why the price of binders was not reduced in consequence, and this fact has never been satisfactorily explained until now. H. W. Hutchinson, vice-president and managing director of the John Deere Plow Company, has cleared up the mystery, however, by the somewhat startling statement that when the rate of duty was lowered, the valuation upon which the duty was paid was arbitrarily raised, with the result that the duty collected on each binder and mower was just as high after the duty had been reduced as it was before. Mr. Hutchinson imports a good many thousand binders every year, and he states that at the present time he is required to pay duty on a valuation 22% higher than he actually pays for the binder or mower. The same thing applies to several other lines of implements used by the farmers. On a certain type of wagon the importer is compelled to pay duty on 20% more than the cost. Another importer has informed The Guide that on a certain article used on the farm, for which he pays \$28.75, he is compelled to pay duty on \$40.00. Another article which costs \$33.90 is valued for duty at \$50.00. This overvaluation of imports is not authorized by law, but it is done arbitrarily by a body known as the Board of Customs Appraisers, which works under the direction of the Minister of Customs. Through this secret method the Customs Department is able practically to increase or decrease the tariff at will. It can go behind the back of Parliament and, at the suggestion of the representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, or any other interested party, allow certain goods to enter the country at a lower rate of duty than should properly be paid, while inflicting a penalty upon goods of another class. We submit that to place this power in the hands of the Board of Customs Appraisers is to usurp the powers of Parliament and to invite corruption of the public service. No words are strong enough to condemn this deliberate robbery of the farmers of Canada.

During war times the history of the world shows that the patriotism of the people is always seized upon by selfish interests to fasten more tightly their grip upon the people.

SEAGER WHEELER'S ARTICLES

It is scarcely necessary to again emphasize the importance of proper soil tillage methods in order to ensure a good crop during the coming season. Object lessons were noticeable on every hand last fall in each district throughout the West in the shape of fine, uniform, heavy yielding crops on well tilled farms in the midst of districts where the majority of the farmers harvested little or no crop. No better object lesson could be found than that of Seager Wheeler's farm at Rosthern, Saskatchewan, where, in spite of the heat and drought, yields of all crops were uniformly good, and in the case of some, particularly that of potatoes, were even higher than ever before. Seager Wheeler needs no introduction to the grain growers in Canada, and in this and the next issue of The Guide articles will be found outlining the methods by which his grain has gained for him an international reputation. It is unnecessary to emphasize the value of these articles and it is hoped that they will be very helpful to all of our readers.

LOOKED AFTER HIS FRIENDS

It must be admitted that in planning the new tariff the Finance Minister was very careful to safeguard the interests of at least one class of the Canadian people, namely his friends the manufacturers. Besides increasing their protection and giving them additional power to exploit the consuming public, he continued the provision by which the public funds may be used for bonusing manufacturers who export a portion of their product. Under the new tariff a duty of 7½% is placed upon raw materials which were hitherto imported free, while on those which bore a duty hitherto, the rate is increased by 7½%. By an Order-in-Council put in force on the 1st of July, 1904, Canadian manufacturers are allowed a drawback of 99% of the duty paid on materials used in the manufacture of articles which are exported from the Dominion. This means that when materials are imported by our manufacturers—and many of our manufacturers, for some reason or other, choose to secure their steel from the United Steel Trust, their coal from Pennsylvania mines, and their timber from American forests, rather than "encourage the development of Canadian natural resources and give employment to Canadian workmen"—the duty is paid in the ordinary way. If these goods are sold to the people of Canada the duty remains in the treasury, but if the goods are sent abroad for the use of foreigners, the Dominion Government hands back to the manufacturer 99% of the duty which he has paid, thus presenting the Canadian manufacturer with a bonus to enable him to sell as cheaply as possible to the foreigner, while giving him protection to enable him to charge Canadian consumers as high a price as he can get. If it is desirable to give a rebate of duty to the manufacturer for export, we would like to know why the farmer, who also produces for export, and who sells his product in the open market of the world, should be penalized and placed in a position where he has to pay tariff enhanced prices for practically everything that he uses in the production of his crops. This does not appear to us to be either just or

consistent, but it is useless to expect either justice or consistency in a system of taxation which is deliberately designed to give to one section of the community the privilege of exploiting the rest of the people.

MADE IN CANADA TITLES

As Finance Minister White is devising new schemes for the much-needed increase in revenue, we have a scheme which is certain to produce a large revenue, and we offer it to him here with freely, asking nothing in return. There are a large number of men in Canada who would give anything they possess, and would almost be willing to sell their souls if they had a title hitched onto their names. There is a fair sprinkling of these titles in Canada now, but they are all "Made in England," and the supply is not by any means equal to the demand. The Government, the Manufacturers' Association, the Bankers' Association, the Railways and even the pulpit are vigorously prosecuting the "Made in Canada" campaign. Here is Mr. White's opportunity. Let him prepare legislation creating a series of these titles all "Made in Canada," which any of these hungry seekers after honors could purchase at a fixed price. We would suggest the following schedule: Any man should be permitted to call himself a Knight, and have "Sir" tacked onto his name, on payment of \$25,000, with an annual license of \$5,000. A Baronetcy, which would permit a man to put "Sir" on the front of his name and attach "Bart" to the rear, should bring at least \$75,000, with an annual license of \$7,500. In order to be a real live "Lord," a man should pay at least \$100,000 and an annual license of \$10,000, and this title, as well as all higher titles, should give the holder a seat in a new legislative body called the "House of Lords," which might be permitted to legislate on the weather and other questions of equal national importance. The title "Viscount" should bring \$150,000 and \$15,000 a year; while "Earl" should be worth \$200,000 and \$20,000 yearly; "Marquis" \$300,000 and \$30,000 yearly, and "Duke" \$500,000 and \$50,000 yearly. Estates could be provided for these higher dignitaries by giving them each a free homestead and pre-emption in the unorganized territory in Ungava, where they would be exclusive and not forced to mingle with the ordinary common people. A school of deportment might be established in connection with the Department of Finance, where the new nobility might be taught how to conduct themselves in public, so that they might act as the "to the manner born." There should be a graduated scale of the number of servants which each should maintain to properly support their dignity, and each title should carry with it the privilege of wearing a distinctive dress, both on public and private occasions, in order to mark out these dignitaries from the common herd. All of them should wear silken doublets, ornamented with gold or silver buttons, according to their rank, tight silk breeches, silk stockings and silver buckled shoes. A long sword would, of course, have to be suspended from the belt of each, and a large bonnet with a graduated number of ostrich plumes should ornament their upper ex-

tremities. A costly robe befitting their rank would also be a very attractive ornament and gratify their desire for distinction. We believe that if this scheme were taken hold of by the Finance Minister and advertised properly as a "Made in Canada" project, it would become very popular. In order to encourage business in this line special "bargain days" might be instituted when titles could be secured at cut rates. As this is the age of co-operation it might be a good idea also to put in club rates on titles, so that ten or more purchasing them at once would get a wholesale rate. If the business developed well, and there seemed a good demand, jobbing centres could be established, and retailers throughout the country could handle the cheaper titles on commission. We hope the Finance Minister will give this scheme his careful consideration, and we know it will be heartily favored by a large number of men in Toronto and Montreal whose merits have not been recognized by titles, or whose present titles are not commensurate with their importance.

In case there should be any misunderstanding it should be noted that the so-called "war" stamp taxes on letters, checks, express orders, bills-of-lading, etc., are not yet in effect and extra stamps need not be affixed until a date to be announced by the Government and which will no doubt be well advertised. The increase in the tariff went into effect on the 12th of February, the day after the budget speech was made. The stamp taxes on wine also went into effect immediately.

A correspondent who has had a wide and varied experience of law court reporting in England and in this country points out that in the Beiseker note cases there is another lesson besides those we emphasized in our editorial of January 13, on the various aspects of the Farmers' Steel and Wire Company. If it is true that the esteemed Beiseker used the names of judges at Moose Jaw, Regina and elsewhere without due warrant, then he is liable for contempt of court, which is an offence punishable by fine or even imprisonment.

Germany at present is the ideal country from the Protectionist point of view. Practically no foreign goods are entering that country to compete with her home manufactures. According to our high tariff friends Germany should now be enjoying unexampled prosperity. Great Britain, on the other hand, is having Canadian, American and other foreign goods dumped on her shores in abundance, and her trade ought, according to the Protectionist theory, to be ruined. The opposite, of course, is the case. Whether in war or in peace, the prosperous, resourceful country is the country which trades freely with the world, drawing for its needs upon every continent and every clime and selling its own products to the whole human race.

Some people are wondering why a duty was not imposed on binder twine in the new budget. There is only one explanation, and that is very simple. The government feared that the farmers would be so enraged by such a tax that they would vote against government candidates in the next election. This is

the true reason why binder twine is still on the free list.

Will the Winnipeg Free Press kindly tell the anxious public what it thinks of the increase of the tariff? The Free Press carries at the head of its editorial column the admirable motto "Freedom of Trade, Liberty in Religion, Equality in Civil Rights."

The Finance Minister should remember that for every dollar the tariff puts into the federal treasury, it takes at least four dollars out of the pockets of the people. The other three dollars go into the pockets of the protected interests. Does anyone know any more expensive way of raising revenues?

The western general manager of the Cockshutt Plow Co., in an interview with The Guide declares that there is no reason why Canadian manufacturers should increase their prices on account of the increased protection afforded them by the new implement duties. The interview is published on page 32 of this issue.

What is the attitude of the organized manufacturers towards the new tariff proposals?

Every subscriber who is in arrears can save 50 cents by paying his subscription at once. On April 1 the price of The Guide will positively go to \$1.50, and that price will apply on renewals as well as new subscriptions received after that date.



THE MARKET HAS GONE UP ONE CENT



THE MARKET HAS DROPPED ONE CENT

Never in the history of Western Canada has the price of wheat risen so rapidly and so high as since the war broke out. Hundreds are speculating in wheat, hoping to get something for nothing. Our artist visited the Winnipeg Grain Exchange recently, and above is his impression of the visitors' gallery. The visitors are evidently "interested" in wheat.

Increased Implement Duties

Farmers will Pay more for Implements—Previous reduction in Duty on Binders and Mowers accompanied by increase of valuation—Farmers hoodwinked by secret orders

The increase in the duty on agricultural implements announced by the finance minister in his recent budget speech is one of the worst features of the new tariff, and the action of the government in this regard is calling forth indignant criticism, not only from farmers, but from men in many other lines of business who are interested in the welfare of the country and the increase of agricultural production.

In order to obtain authoritative information as to the exact effect of the increased duty, a representative of The Guide last week called upon two large firms engaged in the sale of agricultural implements. At the office of the Implement Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., The Guide representative was handed a slip which is being pasted into every copy of the catalog issued by the Co-operative Department of that company. It reads, in part:

"Important Notice

"The change in tariff, which has come into effect since this catalog was issued, makes it necessary for us to increase prices quoted on many of our implements. The increased tariff on these lines is 7½ per cent. on the purchase price of the goods, which compels us to increase our selling price by 5 per cent.

"An increase of 5 per cent. means just 5 cents on the dollar, or 1 cent for every 20 cents. You will easily be able to figure the amount you must add to the catalog price on any implement. For an illustration, take the Engine Tandem Disc Harrow No. 90, on page 10. The catalog price is \$80.50; 5 per cent. of \$80.50 is \$4.02½, which should be made \$4.05. Add this to the catalog price of \$80.50 and you have the correct price—\$84.55.

"If there should be any further tariff changes, either increasing or lowering the duty at present in force, our catalog prices will be changed just in accordance with the tariff change."

The increase in price went into effect on Feb. 13, the day after the new duties were announced and put into force.

Mr. Hutchinson's Opinion

At the office of The John Deere Plow Co., an interview was granted to the representative of The Guide by H. W. Hutchinson, vice-president and managing director of the company. Mr. Hutchinson has been in the implement business in Western Canada for a great many years, and there are few, if any, who are more familiar with conditions in the business than he is. Mr. Hutchinson feels very strongly that the government has made a grave mistake in increasing the burden upon the farmers at this time. The increased duty, he pointed out, must in every case be borne by the farmer, and an advance in prices was bound to reduce the purchases of tillage implements, and, consequently, to check the cultivation of land, which under present conditions ought to be encouraged in every possible way.

Mr. Hutchinson made it clear that the prices of Canadian-made implements, as well as those imported, would be advanced. "We have already been notified by Canadian manufacturers that prices will be advanced to us," he said, "and we have already begun to prepare a new price list. On every walking plow there will be an increase in the price paid by the farmer of from \$1.00 to \$2.00, on every sulky plow an increase of \$4.00, on every drill an increase of \$5.00, on every gang plow an increase of \$6.00, on every wagon an increase of \$7.00, and

Mr. Hutchinson pointed out that there was an increase of 7½ per cent. in the duty on raw material, the greater part of which has hitherto been imported either free of duty, or at a very low rate. "On an implement for which the farmer pays \$100.00," he said, "I estimate that the cost of raw material is approximately \$40.00; for labor the manufacturer pays, say, \$15.00; his overhead expenses would be about \$5.00, making the total cost to the manufacturer \$60.00. His profit would be, say, \$15.00, and he would sell to the dealer for \$75.00. The dealer pays

the duty on binders and mowers was reduced from 17½ per cent. to 12½ per cent. "No," said Mr. Hutchinson, "it was not, because that apparent reduction in duty was a delusion and a snare. It was announced with a great flourish that the duty on binders, harvesters, and mowers had been reduced, but the public were not informed that, at the same time, the valuation of these implements was arbitrarily increased by the Board of Customs Appraisers with the result that the duty actually paid on a binder or a mower after the duty was reduced was just as high as it was before. The valuation, for duty, of a binder at the present time, when the farmer buys it for \$160.00, is actually 17 per cent. higher than it was twenty-five years ago, when binders were selling for \$250.00. At the present time, we are paying duty on 22 per cent. more than the binder or mower actually costs us. There is a wagon of a certain make that we import, on which we are compelled to pay duty on 20 per cent. more than the cost. On plows, we are paying duty on 12 per cent. more than the cost. As a result of this over-valuation by the Customs Appraisers, the duties are actually about 5 per cent. higher than the tariff calls for. When I was in Ottawa some time ago, I made inquiries regarding the arbitrary re-valuation of imports by appraisers. At that time it was their custom to add 5 per cent. to all our invoices which showed the actual price that we were paying to the factories for the goods; there is no provision in the Customs Act which authorizes this re-valuation, but after a good deal of trouble, I was informed that power had been given to the board of appraisers to re-value imports, and I was informed that this board had decided to add 5 per cent. for what they called 'Territorial Rights.' Last year they made another increase in the valuation, which came into force at the same time as the reduction in the tariff, and I understand that it is the policy at the present time to place the valuation at the highest possible figure."

Farmers Were Deceived

Mr. Hutchinson strongly condemned this course as an underhand and secret method of making a concession to the manufacturers, while at the same time, pretending to meet the demands of the farmers for reduction in duty. Mr. Hutchinson believes that the increase in the cost of agricultural implements caused by the tariff will prevent many farmers from buying the implements which they require in order to cultivate their land thoroughly, and to increase the yield as well as the acreage of their crops. "The government," he said, "is making an appeal to the farmers on patriotic grounds to produce the food that is required for the maintenance of our armies in the field, and yet, at the same time, they are placing additional burdens upon the farmers, many of whom have suf-

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GIFTS FOR SUFFERING BELGIANS
Freight Now Charged Except on Clothing and Medical and Surgical Supplies

We have received notice from the secretary of the Belgian Relief Fund that, from February 1, the railway companies have withdrawn the privilege they had so generously granted of carrying all goods contributed to the Belgian Relief Fund, free of charge. The withdrawal applies to all goods except clothing and medical and surgical supplies, which will still be carried free.

We are requested to advise those who wish to make donations to the Belgian Relief Fund to send cash whenever possible, instead of small consignments of wheat and flour, as the freight on small shipments would amount to quite an important item. Carloads of wheat or flour should still be sent, and the Belgian Relief Fund will gladly pay the freight on such gifts.

Donations in cash should be addressed to this office, made payable to The Grain Growers' Guide, and will be handed over to the Belgian Relief Fund from time to time. Gifts in kind should be addressed to the Belgian Relief Fund, A. DeJardin, secretary, 290 Garry Street, Winnipeg, Man.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

on every disc plow an increase of \$8.00, with similar advances in the prices to the farmer on all kindred tools. The margin on which dealers are doing business is small, and we cannot afford to pay any part of the increased cost out of our pockets. It will all be passed on to the farmer, and since he has no one else to pass it on to, he will have to stand it."

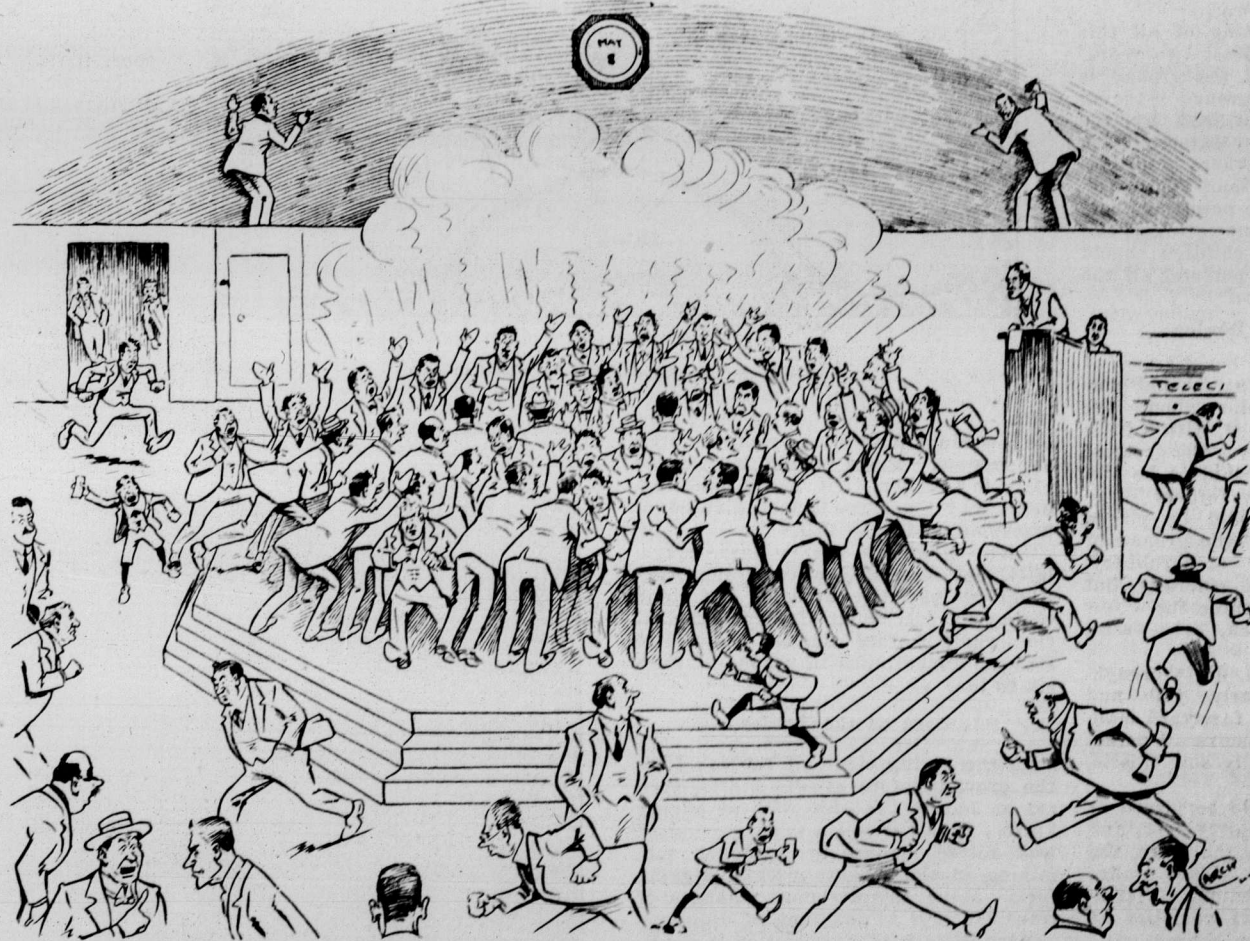
Advance Justified

Asked why the Canadian-made implement should be increased in price,

freight, gets his profit, and sells for \$100.00. Seven and one-half per cent. on the cost of the raw material is \$3.00, and the manufacturer will have to charge the dealer at least that much more."

Reduction a Fake

Things should work both ways, and so The Guide representative asked Mr. Hutchinson if the price of binders was reduced to the farmer last spring when



Our Artist's Impression of the Wheat Pit on the Trading Floor of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange when Prices are Rising

School Gardening

By H. W. WATSON

Provincial Superintendent of Elementary Agriculture for Manitoba



Individual Gardens, Stonewall School, three weeks after planting

The nature and scope of gardening possible in a rural school will largely depend upon conditions. In some schools, for a start, it may be difficult to go further than indoor culture and window boxes.

The values of school gardening are two fold. There is the aesthetic development, the beautifying of the grounds, and the practical or economic development, the experimental plots of vegetables, grains, etc.

The accompanying layout and improvement should be made a possibility at every school in town or country. The ground should be large enough to admit of the development of the aesthetic and intellectual, as well as the physical nature of the child.

The beautifying of the ground should receive first consideration, especially as this appeals very readily to younger children. The fences and gates may require repair, the walk to be improved, the wood to be piled neatly, the ground to be levelled and cleaned off. Shelter belts of trees should be planted on the north and west sides, a row of shade trees on the south and east, clumps of shrubbing in the corners, along the front, and about the out-houses. Hedges should be set, climbers planted, and perennial roots established along the borders of the front lawn.

For the proper planting of all this permanent material at least two years' thorough cultivation of the ground is necessary. While the ground is being prepared, it may be utilized by the children in growing potatoes, corn, beets, carrots, etc., and there is no better means of preparation. Then follows the planting of the permanent material, and the subsequent care and cultivation, in which the children should always participate and perform all the work they are capable of.

The Perennial Border

As a feature in the beautifying of the grounds, every school should possess its perennial border about the front. When once planted, with a little care and attention, it gives the greatest satisfaction, it may be said to be "A thing of beauty and joy forever."

Perennial borders should be placed at the sides or front of the ground or along a fence or row of shrubbery. Choose a sunny position generally, but a partial shade is acceptable for a few species, such as spiraea, iris, ferns, pansies.

To prepare the ground, dig thoroughly and deeply in early fall and manure with well-rotted farmyard manure. At the same time remove all perennial weed roots, especially sow thistle, couch grass, etc.

Flowering shrubs should be placed at intervals of twenty or thirty feet, and trailers or climbers along the fence, ten or twelve feet apart. Place taller varieties in the rear, medium varieties in the middle and dwarf varieties at the front.

Most hardy perennials may be successfully transplanted or divided in

bells, etc. Protection may be provided by throwing the coarse tops of the plants about the roots just before winter sets in. Leave most of the tops standing until spring; if these are tall and unsightly, the tallest may be cut down about six inches from the ground and laid on the border.

What to Plant

The best perennial climbers for the background are Virginia creeper, Japan honeysuckle, bitter-sweet, which will grow from 10 to 20 feet high.

For annual climbers there are morning glory, canary-bird vine, scarlet bean, nasturtium and wild cucumber, which run from 5 to 10 feet in height.

Suitable flowering shrubs, growing 4 to 10 feet high, are lilac, honeysuckle, high bush cranberry, wild plum, dog-

wood, caragana, mountain ash, hawthorn, spiraea.

As shrubs for hedges use caragana, honeysuckle, artemisia and wild rose.

The following is a list of hardy perennial flowers with the means by which each is most easily propagated by seed, bulb or division of root:

Four feet to six feet high—Larkspur (seed), golden glow (division), hollyhock (seed), double sunflower (division), plume poppy (division).

Two feet to three feet high—Peony (division), phlox (division), oriental poppy (seed), lily (bulb), iris (division), bleeding heart (division), columbine (seed), pinks (seed), Shasta daisy (division).

One foot and under—English daisy (seed), Iceland poppy (seed), moss pink (division), pansy (seed), crocus (bulb), tulip (bulb), squills (bulb).

Annuals for spring sowing, one foot to 3 feet high, are: Aster, candytuft, coreopsis, pinks, phlox, scabiosa, zinnia, stock, salpiglossis, marigold, California poppy.

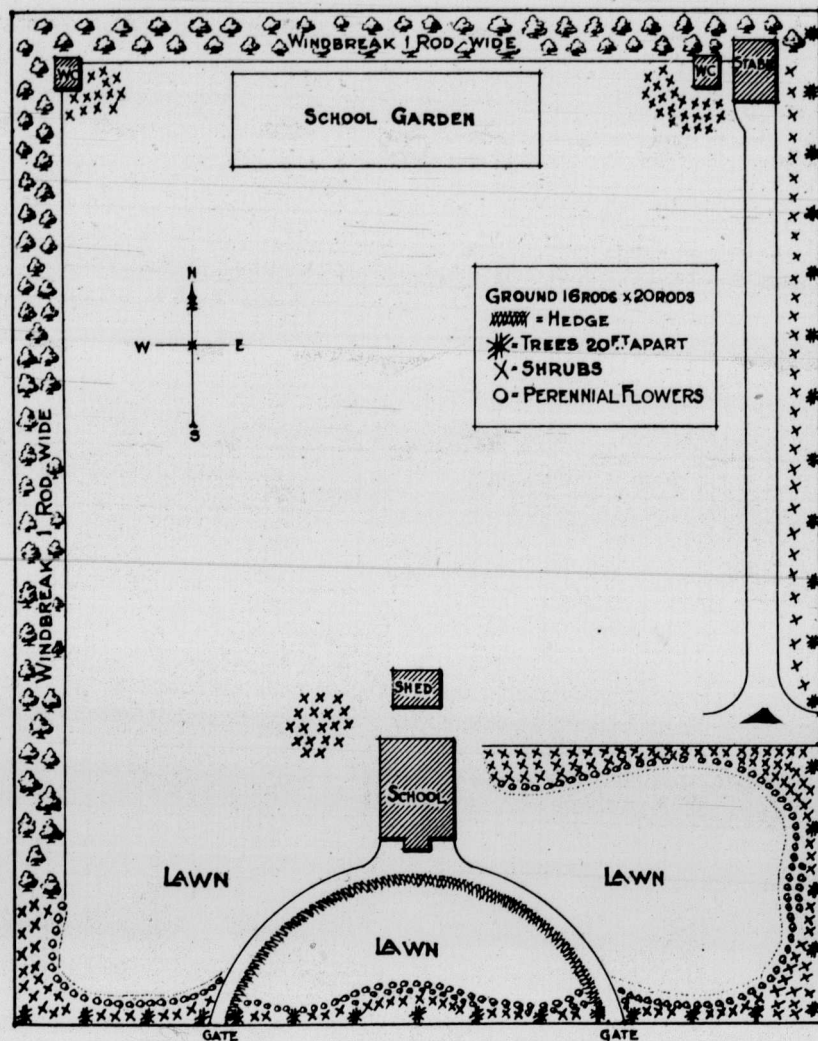
Annuals for borders are: Mignonette, sweet alyssum, nasturtium, ageratum, verberna, pansy, portulaca, pyrethrum.

The Individual Gardens

The borders, hedges and lawns will require constant care and cultivation, but an opportunity should be given the individual pupils to experiment, and this can best be done in experimental plots generally placed at the rear of the ground. Choose a good location for your plots. Do not have them near the school where they may be shaded or injured by the drippings from the roof. Do not have them beneath large trees to shade the plants. If possible, have them where they will be fully exposed to the sun, rain and air. If there is any difference in the soil, and there frequently is, this should receive careful consideration also. The quality of vegetables and flower blooms depends very largely upon the quality of the soil, and vegetables of much finer texture, as well as flower blossoms of a richer hue, are produced on sandy soils rather than on those of a clayey nature. Sandy soils will produce an earlier crop also; hence, for your garden, select the locality where the soil is lightest and most friable.

The simplest layout I think is the best, that is the square plan. This may be partially improved by placing along the centre one or two round plots. Divide the ground into oblong plots, four feet by ten feet, separated by main walks three feet wide and minor walks two feet wide. Give individual children one plot, and classes about three such plots. In rural schools, the garden may be sufficiently large to permit of individual plots entirely, while in towns the space may only admit of class plots.

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A Good Arrangement of a Two-acre School Ground

early spring; disturb the roots as little as possible. Bulbs should be planted early in October. Iris, pansy, bleeding-heart and lilacs are better divided or transplanted in the fall.

Plant in groups, not in lines, irregularly, not formally, to avoid sameness. Plant for variation of color effect and to have a succession of bloom thruout the whole border during the entire season. Place bulbs in groups of from six to ten.

Care of the Border

In the spring clear all rubbish from the ground before growth starts, then cut or margin the edge with an edging knife. Give the soil a good coating of well rotted manure or good top soil, mixing in the manure with a digging fork. Make any divisions, changes, or transplantings at the time of digging.

Very little winter protection is necessary except in the case of some tender plants, such as hollyhocks, Canterbury



The same gardens two months after planting

The Mail Bag

FARMERS' WIRE AND STEEL CO.

Editor, Guide:—Having noticed in the last week's Guide where farmers near Heward, Sask., were receiving letters from A. N. Beiseker, of Harvey, N.D., threatening to serve writs on them if they did not pay certain notes he held which were given for stock in the now defunct Farmers' Steel (steal) and Wire Co. of Regina. I thought that perhaps if they knew how the farmers around Delisle had formed an organization to contest the collecting of these notes it might assist them to prevent Beiseker from enjoying the fruits of this swindle. The farmers of Delisle met after advertising in the local papers that on a certain date all interested in the Farmers' Steel and Wire Co. would meet and consider what steps to take in regard to these notes. They appointed a chairman and secretary-treasurer and proposed to resist collection. To raise funds, a levy of \$1 per share was made, which was afterwards raised to \$2 per share of stock taken in the concern.

A. M. Tamblin, of Delisle, was served with a writ from one Karn, of Moose Jaw. The case was heard in Saskatoon in the spring or summer of 1913, when a verdict was given in favor of Karn, but the judge said when giving the decision that he had no doubt but that this case would be appealed, and there was no doubt in his mind but it was a huge swindle, devised by designing men to defraud the farmers. The case was appealed, and Mr. Tamblin won the appeal, and the decision was thought to be of so much importance that the report of the appeal has been printed in the Dominion law reports.

This A. N. Beiseker has served several writs around Delisle, and we are prepared to defend when the case is called.

I am not anxious that my name should appear to this if you should print it, but I would like to see the farmers at Heward, Sask., form an association for their mutual protection. Where one man would not think of much, when a lot of men get together determined to fight to a finish they can think of plenty. Our solicitors are McCraney, Mackenzie & Hutchinson, of Saskatoon.

FARMER.

Delisle, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN HAIL INSURANCE

Editor, Guide:—I see a letter in your issue of February 10, the party signing himself J. W. Vandergrift, of Westlee, Sask., and purporting to give your readers some facts as to the working of the Co-operative Municipal Hail Insurance in this province, and as there are a number of gross misrepresentations in the letter, I respectfully request the insertion of this reply.

In the first place, I wish to state that no such person as J. W. Vandergrift ever put in a claim for damages by hail. We did, however, receive a claim from Mrs. Maude F. Vandergrift, which is no doubt the claim he refers to, upon four different quarter sections of land, 91 acres of crop in all. The storm is stated to have occurred on August 21, and the claim was received in this office on August 27. The crop was inspected by one of our most competent inspectors on September 7, and the award made was forty per cent. Upon the report covering each quarter section Mrs. Maude F. Vandergrift's signature appears, stating that she was satisfied with the inspector's estimate of damage as given, and that all the crop damaged upon the quarter sections had been reported upon.

Mr. Vandergrift states in his letter to The Guide that the Hail Insurance Commission is debtor to him for \$156, after deducting the hail premium. He also complains that he had to pay the premium first. The facts of the case are: The award was made for \$182, and as the taxes were reported unpaid the amount of taxes upon the four quar-

ter sections, \$25.72, were in accordance with Section 19 of the Act deducted from the \$182, leaving a balance of \$156.28. He also complains of delay in payment of his claim, but he has absolutely no ground for this complaint. Under our system of insurance, while there is no necessity for the issuance of a policy, it is imperative that the claimant shall furnish proof of ownership of the crop, and in this particular case the affidavits in proof of ownership were not furnished by Mrs. Vandergrift until December 16, and the cheque in payment of her claim, \$156.28, was issued the same date from this office.

Mr. Vandergrift again says: "The hail claims in this rural municipality this year amounted to about \$30,000 and the premium to about \$7,000, leaving a balance due to the farmers of \$23,000, and yet the \$7,000 premium had to be paid first, a fine business system I call that." The figures he gives in this sentence are approximately correct, but I cannot determine what he is trying to get at, but the facts are these: There were 239 claims and 232 awards made in that rural municipality indemnifying the claimants for loss sustained by hail. The commission in the regular course furnished the secretary-treasurer of the municipality with a list of all the claimants and the lands upon which

that he never looked upon this Municipal Hail Insurance scheme as anything more than a joke.

J. E. PAYNTER, Chairman,
The Hail Insurance Commission.

THE RURAL SCHOOL

Editor, Guide:—I notice that you advocate improvement in rural schools. That is good; they certainly need it. You have also lately given some examples of improved rural schools—improved mostly thru the efforts of the teachers extraordinarily gifted and self-sacrificing. Is this the only improvement you advocate?

One teacher having eight grades can give to each grade nearly forty-five minutes, if the school session is six hours and none are tardy, and in winter the session is only five hours. The average pupil cannot make good progress in from four to twelve subjects, receiving only forty-five minutes of class instruction each day. Rural schools, too, are poorly equipped. They are usually unsightly, insanitary boxes, scrubbed twice a year, located in uninviting surroundings, poorly heated and ventilated, with blinding cross lights, a few maps and blackboards and a small library. Better equipment should be provided, but the best would not

where it is practicable, is undoubtedly one of the very best methods of placing a good education within the reach of every rural child, and a splendid work is being done in this direction in Manitoba. It must be remembered that consolidation is not possible all over Western Canada until there is closer settlement. In most cases also, consolidation costs more than the individual school system. Another thing that must be borne in mind is that school districts that have recently built a new school building will not care to abandon it and thus lose the money invested. Even the consolidation will continue to make rapid strides, it must be remembered that there are something like 5,000 one-room rural schools in the Prairie Provinces, and for the next twenty-five years at least the majority of the farm boys and girls of this country will get their schooling in these one-room schools. For that reason, while all other forms of improvement are carried on, the greatest efforts must be made to improve the one-room school, as it is from these institutions that the majority of our boys and girls will go forth to take their part in life's work.—Editor.

THINK IT OVER

Editor, Guide:—There are two things which are usually regarded as reasonable which are but manifestations of man's inhumanity to man, that makes countless thousands mourn; two things which, but for the effect that custom has upon the human mind, would be universally regarded as absolutely ridiculous. Any man, no matter who he may be, if he would only exercise the necessary twisting process to get himself out of the rut of common thought and take up an isolated position and use common judgment, would be forced to admit that these two things are monstrosities. One of these things is the defraying of community expenses with revenues collected by duties of any kind whatsoever. The other one is private appropriation of values, which are wholly and absolutely the creation of the community as a whole. Now, it is self-evident that one of these monstrosities is the cause of the other, consequently the imposition of taxation upon land values would be, so to speak, the killing of the two most pestiferous birds known to society with one stone. It certainly will be hard to convince most men that these two birds are doomed, but it is just as certain that, but for that ignorance which is born of apathy on the part of the common people, they would have been dead as bloaters long ago.

PHILIP McLEISH.

Oak Lake, Man.

GERMANS SKINNED A MILE

Editor, Guide:—We pity the Belgians as the German invaders demand millions from this city, millions more from that, and then millions more from the provinces. But are we quite sure that we ourselves are not being "held up" and robbed even worse than the Belgians? But there is this difference: The Belgians cannot help themselves, but we can. In a late issue of the Winnipeg Telegram it is stated that there are 100,000,000 acres of land here in the West idle, held by speculators, who don't want to use the land themselves and who won't let others use it unless they agree to give them millions upon millions for the privilege of laboring upon it. It should be borne in mind that buying land is not like buying goods or machinery or anything else produced by

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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



"THE DUNURE"

Sired by "Baron of Buchlyvie," one of the most celebrated Clydesdales of the present day. Owned by Wm. Dunlop, Dunure Mains, Ayr.

indemnity would be paid, the secretary-treasurer returned the list to us after having entered in all taxes due against these lands, and on October 30 the commission forwarded cheque to the secretary-treasurer for the sum of \$1,994.38, to cover these taxes. This cheque was endorsed by the secretary-treasurer and returned to the commission as a part payment of the amount due from the municipality to the commission. This same method was adopted thruout the province, so that it would be unnecessary to collect hail taxes from any man whom the commission had awarded damages, and also to prevent the \$1 penalty being charged up against them. This, I consider, is the very best kind of business principles which has benefited the commission, the rural municipalities and the individual claimants.

Again he refers to the cost of the insurance, and goes to Alberta for statistics. Why go so far afield? In the rural municipalities under co-operative municipal insurance last year in Saskatchewan there were some 5,500,000 acres of cropped lands, and if we put the losses and cost of administration at \$550,000 it just amounts to ten cents per acre of the land under crop. The cost, however, in 1913 worked out about 15 cents per acre on account of the very heavy losses of that year.

In the case under discussion, Mrs. Vandergrift was out either two-cents or seven cents which she put upon the letter to bring her claim to this office, and she received \$156.28 net, and yet Mr. Vandergrift rushes into print to declare

pay with so small a staff, and the one-horse business of a small district has so narrowed the vision of the people that they can see the need of no better.

The school districts mapped out on the measure of the legs of a seven-year-old child have served well their day—the day of isolated pioneering, of narrow vision of small things and of petty interests—but they are altogether out of date where the people are progressive and well-to-do and the roads all opened up. To maintain a rural civilization satisfying to the talented, ambitious and educated we must provide an education suited to the present-day rural needs, and this we cannot do by sending young people to the city for a high school education, for there they are educated away from the farm and the country, rather than for them.

The rural school is inefficient, unprogressive and wastefully expensive, and tends to divide the people into groups too small for the most successful co-operation.

The only solution of the problem of rural education, which is a part of the larger problem of rural life, is consolidation. It increases the attendance by about fifty per cent. It makes good progress in all grades possible. It makes high school education in the country, and suited to the country, possible. Every rural educator, including The Guide, should be a propagator of this needed reform.

W. J. CONOLY.

Namao, Alberta.

Note. — Consolidation of schools,

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

THE WASTE OF WAR

At three conventions, one treading upon the heels of the other, report after report has been read relating the work of the different societies concerned in raising money for the Red Cross and Patriotic Funds. All told, these reports represent thousands of dollars, not to mention what is being given this year in a wage tax by the workers in our cities.

Enough money is being raised by all these institutions to educate the whole of Western Canada into better farming and home making, to introduce technical education into all our schools, to elevate the whole standard of living in our three provinces.

Instead of being put to such fruitful uses, this money is being expended in repair work, in mending bullet holes in men who, until a day or two ago, were absolutely sound in health. Is that an ugly way to put it? It is not nearly so ugly as the reality over there in the European trenches. The money not expended so is requisitioned for the support of families whose bread-winner has gone down in the great struggle, who under normal conditions would have no need for our assistance. Not a cent of it is being expended in a constructive way, in a direction that will tend in any measure to educate or elevate humanity.

Now, granting that this war has been necessary, that it is the last-titanic struggle between autoeracy and democracy which had to be settled in blood, it seems a fitting time for us to pledge ourselves to raise at least equal amounts when this war is over, to educate the world into a spirit of peace and kindness, to better the social order so that those who, year in and year out, are as much in need of help as the Belgians are today will find it possible to earn a decent living.

Much is being written about the new seriousness of mind that is alleged to be one of the good fruits of this seemingly unmitigated evil. The real test as to whether this new frame of mind is real seriousness or merely sentimentality will come when the war is over. If we are prepared to go on living as we were before, if it has not brought to the average mind any recognition that there is something radically wrong with our whole social order, if those Canadian militarists who would substitute British dominion of the world for German aggression are given a hearing, then all these thousands of men will have died in vain.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

A FINER SPIRIT

I want to take this opportunity of saying how much I like the finer spirit in evidence among our contributors. "Truth" wrote from the bottom of her heart concerning amusements. Her letter was replied to by "A Lover of Honesty and Truth," who, in the heat of the moment, expressed herself rather bitterly. Her letter in turn called forth three or four of the finest letters, reproaching her gently for her severity to "Truth," but showing a broad sympathy for both girls. Now "A Lover of Honesty and Truth" comes back with a fine womanly letter regretting her haste and severity. This is the spirit I want to see grow among our contributors. The function of our page is not retaliation, but helpfulness.

F.M.B.

AN APOLOGY

Dear Miss Beynon:—Whether the letters of my critics were meant to bring forth an apology or not, it is coming. I am very sorry to have been so sarcastic towards "Truth," as I see my letter gives reason for all to think, but the very fact of a young girl allowing a mere game of cards and dancing to stand between her and her duty to her father made my blood boil and surely must show that she can be deriving very little, if any, benefit from the game

or dancing either. If my letter has done more harm than good, I trust that my critics' letters will over-rule all I said and do the work I failed to do. If, as "Fair Play" thinks, "Truth" is younger than myself, then I must say "Truth" should give her father unquestioning obedience. I am prejudiced against cards and dancing for the simple reason that I have not yet seen any good come from either pastime, and my experience has not been very limited. In nearly all cases I have come in contact with, both hold such a terrible fascination over the people that they have not the will power to leave them alone when they know they should. I know it can be the same with everything we do, but we do not see so much of it as with cards and dancing. Again, let me say, I am sorry if I hurt "Truth" very much, but am not sorry it was written, because it called forth a letter from one "Fair Play No. 2," who seems to be a very careful thinker. The suggestion to read some of Harold Bell Wright's works is very good (if my thought on the subject is worth mention), and I might add, if "Truth" would read the book entitled "Practical Talks on Important Themes," by H. T. Crossley, she might see why her father has forbidden her brothers and anyone in the home to use

ladies ask Mrs. Dayton how to start a rest room. I was not in the conversation, but I would have liked to have told them how satisfactorily our municipal rest room is conducted, and as it is the first of its kind in the West, I think it is worth knowing about. Those ladies may be readers of The Guide, so I will explain what I mean. Our rural municipality owns a building in Portage la Prairie city. The second floor of this building is used as council chamber and also as assembly hall for municipal gatherings. Half of the ground floor is the municipal clerk's office; the other half, comprising two rooms with basement beneath, was vacant. The council, at the prompting of Mrs. J. D. McKenzie, of Burnside, decided to turn these into a rest room. A meeting was called and eight ladies from different parts of the municipality were appointed a committee with Mrs. McKenzie as convener, and Mrs. Bradley secretary, to make the necessary arrangements.

A. T. Smith, chairman of the property committee of the council, waited on the ladies. It was he who suggested making it a municipal rest room for the ladies of the municipality. Several meetings were held, with the result that we have a handsomely furnished rest room with kitchen, a toilet

We have very progressive men as councillors, and other municipalities would do well to profit by the splendid example set by them in this matter. The town ladies have been invited to take what comfort they can out of that rest room and, apart from the comfort one gets, we so often make new acquaintances. When I attended the first meeting of the committee I did not know one person on it, and now we feel as if we have always known each other. We are seeing new faces there, and exchanging ideas and making our lives much brighter.

That same committee is helping the charity committee of the council to procure clothing for the needy in their different districts, so we do not know how far the effects of the undertaking may extend.

Hoping this may be the means of helping some other district to the same benefits that we are enjoying, I am yours sincerely,

JANET WOOD.

DEMOCRACY IN FAMILY LIFE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have read with deep interest the three letters lately appearing on your page concerning young people's amusements. It is a real question, too, this of using up the superfluous energies of young men and women without harming their moral fibre.

May I say, tho, that the question in "Truth's" letter is not one of amusements so much as of obedience to parents? And here is the point: I have yet to see an open-minded, tolerant and, above all, loving parent disobeyed. And I have yet to see a narrow-minded, intolerant, apparently severe parent obeyed—that is, freely and willingly obeyed. I have several children myself. Believe me, when my children come to years of understanding, and to the age of "Truth," I would far rather they would disobey me outright than obey me against what they considered the best for themselves just because they had to. When young folks get to the age of sixteen they have noticed several things and have reasoned about them. They meet and get to know people who come fairly close to their idea of what a warm-hearted, generous, reasonable Christian should be, yet these same people dance and play cards. Whereas, on the other hand, they have come to know many who consider dancing and card playing to be death and destruction, and claim to be living out the Christian life, yet who are ungenerous, unreasonable and selfish. And naturally these young people form conclusions, and what these conclusions are the reader may judge. Of course one might say they have not had the experience of their parents, and have no right to form conclusions or act upon them. Ah, yes, but here is a point: Other parents, who are doing fully as much good in this world and have had just as much experience, believe it is perfectly right for their children to dance and play cards.

I think that it is a right each person in this world should have to judge for himself. This right should be yielded by parents to children with due discretion, but it seems to me that in "Truth's" case this right is being withheld a little too strongly and too long. What is the use of outward obedience when the heart and will are rebelling with might and main? Far better for that father to let his children go to the dances, and thus let them decide for themselves whether they are hurtful or helpful.

You see, dear Editor, I am not arguing for or against dancing or playing cards. It would be useless to do this on your page, as people have such different standpoints on these questions. The idea I wish to convey to the readers is this: Parents have no moral right to repress their children's wills when they have come to a thinking age.

"DINAH."



A COBBLESTONE FIREPLACE

Quite recently there called at The Guide office a woman from Saskatchewan, who carried away a set of plans for The Guide's house. In her house she is going to have a fireplace, similar to the one illustrated above, built of native cobblestones. This is a very inexpensive and very appropriate type of fireplace to build in a locality where stone is plentiful.

cards. Trusting "Truth" will feel she can forgive me, and that the homemakers and W.G.G. will meet with success, I am yours for success,

A LOVER OF HONESTY
AND TRUTH.

GENEROUS GIFTS OF CLOTHING

Dear Editor:—Since sending in a request for clothing for the needy ones, my appeal has met with such a generous response that I have received enough clothing to supply their wants for the present. I have supplied clothing to the needy for a distance of thirty-five miles around.

I would like also to take this opportunity of thanking all those who so generously sent clothing and offered to help, as I am unable to answer each one separately.

MRS. IDA BEST.
Box 1400, Vanguard, Sask.
I have just received and forwarded to Mrs. Best the sum of one dollar, from one who signed herself "Ontario."

A MUNICIPAL REST ROOM

Dear Miss Beynon:—When I was at the Grain Growers' Convention held at Brandon this year, I overheard two

in the basement and everything is up-to-date. A desk telephone is provided also. The greatest care and taste was used in choosing wall tinting, furniture, hangings, pictures, etc. A matron was installed. She does all the work in connection with it, and lives there. Tea and cake are served for ten cents, to anyone who wants it, the proceeds being applied on the running expenses.

Now I am coming to the satisfactory part of it. Instead of worrying and working to finance, as other rest rooms are obliged to do, this one is supported by municipal taxes. It amounts to very little and every ratepayer pays his share. At the opening the council presented it to the ladies of the municipality. Two of the ladies responded with thanks for their most generous gift. The reeve and councillors, also the mayor of the city of Portage la Prairie and two representative farmers made speeches which were interspersed with music and songs, after which the committee served tea, cake and ices from four o'clock to six p.m.

In the month of January seven hundred and fifty visitors had partaken of the comforts provided. We are still holding meetings once a month to dispose of business arising in that time.

The Soil and the Seed

By Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.

The Secret of Success in Farm Operations is in Doing the Right Thing
in the Right Place at the Right Time



Head row plots, 1914. Special selected strains of Marquis wheat, grown by Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. Compare with photo of 1913 crop.



Special selected strains of Marquis wheat, 1913.

The coming season will undoubtedly exert a big influence on the standing of the farmers of Western Canada for good or bad, financially and otherwise. Big bumper crops all over the West will pull many a struggling farmer out of his difficulties, will benefit the country at large, and will help to feed many that may be hungry in Europe next winter. This being the case, it will be well for each and all of us to pay more attention to the seed and seed bed than usual. Many farmers experienced failure last season when they might have reaped a fair amount of success if they had only used a little forethought and concentrated their energies in the right direction.

Probably, if we got down to hard facts we might find that the failure to grow a good crop last season was not due altogether to a want of rain or the unusually hot and dry season, but principally because no proper preparation was made to counteract these conditions.

Comparisons are odious, and I do not care to refer to my own case and results of the past season, but it fits in so well that I feel justified in referring to it. I may say that the past season of 1914 was one of the most satisfactory for some seasons past, especially considering the unfavorable conditions of heat and drought. All crops did remarkably well. Wheat averaged thirty bushels per acre on fallow, fall plowing and spring plowing, excepting one field fall plowed, sown to Prelude wheat which yielded eighteen bushels per acre. Seed plots of Marquis wheat yielded fifty and forty-four bushels per acre. Spring plowed land sown to Victory oats yielded eighty and seventy-eight bushels per acre. Barley did well. Potatoes gave the heaviest crop of large, uniform tubers I have ever grown. Many hills weighed ten pounds each, single tubers weighing three pounds and three pounds ten ounces each. In a two hundred bushel crop there was not one whole bag of small potatoes. Alfalfa did well. Clover exceptionally well. Brome grass for seed was shoulder high. I had corn that matured. Some alfalfa plants for seed grew six feet tall and had to be staked. Small special plots of wheat grew the largest and heaviest heads I have yet seen, and were four to five feet tall. Many of these wheats matured as early as July 26 and August 5, while not a single crop failed.

Reasons for Success

Now what are the lessons therein? Not because we did not lack rain as less than two inches fell from the end of May until after harvest. If we go to the root of the matter, we find that it was not because of any special pre-

paration of the seed bed or seed of 1914, altho this was done, but the work of previous years also exerted a good influence. The work has been planned and carried out systematically each season. Careful preparation has been made of the soil and the seed, and any reader who follows this article carefully, working along similar lines as closely as possible, may reasonably avoid a crop failure as in the past season of 1914. If any reader profits thereby I shall feel more than repaid for the effort of penning this article in which care has been taken that no false steps may be suggested that may lead to bad results. It is a rather difficult matter to lay down any hard and fast rule as to the exact method to be adopted, but the methods should be followed as closely as possible, because they have proven successful in my own case. The principles of agriculture remain true

this is done well and properly, good results may obtain. An old saying that "God helps them that help themselves" also applies here. Nature is kind and will help the man who follows closely her teachings.

I firmly believe that instead of writing and telling farmers how to plow, pack, harrow the land, or which is the best method, this or that, it would be well to impress on the mind of each something of the principles of agriculture; namely, that before seed will germinate, grow and develop into a strong, healthy, vigorous, productive plant, it is essential to provide heat, air and moisture, that these are necessary, and must be in right proportion, that a seed bed may have one, or more, or all of these essentials and yet the plant will suffer. Too much heat, too much air and even too much moisture will cause the plant to sicken and fail. A properly

not wasted or lost, because if conditions are favorable it is developing a good root system. These plants are stronger and healthier than those from seed sown a month or six weeks later, as then the soil and air is warmer, and the seed comes up sometimes in three or four days. The top growth is too excessive at the expense of the root system and does not stool so freely or make as strong and vigorous a plant as that sown early in the season.

Summer-fallowed land usually has sufficient moisture after the snow and frost leave in the spring, but sometimes has not air and heat. To bring about the proper proportions of moisture, air, and heat, it is a good practice to harrow the fallow before seeding. This operation aerates and warms the seed bed. Since wheat will not germinate at a temperature lower than 40 degrees Fahrenheit, and as often the soil is at a lower temperature than this, nothing is gained by seeding too soon. The time spent in harrowing is not wasted, as it also stirs the soil and allows of better penetration of the seeder. Many crops are sown too shallow because the soil is too compacted and does not allow the seeder to penetrate deep enough. We cannot have the root bed too compact, but it is necessary that the seed bed, to about two inches, be loose, near the surface. This looseness or mulch created by the harrow and seeding operations makes the mulch necessary to prevent evaporation of moisture from the root bed below the mulch.

Having harrowed the land, I can recommend the use of the plank drag. This plank drag is made of two by four plank, placed on edge, three feet apart, held firmly in position by cross pieces and boards nailed across to stand on. The drag is drawn at an angle of about forty-eight degrees. This drag should not be pulled straight. Drawn at a slight angle the drag shaves the surface of the soil and pulls down the high spots, fills the low spots and makes a uniform level surface of the seed bed.

Uniformity Essential

Now I am very particular to have uniformity. Uniformity of the soil, the seed bed, and the seed. This allows the seeder to deposit the seed at a uniform depth, will encourage uniform germination, uniform growth, uniform ripening, uniform quality of the crop, uniform surface for the binder to operate upon, making uniform sheaves, etc.

Any land that is made so uniform will allow the wheeled plow to plow at a uniform depth and turn a uniform furrow, allow every implement to work the land uniformly and each successive season the benefits of this plank dragging will be seen, making it easier each year for the teams to work the land.



Victory oats, sown on spring plowed land seven inches deep. Yield eighty bushels per acre.

and unalterable, altho the method to apply them may be varied to suit each district.

The Soil

There are many methods that are followed in cropping to the small grains. With many it is a hit and miss system, trusting a great deal to chance and to a normal season of abundant rainfall. Usually we have one dry period and critical stage in the plant growth, and if a rain comes along just at the right time it turns out all right, but in many cases it happens that this critical stage is too much for the crop that it seldom recovers properly or satisfactorily. As we are unable to foretell just what the season may bring, it is essential that we do our part in the preparation of the seed bed and the seed, and if

prepared seed bed will have the right proportion and it is in the power of each and all of us to prepare such a seed bed, and when we have the principles thoroughly rooted and grounded on our minds we may adopt this method or that method to bring about the required condition.

The Summer-fallow

Presuming that this is ready and in condition to sow in the spring, many farmers will follow the common system of rushing the seeder on the land early, in order to have it mature early and in season. If the spring is wet and cold the seed that is sown, especially if not of strong vitality, rots and dies, because the soil is too wet and cold. It usually takes three weeks to one month before it shows above ground. All this time is

Many kinds of drags or floats are used, but they do not do the work that the plank drag does. They are merely smoothers, create a dust and follow the lay of the ground to a great extent. The plank drag as outlined above, is in a place by itself, and is very useful. It does excellent work in bringing about uniformity of the seed bed, because it holds itself down to the work and shaves the surface, thus moving everything in its way and levelling the soil.

After the land is plank dragged, the seeder should deposit the seed at a uniform depth.

Depth of Seeding

This is really important; more so than many realize. Not many farmers get down on their knees and find out how deep the seed is going in the soil. Many seed deeply to offset a possible drought, with the idea that if sown deep it will withstand a drought. This will have an opposite effect. In most cases nothing is gained and much may be lost by deep seeding. Bear in mind, I am writing just now of a prepared summer-fallow with the moisture at the surface.

If we seed deeply, say, three inches or more, the seed is down in the cold soil and away from the heat, light and air. It takes a long time to come above the ground, and if the seed is of weak vitality a weak plant is the result. When the plant gets above the ground it begins to strike out a fresh root system near the surface and will not be the strong and healthy plant as that from seed sown at the right depth of one and a half to two inches. I make it a rule if the moisture is there, to seed not more than one and a half inches deep on well prepared fallow.

If we want to harvest a bumper crop, we must do all in our power to bring about a rapid, strong, vigorous growth, without any check. Any plant that receives a check in its growth will in most cases suffer, and not be the strong plant it should be.

By carefully stripping the stem of grain when it is about ten or twelve inches high we may find the head already formed. These are very small, but still they are discernible. The heads being formed early cannot by any means of our own or conditions of the seasons, favorable or otherwise, be increased in the number of spikelets. They are already formed, let it be small or large, four-rowed, or eight-rowed or ten-rowed. But at the time of fertilization later in the season, the number of grains in the spikelet may be increased or decreased according to climatic and soil conditions. Now, having this in mind, it is necessary that we do all we can to bring about a rapid and vigorous growth in the early stages of the plant. This may be done by looking after the important details from the time we prepare the seed bed to the sowing of the seed, and again late in the season.

The seed should be sown as nearly as possible to not more than two inches deep. At this depth germination is strong. The plant does not develop a second root system as in the deeper seeding. It strikes out a strong set of roots that reach out on every side for the necessary plant food in the proper temperature. It comes above ground sooner, and after being in the soil for about three weeks has developed a healthy root system. Later, when above the ground, it will develop a strong, healthy top system, larger heads will form and if we should have unfavorable weather conditions, it will hold its own better than a thin, weakling plant will do, such as often results from deep seeding.

A Practical Illustration

I had no better illustration of this fact than in June, 1914, during the hot, dry spell we experienced. I took the occasion to go into three different fields on the farm of two different varieties of wheat, and found by investigation that the plants from the seed that I knew had gone too deeply in a certain part of the field, when pulled, showed the double rooting system. The roots that first struck out at germination were there and a fresh set had just formed with about three small, short roots. The plants showed signs of suffering, were weak and spindly with only a single stool. In pulling the plants that

were sown at one and a half inches deep close by, it was found that these had a solid bunch of long, healthy roots, a single rooting system and a top growth of four to six healthy stools large and strong. The difference in the height of these two plants was remarkable. The deeply seeded was less than half as long as the other plant and showed signs of suffering. This was not confined to a single plant, but to a great number, and in different parts of three different fields. I am convinced that if all my field had been sown deeply my yield would have been light, but fortunately, I had already learned the lesson of seeding grain at the proper depth. I may add that these three fields were sown under different condi-

time. There are different styles of packers and each has its place on the farm. The sub-surface packer for the plowing, the surface packer for the seed. As few farmers can purchase both kinds, I consider the surface packer the most convenient to have. It is not my intention to discuss the merits or demerits of the packer, but I would say that, if possible, use one, and if used intelligently and in its right place, it will pay for itself in a very short time. Many farmers today have one laying around on the farm and never use it. They do not use it because they never saw the good effect. Many use them in the wrong place and at the wrong time. A packer is useful in packing down the furrow slice after plow-

smothering at this time when the plant is weak, but when it has developed two or more stools it may be harrowed without harm. If any farmer intends to harrow growing grain it is necessary first of all to have the soil in condition to do so. The seed bed should be firm and free of rubbish. A loose seed bed filled with stubble needs some judgment before going on with the harrow, and unless the weeds are so thick that it is a case of kill or cure, I would not advise harrowing.

At the stage I mentioned, when the plants are just peeping thru the ground, it may be harrowed if the seed bed is firm and even if there is rubbish in the field, but not after the grain is up as the rubbish gathers on the teeth of the harrow and does not do the work intended and smothers the grain. In summing up the operations as outlined in seeding prepared summer-fallow:—First, harrow, plank drag, seed, pack immediately and harrow as the grain comes through the ground.

Fall Plowing

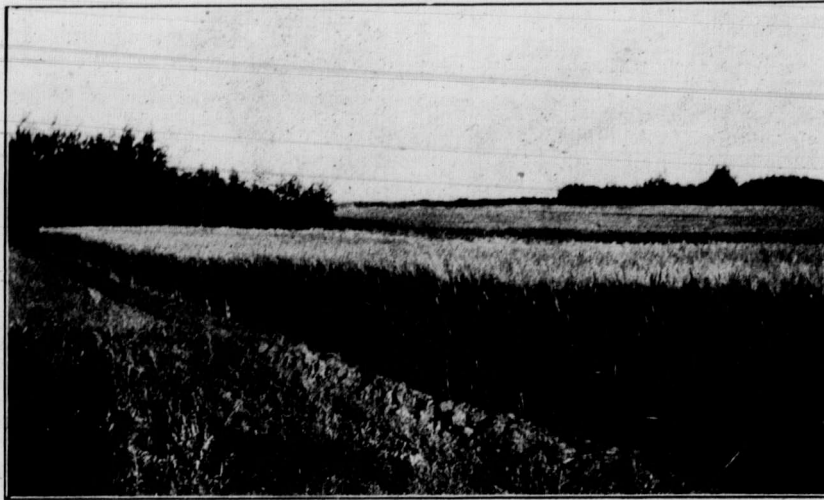
Fall plowing as a rule in many districts does not give as good results as spring plowing. There are several reasons for this; one of these is that it is generally done too late in the season, after the harvest operations. The earlier it is done the better the results. It is too often the case that a lot of plowing is done and no attempt is made to harrow or pack it down, as soon as plowed. The object in general is to get as much plowing done as soon as possible, before the frost stops all plowing operations. The land is left as plowed with the object of holding the snow. This is not a good practice, as plowing that is harrowed and packed immediately will have more moisture in the spring than land left up rough. After harvest last fall, considerable plowing was done, and heavy rain fell over most of the province. On one side of the road was to be seen plowing that was worked down, on the other hand, there was plowing left up rough. After two or three days' heavy rain I examined some of this plowing. The land that was rough, untouched by the harrow or packer, was found to be dry. A few days' of sunshine and wind having evaporated a great deal of the moisture. On the other hand, the land that was worked down, was in a condition to absorb all the rain that fell and penetrated deeply, because it was in a receptive condition. The moisture is thus stored up for next season's crop. The weight of the winter's snow also helps to pack the land, and when the snow leaves in the spring it will penetrate well into the rootbed and the land will be in better condition to grow a crop. On the other hand, the land that was left up rough, when the snow has left it in the spring will, between the freezing and thawing process, have had evaporated from it considerable moisture, and in all probability the rains that fell in the fall did not go beyond the furrow slice, thus were lost, when every ounce of moisture was certainly needed.

In all probability the land will be pulled down with the harrows in the spring, and the dry dust will be incorporated with what moist soil there is, and if we do not have more snow than we have at present the probabilities are that there will be no excess of moisture there, and in the spring it is not an easy matter to firm this plowing as there is very little rain fall at that time to help to compact the soil. As the time is now past to remedy this matter, it remains to be seen which is the best method to follow in the spring when seeding time arrives. I would here express a few words of caution in this respect.

Seed Fall Plowing Late

Fall plowing is usually sown early in the spring without any regard to the conditions of the soil, or whether it is weedy or not. If the ground has been in cultivation some years the probability is that there are many weed seeds in the soil. These weed seeds are waiting to start growing early in the spring, as at that time of the year conditions are more favorable to their growth than later in the season. If seed is sown in the spring without any attempt to destroy these weeds, the probabilities

Continued on Page 22



Hand selected seed plot of Preston wheat, grown on Brome sod, 1911. Note uniformity of plot. Yield fifty-three bushels per acre.

tions. One was on summer-fallow, one on spring plowing, the other on fall plowing, so that this was not an isolated case.

Now the lesson to be applied is that the deeper seeded grain was longer in the time coming above ground. After showing above ground they had to strike out a fresh root system and conditions then were not as favorable as in the early stages of growth. The hot, dry weather interfered and prevented this and the plant, as it were, was in the air, with conditions getting worse. The other plant, seeded at the proper depth, quickly developed a good root system, the top growth was rapid and being deeply rooted, better withstood the hot, dry spell.

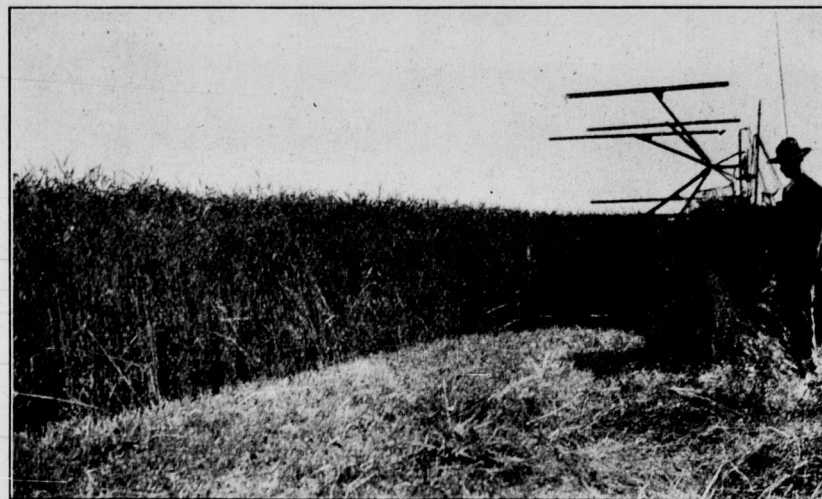
The Soil Packer

The surface packer should follow the

ing, but it should follow the plow. The secret of success in farm operation is in doing the right thing, in the right place, at the right time. Many an effort is lost and wasted by a wrong application. If any reader has a packer and does not use it, I advise him to get it out next spring and have it follow close behind the seeder, and immediately after the plow. I have had many an object lesson from the use of the packer, but never so clearly as during the past season of 1914. Remember that after seeding the packer should follow closely.

When to Harrow

You will note that I have not yet used the drag harrow, excepting at the first, harrowing the fallow before seeding. The harrow does not go on the land until the points of the grain are



Field of Marquis wheat, 1914. The sweepstakes wheat at Wichita, Kansas, came from this field.

seeder immediately—not two or three days later—or its good effect is lost. The object in using the packer after the seeder is to bring the warm, moist soil in contact with the seed. This will result in more even germination, will germinate the seed and bring it above the ground three to four days sooner than if unpacked or only harrowed. Packing brings about the rapid growth I mentioned, and generally all thru the growing season the effect will be seen. It also usually ripens one week earlier at harvest time. I am a firm advocate of the land packer when used in its proper place and at the proper

just showing thru the soil. The harrow is then used, with two objects in view, principally to destroy any germinating weed seeds, and to cultivate the growing grain, improving the mulch to prevent evaporation.

As an advocate of harrowing grain for many years, I have come to the conclusion that the best work can be done at this stage. If weeds are too numerous, later on another harrowing is given. But there is one stage of the growing grain that it is not well to harrow. This is when the plant is in the single leaf stage, before it begins to stool. Much harm can be done by

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

Alberta

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

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

WOMEN'S AUXILIARIES

At the request of Mrs. R. W. Barritt, I take pleasure in inserting on this page the following paragraph:

At the recent convention of the United Farmers of Alberta and women delegates held in Edmonton, a provincial executive for the Women's Auxiliaries of the United Farmers of Alberta was formed, composed of the following officers: Miss J. C. Reed, Alix, president; Mrs. Rice-Jones, Veteran, vice-president; Mrs. R. W. Barritt, Mirror, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. J. C. McDaniels, Whitlaw; Mrs. O. S. Young, Lacombe, and Mrs. J. C. Davis, Sr., Acme, directors.

All Women's Auxiliaries of the United Farmers of Alberta and Farm Women's Clubs are requested to report to the provincial secretary, Mrs. R. W. Barritt, just as soon as possible, so that the central organization may get in touch with the local ones and find out where they are and what they are doing. This organization, we are sure, will supply a long-felt need, and be a source of gratification to the women of the province.

SEED GRAIN

We have been very active recently in the matter of seed grain. There would appear to have been some dispute or misunderstanding between the Dominion and provincial governments in regard to the area and terms on which seed grain was to be supplied to settlers this year. Within the last few days I have secured an interview with Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for the province, and in spite of statements in the newspapers that the area in which the Dominion government would distribute seed grain to settlers on lands patented or unpatented would be strictly defined and adhered to, the government claims that they have a definite agreement signed by Hon. Dr. Roche, minister of the interior, guaranteeing seed grain to destitute settlers in any part of the province on any land, provided that an investigation of the circumstances shows that such distribution is warranted. The area defined in statements sent out from J. Bruce Walker, commissioner of immigration at Winnipeg, is that area south of the north boundary of township 34 and east of the western boundary of range 25. I recommend, therefore, that any farmers outside of that area who thru no fault of their own find themselves without sufficient seed grain to crop their land or without the wherewithal to buy that seed grain, should send in a statement to the department of agriculture, at Edmonton, if they find themselves unable to secure satisfaction thru the commissioner of immigration at Winnipeg. Hon. Duncan Marshall has given us definite assurance that the province has this agreement with the Dominion, and that his department will give personal attention to any case where the settler is unable to secure seed grain from the Dominion government thru the regular channels.

WANT LOADING PLATFORM

Messassin Local, No. 319, have again applied to us, asking for our influence in aiding them to secure a loading platform at Duffield, on the G.T.P. We had this matter investigated about a year or more ago, and at that time the traffic was not sufficient to warrant putting a loading platform in. However, things have improved since then, and we hope at this time it will be shown that the business has increased sufficiently to make it worth while.

SEED GRAIN CERTIFICATES

For the benefit of readers of this page, I may say that settlers securing seed grain thru the Dominion government do not need to make use of the special certificates being distributed from this office, the government having

already made arrangements with the railway for the cheap rate.

WILDMERE ORGANIZED

A meeting was recently held at Preston schoolhouse, resulting in the organization of a new union of the United Farmers of Alberta, No. 698. Thomas Cairns has been appointed secretary of the new union, which is to be known as Wildmere. Fred Wright is president.

TWIN BUTTE AWAKENS

F. F. Allred, of Twin Butte, reports "The dead have arisen." On January 30 the members of the Twin Butte United Farmers of Alberta held a post mortem over their once active body, which was supposed to be dead, but was only sleeping. After a little rubbing and scratching it was found that every member but one contained some life and stood on his feet when the call for re-organization was made. J. E. Hillier was elected president, and twenty-three members signed the roll.

DEER CREEK HEARD FROM

We are also pleased to hear from A. McLachlan, and it would appear that the Deer Creek Union, No. 411, will also reorganize at an early date.

Another of our old unions to reorganize is Rodney, No. 57, with V. B. Arnold as secretary.

THE LADIES WILL DO IT

One of our secretaries writes in for information in regard to forming a Ladies' Auxiliary to the United Farmers of Alberta. We have, of course, referred him to the provincial secretary of the Women's Auxiliary, Mrs. R. W. Barritt, of Mirror. This secretary claims that some are afraid the auxiliary will try to run the United Farmers of Alberta in that district, but they are willing to give the women a fair trial. I do not think there is very much danger, as they have a live union down there. Our records show, however, that in some districts at least there is need for someone to get in and run the local unions at those points. According to the decision of our recent convention the women are now eligible to do this, and we certainly hope they will wherever the opportunity presents itself. I do not know that I have ever been an ardent supporter of the Woman Suffrage movement, but I certainly believe in giving them a chance to get in and do something where the men have shown themselves either unable or unwilling.

WAR RELIEF FUNDS

Twin Lake Union, No. 635, has the honor of being the first union to act on the resolution passed at our recent convention of the special United Farmers of Alberta War Relief Fund. A recent communication, signed by the president and vice-president, reads as follows: "According to resolution passed at the convention, I called Twin Lake Union together when I came home, and we collected thirty-nine bushels of wheat and eighteen dollars and sixty-five cents in cash. We could not ship the wheat to Calgary free, but they would send it free to the Belgian consul at Winnipeg. So we decided to sell the wheat here and got \$1.40 per bushel, and if you want to send the wheat you can buy it at Calgary for the same money or less. Please find enclosed money order for \$75.00 as a contribution from the Twin Lake Union of the United Farmers of Alberta. Hoping this is satisfactory."

We very much appreciate the action of the above union and the sound common-sense displayed in handling the situation, in view of the fact that no definite instructions have as yet been sent from this office advising our unions how to deal with the matter. The idea is, of course, that in any case

where grain or farm produce is contributed for this fund, it must be sold by the union, and the cash received—not the produce itself—forwarded to the Central office. The railway companies will not undertake the collection of odd shipments of produce from points all over the province for Calgary free of charge, even if it were advisable and the Central office had provided storage for the stuff on its arrival here. We were recently in receipt of some 500 pounds of low-grade wheat from one of our unions on which local freight had been prepaid, and on which we had to pay charges for delivery, as it was consigned to this office. We had to get out and find someone who would buy these three sacks of wheat for chicken feed, and then charges had to be paid again for the cartage of this wheat to its ultimate destination. The result, to cut a long story short, will be that the net returns to the Relief Fund will be very small in proportion to the actual value of the gift, from the point of view of those who gave it. The only way to handle these contributions of farm produce is to sell them at once to the highest bidder and forward the cash to the Central office. I hope before long to send out a definite statement as to just how the board of directors intend to handle this matter.

RECENT ADDITIONS

Silver Fox, No. 699. This union is in the vicinity of Athabasca Landing, which is the second union to be organized in this northern region.

Another union has recently been added to the Edgerton District Association by J. W. Guthrie, the energetic secretary of that district. This brings the number of unions now registered on our books up to 700.

A LARGE DONATION

We have just received a remittance of \$170 from Onoway Local Union, No. 131, for the Relief Fund. This is the largest remittance we have yet received from any of our unions to any of the funds which we have opened at this office. The money was taken in at a successful concert, auction sale and dance, held on February 5, the arrangements being in charge of the committee of the local union with James Priestly, of the United Farmers of Alberta, in charge.

TIDE LAKE LOCAL

J. M. Hill writes in from Tide Lake Local Union, and advises that farmers in that district got together recently in the schoolhouse, and organized with twenty names on the list. While Mr. Hill does not mention the fact, we used to have a union in this district two years ago, so that this can be looked upon as another union reorganized.

RELIEF NEEDED

We are in receipt of a letter from Miss Erma Stocking, secretary of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Association, re a sad case of poverty in the New Bridgen district. I have written to the secretary of our union at New Bridgen, asking that the matter be looked into and that whatever is required to give immediate relief be supplied to this family in want.

One of our unions, the Roseview Union, No. 63, a short time ago forwarded us some funds for the relief of any cases of this kind that came to our notice. We still have a small amount on hand. If any of our readers know of a case where the need is particularly pressing, we will be glad to hear from them and do whatever we can so long as the funds last.

MAPLE LEAF FOREVER

We have heard again from our friends of the Maple Leaf Union, No. 504, which figured so prominently on this page a year or so ago. The union was

suspended last fall, but membership dues are again to hand, and we hope that the union will once again occupy its old position. It appears that owing to the dry season the majority of the members were away, but now that they have come back again to the district the union will be reorganized and get down to work once more.

NEW HOLLAND ORGANIZED

A new union has been organized near Suffield recently, to be known as New Holland No. 697. Twenty-two members joined as a start. The organization of this new union is due to C. A. Thomas, secretary of Blue Grass Union, to whom we are greatly indebted.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY REPORTS

The first Women's Auxiliary to report to this office since the convention is in connection with the Edgerton District Association, given thru our friend J. W. Guthrie. Eleven members joined, with officers as follows: President, Mrs. A. M. Postens, Heath; vice-president, Mrs. R. Carey, Heath; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Guthrie, Edgerton. The auxiliary is already planning to do great things. We wish them every success.

LIVELY AND PROFITABLE

Creighton Union, No. 199, had a lively as well as a profitable meeting when the report from the convention delegates was given. Discussions took place on "Votes for Women" and "Cheap Money for Farmers." By way of diversion orders were taken for plow shares amounting in number to twenty, with more to follow. Some orders were also taken for barbed wire. It is estimated that the saving on the plow shares will be \$1.50 each. The meeting closed at midnight.

EDWELL GOING STRONG

Edwell Union continues to keep well to the front. They recently held one of their most successful meetings, when the first of a series of papers was given by Mr. Lawrence, of the Pine Lake Union. The subject was "Eugenics," and was thoroughly enjoyed by an appreciative audience. The next paper will be given by T. J. Walton. The executive of the local has worked hard to make this a success, and it must be as pleasing to them as it is to us to know that their efforts are meeting with success.

COMREY REORGANIZED

Comrey Union, No. 438, reorganized on February 6. Mr. Ralston reports that considerable interest was shown by the members who had never taken active part before, and continues to state that he thinks the union has been to the lowest ebb and from now on will go ahead in efficiency and usefulness both to themselves and the association. J. J. Evenson is the new president, and great things are expected from him. Wm. Field is vice-president, assisted by a strong board of directors. The report comes from Secretary S. G. Rolfsen.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$1,133.20
Rumsey Union, No. 400	102.00
Lakeview Union, No. 71	16.00
Twin Lakes Union, No. 635	75.00
Butze Union, No. 613	1.50
Onoway Union, No. 131	170.00
Leith Union, No. 591	5.00
Willow Hollow Union, No. 332	11.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,513.70

PATRIOTIC FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$ 98.70
Leith Union, No. 591	4.00
	<hr/>
	\$102.70

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$271.35
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OFFICERS:	
Honorary President:	Virden
J. W. Scallion	
President:	Culross
R. C. Henders	
Vice-President:	Oakville
J. S. Wood	
Secretary-Treasurer:	Winnipeg
R. McKenzie	

Manitoba

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

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

A PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

From Springhurst comes the following:—

I am planning to have a thorough canvass of the district tributary to Springhill Association, about the middle of March, before the spring rush begins, to give every farmer an opportunity to join the association, and also subscribe for The Guide.

I am drawing a plan of the district on a board 14½ by 17 inches, with a smooth surface painted white. I am making the sections two inches square and the road allowances one-quarter of an inch wide. I am writing the name of every farmer in the district on the particular quarter on which he lives, marking the location of his house. Then I will put a black tack on each place where the farmer is not a member and a brass tack for all who do not take The Guide, and I propose to see how many tacks I can get removed before the first of April. Besides this map of the district will be convenient to look up at any time to get a census of the district any time Central wants information. If I had the pledge forms in connection with the Grain Growers' Patriotic Acre, I could attend to that at the same time and make one round of the district do for all this work.

After the first week in March I calculate I could devote a couple of weeks to doing anything I could in connection with the association. I have been thinking that the only way unorganized districts could be reached in regard to the Grain Growers' Acre would be by a personal canvass by someone, whoever could do it.

A. J. M. POOLE,
Secretary.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS ARRANGED

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was held in the offices of the association, on Thursday evening, February 18, at 7.30 p.m. There were present: R. C. Henders, Peter Wright, J. S. Wood, P. D. McArthur, W. H. English, R. J. Avison, Frank Simpson and R. McKenzie.

The whole evening was taken up with a conference with the executive of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, in a discussion on the best methods to promote co-operative buying and selling. A committee was appointed to draft a form of rules and regulations adapted for co-operative societies organized under the Manitoba Co-operative Act.

The meeting was resumed at 9.30 a.m. on Friday morning, the 19th, all directors being present.

The question of arranging for district conventions was discussed fully, and the following conventions were arranged:—

- In R. J. Avison's district:—
Swan River, March 2; Dauphin, March 4. Secretary R. McKenzie to assist.
- In Peter Wright's district:—
Morris, March 2; Morden, March 3. R. C. Henders to assist.
- In W. H. English's district:—
Deloraine, March 9; Brandon, March 11. Secretary R. McKenzie to assist.
- Carman, March 3. J. S. Wood to assist.

All these conventions will have an afternoon and evening meeting. Messrs. Wright, Henders, and McArthur were appointed a committee to wait on the railway companies at once respecting thru local rates.

Ladies Joining

The President reported that a committee of women members made a representation to him respecting getting the co-operation of the board of directors towards supplying petition for signatures asking the local government to pass a dower law.

The board received the proposal favorably, but considered nothing could be done for this session, owing to the shortness of time, but will prepare a petition and have it sent out to the

different branches for signature to be presented at the next session.

Satisfaction was expressed at the reports coming in that many ladies are becoming members since the constitution was amended giving them the full privileges of membership.

The directors taking charge of the district conventions were instructed to urge the branches to lay special emphasis as to enrolling as many ladies as possible as members, and encouraging them to assume the duties and responsibilities of membership, by electing them to offices and appointing them on committees that have to do with the social and educational features of our movement.

PROTEST AGAINST TARIFF

A very enthusiastic meeting of the Grain Growers' Association was held at Belmont on February 20. The new taxes were discussed at length and the boosting of the tariff was condemned unanimously. We realize a revenue must be raised, but why take the worst possible way? The stamp taxes are best of all because the full amount raised is received by the government. The one per cent. on the bank circulation will be added to the rate of interest and will be collected from the borrowers, who will also increase their prices.

The policy of the Grain Growers is for free trade. Numerically, the farmers of Canada outnumber all others, and while all are not in favor of free trade, there are enough free traders in other walks of life, if combined, to carry it.

It was agreed that we concentrate our efforts to knock out protection, as this is one of the worst injustices all have to contend with at present.

We hear a lot of the unity of the Empire and our government raises the tariff against Great Britain. We hope each branch of the Grain Growers' Association will go out after free trade, with vigor. Other reforms are needed, and the knocking out of the tariff will clear the way for them. Others, besides Grain Growers, are joining forces with us by joining our association to fight the tariff. It is only by meeting this robbery in an organized way that we can exert our full strength. Note how prices have gone up immediately the details of the increase are published.

The secretary was instructed to write a letter to our local paper, the Free Press, and The Guide, and a copy of each sent to our member, Dr. Shaffner. If each branch would take similar action, just a short letter, no doubt the three papers mentioned would publish it and by sending copies to your member would have a great influence.

We may not be able to change the proposed new tariff, but in a year or two at least, there will be a new election and by working hard in an organized way, we can get what we want.

J. T. SMITH,
Secretary.

PORTAGE DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Portage la Prairie District Association of the Manitoba Grain Growers is holding a convention in Portage la Prairie on March 10, 1915, to which all the ladies in the district are invited, and Mrs. J. S. Wood will be present to address them. A special effort is being made to have as many as possible of the public school teachers in the district present. R. C. Henders will be present, and give an address, especially prepared for the teachers. Rev. H. G. Crozier, of Neepawa, will also deliver an address suitable to the occasion.

This is the first time an attempt has been made by the Grain Growers to co-operate with the public school teachers, and it is hoped that the plan will work satisfactorily to all. Why should not the Grain Growers, who are the wealth producers of this country, have more to do with the educational system of this country? It seems impossible to make Grain Growers of all the farmers in this province at the present time, then why not raise up the next generation as

Grain Growers, teach them the principles and the advantages of organization in the school and when they become the farmers of this province they will be in a much better position to get a square deal from the privileged interests and the monopolists than the Grain Growers are at the present time.

BEN. RICHARDSON,
District Secretary.

A PROMISING START

This very encouraging report comes from the Inwood Branch:—

The Inwood Branch of the Grain Growers' Association is making great headway, fifty-four paid-up members and a great promise of another half-hundred before spring work begins. All this since January 14 of this year, when the organization started with ten members, is a record to be proud of and shows what can be done when the members are men who go about the job with the spirit of education, organization and co-operation in their hearts, and with a keen eye to business. It shows that they have not only been talking—they have been doing something.

At a meeting held in Cossett's Hall, Inwood, on Friday, February 19, the branch had the pleasure of a visit from M. McCuish, the official organizer, and there were about 200 people present to welcome him.

Mr. McCuish, during the course of his address, made reference to the many problems with which the Central Association and some of the branches have been confronted, and the way they have dealt with them. He spoke of the necessity of loyalty to the association, so that they may continue unhampered in their good work and urged the farmers to take advantage of the splendid facilities offered by the Central Farmers' Market for the co-operative selling of their farm produce.

Mr. McCuish also gave a great deal of valuable information which can be used to great advantage in running the business of the branch. During the evening, the branch enrolled its first lady member—Mrs. Sherlock, of Erinview, having driven sixteen miles on bad roads to set the good example. After the business of the meeting was over, dancing was indulged in and so a most successful and enjoyable evening was brought to a close.

HOW TO PREVENT CO-OPERATION

Article II.
(Contributed)

If the local union of your town wants to co-operate in shipping live stock and produce, never ship with them, but immediately notify the stock dealer and produce merchant what is going on so that he can buy your stock at a little better price and enough of your neighbors' stock to make co-operative shipping impossible. By doing this you will be doing your community a good turn, because the stock buyer is usually one of your citizens and you must assist him in building up the community. Anyway, the extra money that you or your neighbor would get by co-operative shipping might cause a headache to find a place to spend it.

If you do not want to do this, then agree to ship with your neighbors; but at the last moment sell to the old line buyer for a little more money than you could get by shipping yourselves and in that way prove to the community that co-operation is all a humbug and that it pays well to be the sucker and the traitor.

If, however, the local union makes a shipment without your help and happens to sustain a small loss, due to inexperience or a fluctuating market, then get this information and make it your special business to see everyone you can and tell them about it and discourage all future shipments. Your neighbors will consider you as very much interested in their welfare, because you have shown your interest in trying to save them the trouble and expense of doing their own business.

If the local union in your community insists on being foolish and continues its co-operative shipping then go to your stock buyer and persuade him to join the local union and offer to become their shipping manager. The stock buyer will be intelligent enough to handle the affairs in such a manner that the co-operative members will become discouraged.

If all of these suggestions do not work, then devise some other way and when you have found one that will work, give us the plan so that we can instruct others of your class.

Selling Grain

You, of course are aware that the farmers' organization has its own selling agents in the grain and produce markets and if you possibly can exert any influence over your local people have them ship their poorest quality of grain or live stock to the selling agencies, and at the same time ship the good stuff to the other fellow. If the farmers' selling agents cannot return as good a price on the poor stuff as the other fellows do on the good stuff, you can very easily demonstrate to the satisfaction of your people that the entire co-operative proposition is a failure and if you "holler" loud and long enough, the shipments from your community will go to the regular speculators and gamblers and the farmers' agency will be put out of business. You will be doing yourself and others a good turn because no farmers' organization has any business whatever in establishing their own market centres because the old system is well able to take care of the farmers' business, and you, of course, do not want to see such places as the Grain Exchange and the Boards of Trade being closed or perhaps used for the deserving poor that have become so because of the co-operative movement.

Political Action

If the organized farmers of your community get together and decide to take a hand in legislative matters and send some of their own representatives to the legislative halls, get busy right away and show your neighbors that that would be the height of folly because the politicians have been in control so long that they understand that business perfectly, and to send a number of green farmers to make laws might result disastrously for the country. If you will get in touch with the politicians immediately when you discover that such a movement is on foot, they will then lend you all the assistance possible. They might even send you a nice little bunch of money to be distributed in your community and to pay you for your trouble. In that way you would be the gainer, and those of your neighbors whose vote is for sale would also be the gainers in an amount according to the value which they place on their vote.

The politicians will consider you a very good and patriotic citizen, and that is all you care for, because the opinion of the farmers in your community does not amount to much anyway. They do not know what is good for them, and it is up to you to teach them.

If, in spite of all your efforts, they still persist in keeping up their local and apparently do good business to the satisfaction of all, then you had better sell out and go to some place where the people are more intelligent and don't believe in organization; for if you don't, before you know it you will get into their ways and the "big interests" will no longer receive your money and eventually might have to get out and work.

The first duty of a man is still that of subduing fear. We must get rid of fear; we cannot act till then.—Carlyle.

Conscription upon British lines means conscription of wealth as well as of life.—Mr. Blatchford.

EXECUTIVE:	
Hon. President—E. N. Hopkins	Moose Jaw
Hon. Vice-President—C. A. Dunning	Regina
President—J. A. Maharg	Moose Jaw
Vice-President—A. G. Hawkins	Perceval
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Thos. Sales	Langham
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George Langley	Maymont
C. E. Flatt	Tantallon
W. J. Thompson	Warman
J. B. Musselman	Moose Jaw

Saskatchewan

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

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:	
Dist. No. 1—W. H. Beasley	Balbeek
" 2—M. F. Roddy	Rouleau
" 3—G. E. Nodde	Lampman
" 4—R. M. Johnston	Eastview
" 5—J. W. Easton	Moosomin
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" 7—C. O. A. Travis	Govan
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" 15—Frank Burton	Vanguard
" 16—W. T. Hall	Surbiton

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR

To the Local Secretary and Members:
The great annual convention has come and gone. The 1,600 delegates and visitors have returned to as many homes throughout the province, but no one has returned just the same man as when he came. No one can sit thru such a convention and participate in its activities and ever be quite the same as if he had never been there. The great Metropolitan Church was crowded even to standing room at every one of the eleven sessions, thus showing that all were greatly interested in the activities and deliberations of the meetings. Many have been enthused and a goodly number have got the vision of better things for our fair province, while hundreds have returned to their homes, proud of the association, glad to be a part thereof, and determined, as never before, each to bear his full share in pressing forward the great work of building to yet greater proportions and bringing to yet greater usefulness, the oldest and greatest of Canada's farmers' organizations.

Constitution and Charter Amendments

The convention adopted a new constitution, based upon the old, but completely revised. Copies of this in booklet form are now ready for distribution at a charge of five cents each, postage paid, and each local should secure sufficient copies for all its members as soon as possible.

The convention, by resolution, instructed your executive to secure wide extension of the powers granted under the association's charter, in order not only that the association may have undoubted power to engage in any branch of trade that it may find expedient, but also that capital may be raised for the carrying on of our collective purchasing of supplies and collective marketing of produce. Power will be sought to raise capital by the selling of shares and to make co-operative distribution of the surplus earnings of the Central to our locals in proportion to the amount of business done by each thru the Central. It is apparent that very handsome returns may be made to the locals who do all their business thru the Central once we have the power to issue shares and to make co-operative distribution of its surplus earnings which it secures from manufacturers and miners back of the wholesale prices, at which their goods are sold to dealers. An amendment will also be sought to the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act, providing that the incorporated associations may hold shares in the Central.

The plan which was laid before the convention and which received its hearty endorsement, is to keep the entire field of collective activity by the farmers of the province, social and educational, as well as buying and selling, under the direction of the one strong parent body.

It has now become fully apparent that the farmers' movement in this province may become seriously weakened by the formation of various local bodies of farmers at each point. Instead of having stock marketing associations, egg circles, co-operative associations, etc., there should be only a local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, with full corporate powers to carry on all these activities and any business which the farmers at any point may find it to their advantage to carry on collectively.

We are asking, however, that all locals of the association now seeking incorporation under the Co-operative Associations Act, shall retain their present name as locals of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, thus:—Carlsburg Grain Growers' Association, Limited, and thus remain as they are now, locals of the association with full voice in the government thereof and yielding obedience to its constitution

as heretofore, but having besides all the powers of a corporate body and being free to carry on their trading activities as they deem most advantageous.

Such locals as are already incorporated may pass by-laws changing their names back to those of locals of the association, thus:—"Hillerest Co-operative Trading Association, Limited," becomes again "Hillerest Grain Growers' Association, Limited," and by coming under the constitution of the association, it will be the local of the association at that point and will carry on all the work formerly carried on by our locals as well as the collective buying of supplies and selling of produce. There will then be only one association at each point and all danger of rivalry between our incorporated locals and those not incorporated will have been overcome. Such incorporated locals, while an integral part of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, will yet have full powers to manage their local affairs in their own way, but they will require to yield obedience to the constitution of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, to charge the regular yearly membership fee to their members and patrons and to report to the Central just the same as locals have done heretofore.

Boycott Attempted

The old-established channels of trade are very fully organized and are bringing tremendous pressure to bear upon the government and the wholesale houses, flour mills, coal mines, etc., in a determined effort to boycott the Grain Growers and all co-operative associations and thus to make it impossible for the farmers to do their own business in their own way. A large number of wholesale houses have already signed a declaration that they will not sell to the Grain Growers' Association or to any co-operative institutions, and unless the farmers of the province present a solid front and are strong in numbers, loyalty and capital, they will find themselves forced back into the hands of the dealers, from whom they will have to buy their supplies at any charge which the dealer may see fit to make, and to whom they will have to sell their produce at any price which he may see fit to pay.

It is imperative that the association have its own distributing warehouse at once, and that sufficient capital be raised for the purchase and importation of certain lines of goods or these cannot be secured at all for our people. The very fact that such a tremendous fight is being put up by the old-established channels of trade to kill this movement on the part of the farmers, is the best possible evidence that very large reductions in prices are being brought about by the work of the association.

The Ultimate End

All the great business institutions as well as all public bodies are prepared to spend, and are spending, hundreds of thousands of dollars in persuading the farmers to produce more wheat and more meat and to buy the goods which these people have for sale, but none of them are spending time or money to assist the farmers in securing for that wheat, and that meat, more and better clothing, and better houses and barns.

No farmer farms for the sake of raising wheat. We are farming for the ultimate end of better homes, happier and healthier children, better social environment and the laying up of a sufficient reserve for our comfortable sustenance in old age. While all capitalistic institutions are our friends while we plow the land and harvest the wheat, many of them become our opponents the moment we endeavor to secure the largest returns in the comforts and necessities of life for the wheat and meat which we have grown. It would

seem that in the opinion of the big interests the farmer should cease to have a real interest in his own business at just about the point where the other fellow begins to get his rake-off.

A vast amount of organization work can still be done before spring opens. A thorough canvass of the districts should be made both to secure new members and the renewal of old ones, and to ascertain your requirements for supplies in all lines and especially for twine, potatoes, lumber, metal siding, paint, fencing, machinery, threshing belts, etc., etc. A year of great activity and development lies ahead of us and the work requires the heartiest co-operation of us all.

Literature for organization work and for trading is being prepared and can be had from the Central.

Fraternally yours,
J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

A MESSAGE FROM THE KING

Ottawa, February 18, 1915.
The Secretary,
Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Sir:—I am commanded by His Royal Highness the Governor-General to inform you that he has received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies informing him that your Association had telegraphed to The King their unanimous resolution to ask each Saskatchewan farmer to raise one extra acre of wheat this year to be presented to His Majesty's Government in token of their loyalty and devotion to the Empire.

Mr. Harcourt states that His Majesty the King was much gratified at this generous proposal and the expression of loyalty with which it was accompanied.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. STANTON,
Lieut.-Colonel,
Governor-General's Secretary.

ANTLER ANNUAL

The following is the report of the annual meeting of the Antler G.G.A.:
The large number of members present was a feature of the meeting, which opened with the President, J. Cole, in the chair. After the regular business, the treasurer's report was read and discussed.

The following officers were elected: President, Charles Tallman; Vice-President, John Cole; Treasurer, A. G. Davey; Secretary, Ira B. Walker; Directors: A. Swenson, R. White, J. Kuntz, A. Robertson, T. MacMillan, and J. A. Proven.

It was decided that every alternate meeting held take the form of a debate. A subject was chosen and debaters appointed for debate to be held on December 30.

I. B. WALKER,
Secretary, Antler Ass'n.

EXPERT ADVICE

The East Prospect Branch held their annual meeting yesterday. M. J. Tinline, of the Scott Experimental Farm, gave an address on the results of different methods of working the land and the yields of the different grains, which was very interesting.

The following officers were then elected: President, L. Wakeling; Vice-President, Martin Lehman; Secretary, John M. Scott; Directors: R. H. Miles, George Leach, Donald Scott, Sr., J. Morrison, J. G. Brown, E. S. Neil.

Kindly forward us some Patriotic Acre forms.
JOHN M. SCOTT,
Secretary, East Prospect Ass'n.

MELFORT'S GOOD MEMBERSHIP

Enclosed find money order for \$3.50 membership fees for 1914. This makes

the balance for 1914 on sixty-nine members. We have already started to take in new members for 1915, and hope to have a good healthy branch here. We were disappointed not to meet you at the Prince Albert convention, but trust to see you at Regina in February.

J. R. AIKENHEAD,
Sec., Melfort G.G.A.

WOMEN HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS

Dear Sir:—I beg to ask you a question and hope to have a reply thru The Grain Growers' Guide.

At Glenellen, Sask., there is a local organization and at the annual meeting last month, two women were elected to the office of director. At the next general meeting one of the women chose to resign, but the other did not wish to do so. She accordingly was ruled out. Two men were elected in their places. The general feeling of the meeting was that it was unconstitutional that women should hold the position or office of director as they pay but 50 cents for membership.

Dear Sir, will you kindly answer thru The Guide and privately. I may add that at the very first meeting of this association it was decided that the women should pay the sum of 50 cents as an encouragement to them to join. Will you give your decision on this matter?

FAIR PLAY.

Secretary's Reply

Fair Play:—I have your favor with regard to women's position in the association.

Under the constitution, women have exactly the same position in the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association that men have. There is no office, either in the local or in the Central which a woman may not hold. She must, however, be a member in good standing of a local, under section 11a of the old constitution. You will notice that the only way to become a member of a local association is by paying the annual membership fee of \$1.00. If you have paid only 50 cents of a membership fee you are not, under the constitution, a member of the association. It is the intention of the association that women shall have the franchise on equal terms with men. To do so, however, they will have to pay the same membership fee.

Having once elected you, the local has no power to displace you. Your annual meeting is the supreme body in your local, and if you were properly elected a director, you are still a director, and will continue to be until the next annual meeting, unless you see fit to resign.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

CANTUAR OFFICERS

At the last meeting of Cantuar local association the following officers were elected for 1915: President, B. McPherson; vice-president, R. Pinchery; secretary, F. Luncan; directors, P. Balif, H. R. Allen, W. Hunter, R. Bailey, A. Pinekney.

F. LUNCAN, Sec.,
Cantuar Local.

TRUAX GROWING

Enclosed find \$2 to cover fees for four new members of our association. This makes a total of forty-three members, and we hope to make more use of the advantages offered by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association than we have done so far.

A. G. RANDALL,
Sec., Truax Ass'n.

THOSE STICKERS

Re stickers distributed at the annual convention. Kindly place these on the back of envelopes as the postal regulations prohibit these being used on the face.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

Don't Forget!

A noted Doctor gives these simple rules for better health:

- 1.—Drink lots of water.
- 2.—Eat more slowly.
- 3.—Chew your food well.
- 4.—Be sure to have plenty of chewing gum on hand. Use it after meals and chew until all "fullness" disappears from the region of the belt.

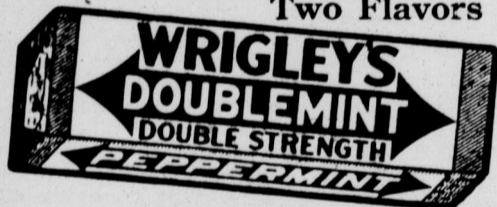


Be sure of the Perfect Gum in the Perfect Package—made clean, kept clean—sealed air-tight:

WRIGLEYS



It helps the teeth. Prevents "acid-mouth." Aids appetite and digestion.



Two Flavors

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Twenty Year Guaranteed

Aluminum Kitchenware

Advantages of Aluminum Kitchen Utensils

1. Non-Poisonous.
2. Easily Cleaned.
3. Won't Corrode.
4. Does not Scorch.
5. Cooks Quickly.
6. Lightness.
7. Durable.
8. Will not Chip or Peel off

We have added Aluminum Kitchen Utensils to our line of household specialties, and will sell them on our famous Hoosier Club plan. Every piece guaranteed for 20 years of service by the manufacturers.

THE HOOSIER CLUB PLAN enables you to buy your aluminum utensils by paying less than a dollar a week at exactly the same price as though you bought your entire set right here in our store and paid cash for it.

WE PAY TRANSPORTATION CHARGES—We have adopted the same policy in the sale of our aluminum ware as we have in the sale of our Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet, that is, all orders of \$10.00 or over are sent Prepaid.

Write to-day for our great Hoosier Club plan. Remember, we take everything back at our expense if you are not satisfied.

USE COUPON
Hoosier Store, Winnipeg
Dear Sirs—I am interested in your Aluminum Ware. Without any obligation on my part, send me description and club plan.
Name
Address

THE HOOSIER STORE
PHILIP H. ORR, Pres.
287 Donald Street
Winnipeg, Man.



Grange Master's Address

Below is the address delivered at the fortieth annual session of the Dominion Grange, held at Toronto, February 24, by W. C. Good, Master of the Grange.

After referring to the war, Mr. Good said:

There is no great historic catastrophe that does not contain messages to humanity. This is true of the present war, but it is difficult for those under the cloud to see the sun shining above it. By and by we may discern its meaning and learn its lessons, but as yet we can see but dimly thru the darkness. One good result which has definitely come to us in Canada, however, is the sudden prominence which the present situation has given to our rural problem. So long as money could be borrowed, this problem was generally ignored, and the merry dance towards death continued with almost unabated frenzy. But when the war came, and put a sudden stop to the influx of capital from abroad, those who were wont to extol agriculture in after-dinner speeches, and advise the farmers from their easy chairs, suddenly awoke to a realization that agriculture was, after all, a very vital thing in a nation's life; and that their own welfare did, after all, depend upon the welfare of "The Man Behind the Plow," whose horny hands were periodically shaken with hypocritical benevolence by their henchmen. The present occasion, moreover, has given these a convenient opportunity for urging farmers to greater efforts on patriotic grounds, and, incidentally, to thus help restore Canada's national credit. Hence the recently issued "Agricultural War Book," urging an increase of production, and giving, incidentally, a lot of very useful statistical information. Curiously enough, this appeal is based upon both duty and self-interest; and one cannot help feeling that, admirable as it may be to grow grain at a loss for the sake of feeding our armies; its moral quality loses somewhat by association with the expectation of selling this grain at inflated prices. However, no matter what may be the dominating motive, the need for increased production is apparent. To many of the farmers themselves it has been apparent for years, but for many others it has evidently required the lightning flash of war to reveal the true state of affairs. The actual need has, indeed, been affected very little by the war, much as the latter may have affected the minds of those previously indifferent to this need. That this is so the following facts confirm:—

The National Debt

Canada is now laboring under a debt of nearly four billion dollars. Assuming that there are about two million heads of families in this country in productive work, the burden of debt upon each of them is about \$2,000.00. This tremendous sum has grown in various ways. The bonded debt of our railways has expanded by a billion and a quarter in the last thirty years. In the same time the expenditure, per capita, thru the federal government, has more than doubled. The federal debt has increased about three hundred millions during the same period. Debenture and floating debts of municipalities have trebled and quadrupled. Hence our annual interest charges are now nearly 200 millions. To carry safely this load, with a reasonable prospect of paying off some of the principal, our primary industries should be rapidly expanding. But what do we find? With the exception of the grain growing industry of the West, agricultural production has been virtually stagnant for thirty years, and, even in the West, production has, of late, come to a halt. Instead of directing our efforts towards the steady improvement of agriculture we have been spending time and money in building railways and doing all sorts of things which should have been postponed. Even Sir Thomas Shaughnessy now admits that our railway policy has been wild and stupid. It has been like that of a farmer who spends his whole summer's efforts on the erection of a magnificent barn, mortgaging his farm to secure the funds, and who then finds

out that he has no crops to house, having neglected to cultivate his fields. Pity it is that Sir Thomas kept his mouth shut all these years, while the C.P.R. was filling its treasury from the "Un-earned Increment" in Western lands; There is little credit in shutting the stable door after the horse has been stolen, unless, indeed, it is accompanied by the offer of restitution.

A British View

Sir George Paish, financial adviser to Great Britain, sums up the situation in the following words:—

"It is evident that the railway machinery created to take care of the production of the country is sufficient to deal with at least twice, if not three times, the existing output; and it is obvious that the burden of interest upon the immense amount of capital supplied will be a heavy one until the productive power of the country is greatly increased. I am convinced that every possible effort will be made by all concerned—the Canadian government, the provincial governments, the municipalities, the great railway companies, bankers, traders, and others, as well as by British investors—to increase rapidly the agricultural and mineral output of the country, upon which the welfare of the Canadian people, both individually and collectively, absolutely depends; and the effect of their concerted effort will be so great that the country will carry with safety a burden of interest which might otherwise overtax its strength. It is, however, of the greatest possible importance that the work of directly increasing the productive power of the country by placing a larger proportion of the population upon the land and in the mines should be carried out with the least possible delay."

Unnecessary Advice

This, then, is our situation and our need. Canada is undoubtedly facing a most serious financial problem, and our safety lies in a speedy revival of agriculture. The next question is, how can this be done? "Grow more grain, keep more and better stock," says the "Agricultural War Book." The advice is both needless and irrelevant; needless because it is in the farmers' own interest to reach that point beyond which, under given conditions, increased production is secured at a loss; and irrelevant, because it does not afford any practical suggestions as to how this desideratum is to be attained, apart from those suggestions with which we are all familiar, and which we are trying to apply as far as conditions will permit.

The campaign of educational work carried on under the auspices of our various departments of agriculture with such assiduity for the last thirty years has done much good; but it has been powerless to stem the tide cityward. It has failed to meet the needs of the situation. It is good so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. It touches only the production of wealth, and ignores the question of distribution. Without equitable distribution production will fall off. No man will sow where he cannot reap, unless he is enslaved, and if, all things considered, the rewards of other occupations are greater than those of farming, farmers will drift to other callings, and agriculture will suffer. This is the penalty which nature imposes for a transgression of her laws, and there is no way to avoid it.

A Permanent National Policy

The appeal to produce more may have some effect if based fairly and squarely on patriotic grounds; but we must, quite apart from the war's needs, sooner or later get down to solid economic ground on which to base a permanent national policy. With regard to this permanent policy I would suggest that our efforts should be directed along three lines: (1) Better Farming, (2) Better Business, and (3) Bigger Profits.

(1) Better Farming.—Other things being equal, production can be increased, up to a certain limit, by better farming—by proper rotations of crops, by wise selection of seed and live stock, by drainage, by effective methods of culti-



ABSORBINE

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will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Gout, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops pain and inflammation. Price \$1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.E. 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Clydesdales

The entire lot of choicely bred Clydesdales of the H. H. Horner estate are offered for sale. Among them are the famous breeding and show stallions: Nether Baron (Imp.) (9683) [13639], sire Baron of Buchlyvie; Dunure Burns (Imp.) (11678) (14652), sire Baron of Buchlyvie; Dunure Sparkling Hope (Imp.) (12711) (15813), sire Baron of Buchlyvie; Dunduff Triumph (Imp.) (12710) (15801), sire Revelanta.

There are also a splendid lot of brood mares, sired by the following noted horses: Revelanta, Montrave Roland, Pride of Blacon, Sir Blundell, etc. Nearly all of these mares are safe in foal. This stock will be disposed of at greatly reduced prices. Come and see them, or write for particulars to A. H. HORNER, P.O. Box 32, Creelman, Sask.

J. H. GRAHAM

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND HACKNEY STALLIONS

BARN—Cor. Avenue G and 21st Street SASKATOON, SASK.

Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

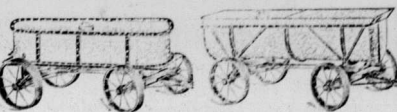
Long improved English Berks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Bona fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want prize-winning breeding stock, write to Chas. W. Weaver,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

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2x2x8 ft., \$12.25 2x2x6 ft., \$11.00
Twenty Gauge Rust Proof
5x2 ft., \$13.00



13 barrels, \$27.00 12 barrels, \$35.00
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An Unconditional Guarantee with every Tank. Send for Catalogue

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Manufacturers of All Kinds of Steel Tanks

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Why not buy direct from the Factory? We are manufacturers of high-grade, all pure Copper Duplex Cable Lightning Rods. Our system of selling direct to the consumer eliminates the jobber and erector, thus our prices are correspondingly low. We supply Rods with full equipment at about half the price asked by the jobber. Full instructions for erecting will be given on application. This work does not require an expert, simply go by our instructions. Many of our customers rod their own buildings. Our reputation is in our goods. Address:

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Brandon - Man.

vation, and so forth. In brief, by discovering and applying the laws of plant and animal life to the art of agriculture.

(2) Better Business.—Other things being equal, production can be increased by better business methods—by better farm management so far as the individual farmer is concerned, and by co-operative methods so far as the farmers generally are concerned.

To eliminate all waste of time and valuable material on a farm is an exceedingly difficult task, and calls for much greater skill and management than almost any other business. It is easy enough to point the finger of scorn at a farmer who grows a crop of corn, shocks it up, leaves it out all winter, and then burns a good part of it in the spring, so that he may plow the ground; but it is a problem which demands the highest intelligence and good judgment to secure the maximum of efficiency from all the man and horse labor employed on our farms, to adequately but not over capitalize, and to eliminate all wastes. Those not acquainted with actual conditions do not realize the tremendously complicated nature of this problem.

Farmers Must Co-operate

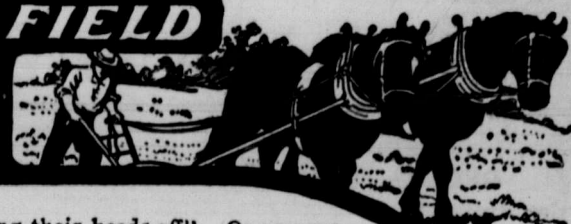
So far as co-operative methods go, the time has gone when the farmer can live for, or to, himself. The world is organized and he must organize. Individually he cannot now either buy or sell to advantage. Difficult as it may be for the farmer to learn the lessons of co-operative effort, it is imperative that he should do so. The farmers of Europe have already pretty well learned this lesson, and our own brother farmers in the Canadian West are fast following suit. It would be impossible in this connection to more than merely mention the achievements of the farmers of Denmark, and of our own Western brothers in their large co-operative organizations. The development of co-operation has always been one of the chief aims of the Grange, and it is a great source of satisfaction to us to know that our efforts have been spent in this increasingly useful work.

(3) Bigger Profits.—Other things being equal, production can be increased by the establishment of conditions making farming more profitable. This need is primary and essential, for the simple reason that the intelligence required for better farming and the good judgment required for better business will both seek other occupations if the rewards of agriculture are inadequate. There is much confusion of thought regarding this matter, which has led, and is still leading, to the policy of educating for better farming and better business without giving any attention to the underlying economic forces. Capital and labor will seek the avenues of greatest reward just as surely as water runs down hill. A higher degree of intelligence and skill, thrift, and industry, with the good judgment and good will required for capable management and co-operation, may make a success of agriculture under almost any conditions; but if, on the average, the rewards for labor devoted to agriculture are less than those for labor directed into any other channel, this intelligence and skill will gravitate away from the farm, and all the efforts made to stop the movement by securing still better farming and still better business will be futile. This is the main reason why the educational work of our various agricultural departments has had so little effect upon the general industrial situation, and why, under present conditions, it must remain ineffective. There are, it is true, some exceptions to this rule, that is where deliberate choice of a less profitable occupation is made for special reasons; but as is said, the exception proves the rule.

Character and Ideals

I do not think we can over-estimate the importance of the foregoing considerations. They are vital if we are going to get to the bottom of our economic problem. Knowledge, progress in industrial efficiency, and even co-operation, without justice in distribution, will result in disaster, just as the marvelous social efficiency of the Germans, without moral character and high ideals, has defeated and destroyed itself; and

IN THE FIELD MAKING MONEY-



or in the barn, "eating their heads off". One means profit—the other means loss. When a horse goes lame—develops a Spavin Curb, Splint, Ringbone—don't risk losing him through neglect—don't run just as great a risk by experimenting with unknown "cures". Get the old reliable standby—

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Mr. F. Winters, Fort William, Ont., writes—"I have cured one spavin with your Spavin Cure, and am now trying it on another with good results". Be ready for emergencies, keep a bottle of Kendall's in the barn. Then, if a horse goes lame, you have the remedy on hand to cure the trouble quickly. \$1. a bottle—6 for \$5, at druggists. Ask yours for free copy of book—"Treatise On The Horse" or write us direct. 98

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

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40 Head Holsteins 40

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Saskatchewan Bull Sale

There will be held at the Exhibition Grounds
REGINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 11th AT 1.30 P.M.
 An Auction Sale of Pure-Bred Cattle, under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association. The usual regulations will obtain.

Annual Meetings of all Livestock Associations
 Will be held Regina, March 9th and 10th. For further information, rules, etc., write The Secretary, Livestock Associations, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

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 Gaetan [1210] 61375 (70162) Black, 8 years old. Prize winner at Brandon, Regina, Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Carman, also New York, 1909. McPeak 28051 Grey, 13 years old, won at Prince Albert and Edmonton in 1910 and 1911.
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ALBERTA HORSE SHOW

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

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

Auspices of Cattle Breeders' Association

BRANDON

Reduced Freight and Passenger Rates

MARCH 18th, 1915

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For Clydesdale and Percheron Stallions

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 Bore through any kind of soil, 100 ft. in 10 hours, and drills through rock. Operated by same team that hauls it, or with gasoline engine if preferred. Simplest and fastest well-making outfit on the market. Requires no mechanic or previous experience. One man and one team operate it. Sold on easy terms. Write for catalog showing different styles and giving full information.
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ONE MAN ONE TEAM

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just as, in Canada, amidst illimitable natural resources and boundless areas of fertile land, the high cost of living is a national disgrace and a national menace. Famine and social poverty is nature's penalty for the transgression of the moral law, and it were wisdom on our part to recognize the inevitable and guide our actions accordingly.

If, therefore, the need for bigger profits is primary and essential, and if, as I am convinced, all our efforts in other directions will be largely futile without first securing justice in distribution, it is a matter of prime importance to first discover where injustice exists and then to apply the necessary remedies.

The Fundamental Wrong

In the first place our systems of taxation are radically unsound and ethically wrong. Instead of obtaining our revenues from the "unearned increment," we put a tax upon production and exchange. Instead of taxing society's members according to the privilege which society confers on them, we tax them according to the service which they render to society. The idlers and parasites thus escape, while the social burden is placed upon the workers. Until this fundamental wrong is rectified we can make no real progress. How can we expect a revival of agriculture without freeing it from this tremendous burden? Not long ago over \$15,000,000 was given out of the federal treasury, in one lump sum, to maintain a railway policy now described by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy as wild and stupid. This sum had to be raised by tariff taxation, which, by careful calculations puts a burden of some \$4.00 upon the Canadian consumer for every dollar it puts into the public treasury. Upon this basis the grant above mentioned cost Canadian industry over sixty million dollars. The annual burden upon Canadian agriculture involved in our system of customs duties has been estimated at two hundred million dollars. How shall we describe a policy which not only maintains, but even increases, this burden?

The New Tariff

On the one hand we are being urged to increase production, and on the other hand the burden of taxation upon agriculture—most of which never sees the public treasury—is not only not lifted, but is actually increased by the same authorities who are exhorting us to increase production! In this case there is not even the reasonable expectation of materially adding to our revenues, since many of the recent changes in the customs schedule are practically prohibitive, their net result being to enable domestic producers to tax domestic consumers. I will venture the opinion that for every dollar which the recent change in the tariff will put into the federal treasury, ten dollars of taxation will be levied upon Canadian industry. The government might at least have considered the suggestion of the western farmers to adopt a direct tax upon land values in order to meet our requirements. This would have provided, with no uncertainty, for all our needs; and at the same time have cheapened land and thus have given the much-needed stimulus to agriculture and to all production. But, instead of this, we find industry subjected to still further exactions, and, most astounding of all, our motherland placed under an additional disability of five per cent. in her trade with us. To knife Great Britain in this way when she is fighting for her existence and our liberties is a sight to make the gods weep. "Wild" and "stupid" are mild terms to apply to the recent tariff policy of our federal government—doubly wild and stupid at present when the need for stimulating agriculture is paramount. It is the answer of Rehoboam, and will have its reward.

Wider Markets

Apart from the abolition of a system of taxation which does little but secure the unjust distribution of wealth, we must, if agriculture is to flourish, do all that is possible to secure and maintain good markets. Hence the need for wide and free markets so that prices may be steady and not lower than free competition determines. This is not only desirable from the point of view of giving farmers greater encouragement, but is

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I will sell the balance of my Angora Nannie Goats in kid at \$10.00 each f.o.b. Brandon, and this price will hold good till March 31. Also 400 Western Ewes and Pedigreed Leicester and Oxford Down Rams for sale. Prices Reasonable.
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Special Prices for Lent
SALT AND PACKAGE FISH
 Lake Superior Trout (Red) 100 lb. kegs \$ 8.50
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 Every Shipment Guaranteed. Salt fish will keep better and longer than frozen fish. Money Order to accompany all orders.
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is over and the Western Farmer is enjoying the fruits of Prosperity and Contentment, he would be far more satisfied if his Prosperity was surrounded with our High Grade "GREAT WEST" Woven Wire Fencing, The Standard of Perfection—the Fence that helped to build the West.

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We ship on approval to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow 10 DAYS' TRIAL. It will not cost you one cent if not satisfied after using bicycle to days.

DO NOT BUY a bicycle, pair of tires, lamp, or sundries at any price until you get our latest 1915 illustrated catalogue and learn all about our special proposition. The low prices will astonish you.

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We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below from March 3 to March 17.

Live Hens (large and small)	Per lb. 14c
Young Roosters	12c
Old Roosters	10c
Ducks	12c
Turkeys	13-15c
Geese	12c

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

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.
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Cut Prices!

Now to April 1st ONLY

Army contracts East, higher prices for Wheat on the Plains, but NEITHER in British Columbia, hence

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THE GENUINE SMITH STUMP PULLERS

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especially desirable at this juncture from the point of view of our balance of trade. There must be either greater exportation of agricultural products or of manufactures in order to pay our debts to foreign nations. Whether we like it or not we cannot now realize the protectionists' ideal of a self-contained industrial community; in some shape or form our foreign trade must be cultivated and our exports largely increased.

Wise Economy

So far as rural municipalities are concerned, the farmers themselves must see to it that a policy of wise economy is maintained. There is grave danger that the credit of these municipalities will be exploited for the reckless extension of electric railways and automobile roads. This movement has already begun, and, if we are not vigilant, the forces which have exploited almost every source of Canadian credit in the past will endeavor to exploit the credit of the rural municipalities, as yet relatively unimpaired.

In conclusion permit me to re-state our need in the words of Sir George Paish: "It is, however, of the greatest possible importance that the work of directly increasing the productive power of the country by placing a larger proportion of the population upon the land and in the mines should be carried out with the least possible delay." And allow me also to express the conviction that all efforts to meet this need will be unavailing unless, and until, we direct our attention to the problem of equitable distribution. I trust that I have given the argument leading to this conclusion as clearly as is possible within the present limitations of time, and that you will see fit to join our brother farmers in the West in their efforts at a permanent solution of our national economic problem.

NEW HOG BULLETIN

"Swine Husbandry in Canada" is the title of Bulletin No. 17 of the livestock branch of the department of agriculture at Ottawa. This publication describes the bacon hog and discusses his breeding and rearing.

The breeds of swine reared in Canada are described and a history of each is given. An interesting section is devoted to the production of pork on Canadian farms. The information was evidently secured from practical farmers in cheese factory and in creamery districts and in sections where hogs are raised without dairy by-products.

The bulletin concludes with articles on hog cholera and tuberculosis, written by the veterinary director-general and the chief meat inspector, respectively. This bulletin is generously illustrated and printed in sepia brown ink. Copies are available to those who apply for them to the publications branch of the department of agriculture at Ottawa.

FARM HELP SCARCITY

It would seem that help for farming operations in Saskatchewan will be difficult to obtain this year. There is practically no immigration, and many men have joined the troops, whilst on the other hand farmers will likely be working a larger area of land than usual. Capable farm help, however, can be secured at present in limited quantities, but next spring will undoubtedly see a shortage, with higher wages as a consequence.

The bureau of labor, department of agriculture, at Regina, is prepared to render assistance to farmers desiring help, but applications should be made at once. Amongst the available supply of experienced farm laborers are a number of people of foreign birth, and farmers should state whether they will take a foreigner, also state wages and length of service. It will be necessary to offer fairly good wages, and men should be taken as early as possible, say on March 1, March 15, or April 1.

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Overworked Merchant: "But, doctor, I'm too busy to go away."

Doctor: "Well, then, you must stop advertising."

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Haven't you said to yourself more than once that if you could get a "trouble proof" gas engine, one that you could depend on, that you would buy it? What an amount of hard and tiresome work it would save you. It would run your cream separator, cut and grind feed, saw wood, and make so many hard jobs easy.

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It tells all about an engine which is so well built that you can always depend upon it; which is so simple that a boy can run it; that can be run on either gasoline or kerosene; an engine that starts on the magneto and doesn't stop until you want it to; an engine that will do any kind of work, in any weather, anywhere. Even if you are not quite ready to buy a gas engine send for this interesting book about reliable farm power.

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

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QUOTATIONS ON POTATOES BY CAR LOT wanted, f.o.b. Juniata, Sask. Apply: Juniata Co-operative Association Ltd., Juniata, Sask.

WESTERN FARMERS—WE ARE PREPARED to quote price on potatoes, sacked, carlots not less than 650 bushels, delivered f.o.b. your station. Davis Produce Co., Box 203, The Pas, Man. 9-5

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TRUE WENDELIN GRIMM ALFALFA SEED for sale by grower; the wonder crop for seed and forage; low setting crown with branching roots insures against drouth and winter killing, gives early, quick growth to perfect balanced ration to develop bone and muscle in young stock. Recommended by Prof. Zavitz, who bought 800 pounds. Guaranteed by Montana Seed Growers' Association, who awarded it first prize. About 90% of alfalfa seed sold for genuine Grimm has not one Grimm seed in it. 85 cents per pound, prepaid. Send for sample, circular and prices for large orders. W. M. Williams, Lookout Ranches, Harlem, Montana. 9-8

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DUROC BLOOD THAT WINS OVER ALL breeds. O. and O. C. Miller, Strathmore, Alta.

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The auction sale of P. D. McArthur, of North Georgetown, Que., held on February 12, may be termed a grand success, considering this time of financial depression, and the fact that P. D. McArthur had the courage to put this stock under the hammer at such a time indicates that he had considerable confidence in the popularity of the Ayrshire breed. That his belief was not misplaced was proved by the good prices realized at the sale. A large crowd was present and some lively bidding was experienced. Every animal put up was sold, and all but one remains in the province of Quebec. The highest priced cow in the sale was the imported "Craigley Pansy 2nd" (33815), bought by James Benning, Williamstown, Ont., for \$700. The average price of twenty-one cows was \$220.

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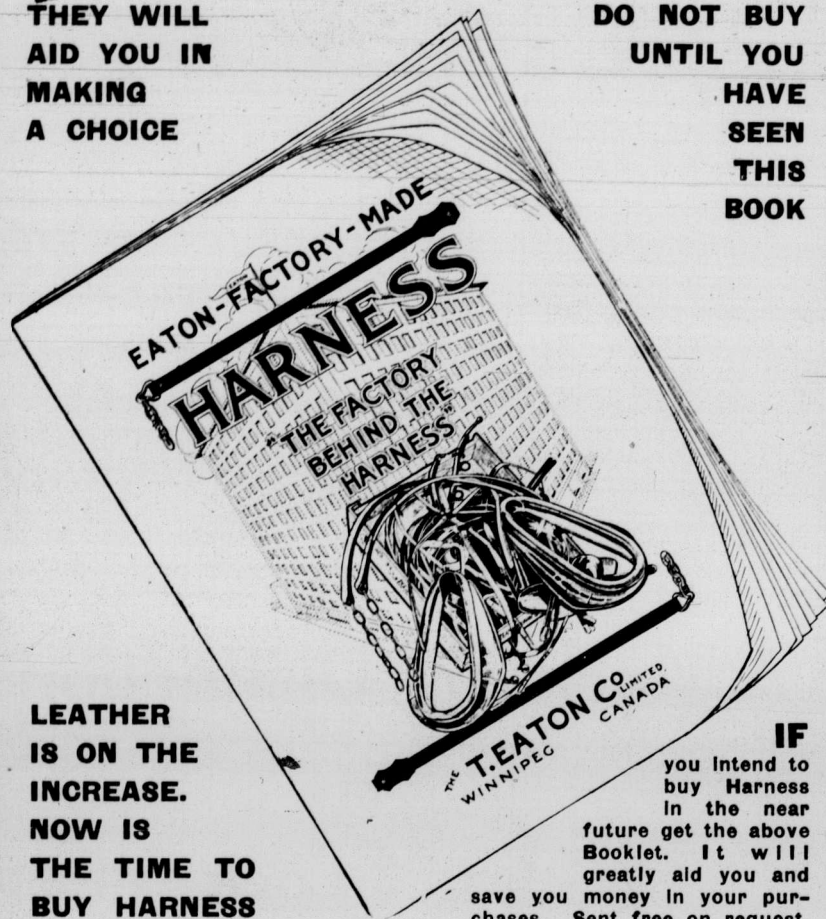
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The Soil and the Seed

Continued from Page 12

are very great that a light crop will be the result. Weeds are more persistent and vigorous and will hold their own when once established under all conditions, than any cultivated crop, if they obtain the mastery the crop will suffer. To overcome the problem it is very essential that fall plowed lands, even if worked down in the fall and ready to sow, should be harrowed early in the spring with three objects in view, namely, conservation of moisture, aeration of the soil and to encourage weed growth to be destroyed later. As fall plowing will mature a crop earlier than spring plowing, it may be left for a while, for by harrowing early in the spring it will hold the moisture and weeds will start and may be destroyed by the cultivation given by the seeding operation. Thus a cleaner and better crop will be the result.

The method to follow in seeding fall plowing is as described above. Just before the seeder goes on the land the plank drag is used to make a level seed bed. The seeder comes along immediately after. The packer follows the seeder, then it is harrowed. It is harrowed again, just as in the case of summer-fallow, as soon as the points of the grain are showing above the ground. Regarding the depth to seed, in this land probably two inches will be the right depth. This is determined by the amount of moisture in the seed bed.

Spring Plowing

For a great many years past the general impression has been that spring plowing for a crop should be plowed shallow. The why and wherefore I never could find out, but the general advice was to plow shallow in the spring. I have often asked myself the question why we should do so when following the same method. For the last few years I have followed a different course, except in special cases. Probably the reason for shallow plowing was because it was not possible to make the seed bed compact if plowed deeply in the spring. The coarse stubble plowed under at the bottom of the furrow slice was an obstacle to capillarity. This was before the advent of the land packer. I now plow deeper in the spring since using a small pulverizer attached to the plow, and the plank drag and land packer, and now have no reason to complain of the results, which are very satisfactory, especially in the spring of 1914. All land on the farm was plowed deeply. Most of the plowing was done with a small gas tractor, 8 inches deep. The small pulverizer followed the plow, the surface packer came immediately after, then the plank drag, seeder, packer and harrows.

Wheat sown on this land gave a return of thirty bushels, and Victory oats eighty bushels per acre. This is not an isolated case, as in previous years I have had excellent results in following this method. I can recommend deeper plowing in the spring for a crop, but do not advise every farmer to do so, as it may lead to poor results, but everyone should use their judgment in this respect and every farmer should know his soil. Where it is safe to plow deep I recommend it. The small packer or pulverizer used behind the plow is not used to pack the soil, as it is too light for that purpose. It is used to firm down the furrow slice, prevent evaporation and prepare the way for the surface packer and plank drag. The plank drag should be used after packing the furrow slice, and not on the rough plowing. Any such land after it has been seeded by this method may be harrowed again as the grain shows above ground. I prefer this method to harrowing after the plow, which usually pulls up the stubble in the furrow slice and interferes with seeding operations. The stubble also absorbs moisture from the rootbed. I prefer to have it packed well down at the bottom of the furrow slice. The plowing referred to above was done at a depth of seven to eight inches deep. There are farmers today who have never got below the depth that the land was first broken. They turn the same old furrow over and over each year, never going any deeper. Such I would advise to get down an inch or two deeper next spring. The

raw soil if it is brought up will act as a first rate mulch. Judgment must be used, but go a little deeper anyway.

The Summer-fallow

In preparing land for summer-fallow I find it best to plow shallow in the fall, about two inches deep, and pack the land. Harrow in the spring to start weed life. After seeding is over early in June, plow deeply. By this time the shallow plowing in the fall will encourage many weed seeds to grow which were plowed under at the depth of two inches. After plowing early in June the land will absorb all the moisture that falls, and by cultivation thruout the season will hold it in the soil for the next year's crop.

An instance that happened last summer will bear repeating here. The land that I intended to fallow was not plowed in the fall, but before the end of May it was plowed two inches deep and packed. This brought up many weeds, and as no rain fell during June to amount to anything, the second deep plowing was done at the end of June. At this time the land in this district was drying out rapidly, and in many cases where the single plowing was depended on in the summer it was found that the land was too dry and hard to plow. It was practically impossible to do good work or go deeply, because the land was like cement. The shallow plowing I did as mentioned was easily plowed, as the shallow plowing had acted as a mulch and the land was easy to plow below. Thus I was able to plow deeply and easily. Shallow plowing in the fall is better, but where time does not permit it may be done in the spring, immediately after seeding. This method is much better than the single plowing done in June, or, as in most cases, in July. Weeds do not grow at that time as we would wish, and after the black summer-fallow, the next season is the weediest possible. I find that weeds do not readily germinate in the summer, despite the fact that there is abundant heat and moisture, but they will come up in the crop the following spring.

Ed. Note.—The remainder of this article, dealing more particularly with the great importance of uniformity in the seed, will appear in our next issue. It is hoped that our readers will appreciate the value of this practical experience written by one of the most successful and prominent grain growers in Western Canada.

SHOULD CLOSE THIS GAME UP

Co-operative Union, of Windsor, Ontario, using the caption, "Canadian and American Supply Houses," puts out a scale of prices which should bring the authorities buzzing about the ears of the concern. The concern sends out form letters advertising that for a membership fee of two dollars the member is entitled to all the benefits of the union for one year. Offer number one entitles the reader to receive 25 yearly memberships for the sum of ten dollars, or forty cents each. He then sells each membership for two dollars, thus making \$1.60 on each. The buyer of the two-dollar membership, presumably a merchant, is supposed then to be able to buy his goods at cut-rate prices from Co-operative Union of Windsor. The first item in the list advertised by Co-operative Union of Windsor offers 100 pounds of Redpath's best granulated sugar at four cents per pound. This offer cannot be filled. The price of four cents per pound is under that paid by the jobber from the manufacturer. The same union also pretends to sell a two and a half pound box of Christie's biscuits at fifteen cents. This is also a wild dream, and cannot be done unless the union chooses to make a large loss. A box of this size of Christie's biscuits formerly cost the retailer 25 cents. At present the price to the retailer is 26½ cents. It is safe to assume that the Co-operative Union of Windsor is not going to ass me this large loss. It is up to the authorities to extinguish the lights and close the game up.—Toronto Saturday Night.

A futurist domestic evidently is discovered in this advertisement in the Boston Globe: A green colored girl would like position at general housework. Miss B. King, 99 Washington St.

School Gardening

Continued from Page 8

In all cases, each child should be encouraged to have a garden at home; this is the great purpose of school gardening.

Preparation of the Soil

When the soil has become fairly dry so that it will not stick to the spade or fork, or press into a ball when squeezed, it should be dug to a depth of 10 to 12 inches, at the same time mixing in a liberal quantity of well-rotted manure. Rake the surface of the plot to a depth of two or three inches, until the soil is as fine as the rake can possibly make it. If the soil is light or sandy, do not have the plots higher than the walks, but if it is not the plots should be slightly elevated. Mark the plots carefully with stakes, one inch square and a foot and a half long, driven down at the corners.

Planting

The seeds of many flowers, such as asters, pinks, pansies, verbenas, stocks, nicotine, and some vegetables, such as tomatoes, celery, cabbage, cauliflower, are better sown early inside, in shallow boxes. These boxes should be about



Perennial border in rural school ground

three inches deep, and nearly filled with finely sifted soil. The seeds are then planted in rows, in depth according to their size, generally about five times the thickness of the seed. The soil is then pressed firmly over the seeds, and well watered with a very fine spray. A pane of glass is then placed over the box to prevent rapid evaporation, and all placed in a warm, light window.

However, most varieties of flowers and vegetables for school purposes may be planted permanently in the plots as soon as the ground has become fairly warm and the weather also likely to continue so. Do not be in too great a hurry to plant flower seeds especially.

Use about one-third of the plot for the planting of flowers, the rest for vegetables. In rural schools, the boys especially should be encouraged to experiment with various grains, grasses and fodder crops. Be careful in following the seedsman's instructions upon the package; such should be sufficient. Do not attempt many varieties of either vegetables or flowers. The following are recommended: Mignonette, dwarf nasturtium, alyssum, phlox, candytuft, zinnia, stocks and marigold; radish, lettuce, onions, carrots, beets, parsnips, cabbage, cauliflower. At the end of each row place a flat stake with the name of the variety upon it.

Transplanting

By sowing certain flower and vegetable seeds inside in March and April and transplanting the seedlings into the garden about June 1, a much longer growing season is afforded, and hence a greater degree of maturity acquired. To get the best results from transplanting, it will be necessary to remove the seedlings from the original box to other boxes at least once, perhaps twice, before planting in the permanent location. Always choose the evening, or a damp, cloudy day after a rain for transplanting. Lift as much earth with the roots as possible, and plant a little deeper than they were previously. Press the soil firmly about the roots, at the same time pouring in plenty of rain water, and shade from the sun for a few days.

Water with the Rake

The garden should be cultivated on the surface so frequently that the weeds will not get a chance to grow,

and there will be little need of watering as well. This should be done with a rake, twice a week at least, and always during the forenoon after a rain, stir and pulverize the surface of the soil between the rows of plants, to the depth of an inch or more. It has been said, "The best way to water a garden is with a rake." In this way the fine surface produced serves as a blanket to prevent the evaporation of the soil moisture by the sun's heat. Deep-rooting plants should have the soil stirred deeply with a hoe or fork to allow the free passage of the air about their roots. When watering is necessary, it should be done copiously, but not frequently. The water used should have been standing in a tub for a day or two, and only applied in the evening or early morning.

Generally a much greater number of plants spring up than should be allowed to grow. It will be necessary to thin them out before they become too large, so that the roots of those left may not be disturbed; this process may be required two or three times during the season, as the plants acquire greater size. The best time to thin out is in the evening or on a cloudy day after a rain; if the soil is very dry, it should be well watered some time previous to thinning. If the plants are removed carefully with a thin stick or an old knife, and at the same time preserving a little soil about their roots, they may be transplanted to another portion of the garden or given to friends. It is the experience of many that transplanted plants acquire a greater size than those left in their original position. Success in gardening, as well as other things, is measured by quality, not quantity, and one large perfect plant is more desirable than two poorer ones.

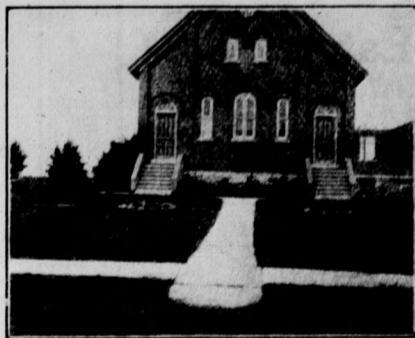
Pick the Flowers

If you wish your plants to produce the greatest profusion of bloom, and for the greatest length of time, the blossoms should be picked daily, allow none to go to seed unless you wish them for such, when the very best specimens should be marked and left unmolested. Make good use of your cut flowers in the school room, take them home or give them to your neighbors and sick friends. Gifts of flowers are always very greatly appreciated.

The Garden Journal

Perhaps the children will think they have already plenty of note books to look after. The garden journal need not require an extra one; a portion of the composition or nature study book will very well serve the purpose. Here is where the subject of school gardening may be made to relate to the other subjects on the program.

Have the children make careful

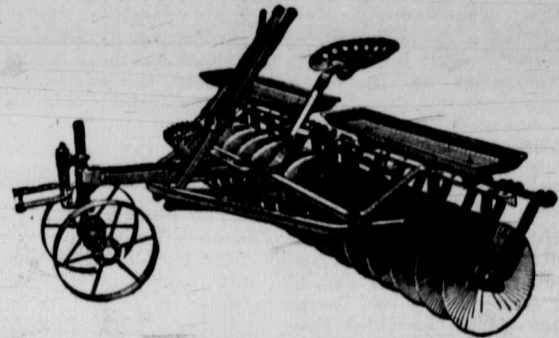


A rural school made beautiful by well kept lawns and flowerbeds.

records of all the interesting things that they do or learn. Insert the plan of their gardens, the description of the preparation of the ground, the planting, cultivation, weeding, etc. Require the children to keep notes of dates of planting, time required by each plant to appear above ground, time required for flowers to bloom and vegetables to be ready for use, time when each ripened or was killed by frost, etc. Make records of the birds and butterflies seen in the garden, the weeds destroyed, and actions of toads, the work of earthworms, the destruction by insects, etc. Include drawings and color studies of various stages in the growth of the most important plants.

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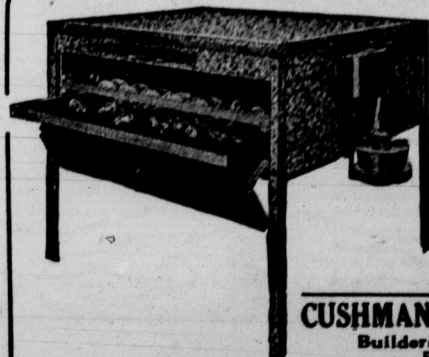
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flower and vegetable shows, parks and gardens. Describe the exhibition of flowers and vegetables you may hold in your own school. Encourage the children to photograph their plots from time to time, and insert these pictures in their journal. The keeping of a journal may possibly prepare a child as readily to be a methodical bookkeeper, journalist or scientist as to be a gardener.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT MANURE
By Frank T. Shutt, D.Sc., Dominion Chemist, in the "Agricultural War Book"

Farm manures constitute one of the most important sources of fertility, and no one who would build up his soil intelligently and economically can ignore the results of investigations which have had for their object the study of their nature and best methods of use. Information regarding manures must always be timely, if only for the reason that on all rationally conducted farms they are produced all the year round. In

the following paragraphs we merely state in very concise form some of the more important facts respecting manures; the thoughtful farmer will work out from them the methods of handling and using manure best suited to his conditions and circumstances.

Speaking broadly, the function of manure in the soil may be said to be twofold, the enrichment of the soil in the essential elements of fertility—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, and the furnishing of humus-forming material for the general improvement of tilth.

The plant food contained in manure is that taken from our fields by the growth of our crops, with probably an additional amount from purchased mill feeds; it stands to reason, since the available plant food in soils is not inexhaustible, that if we are to maintain the soil's productiveness we must carefully save and put back into the soil all the manure produced on the farm. And the more we can produce the better, if we would have increased crop

yields. The farm's store of manure in some cases might with profit be supplemented by the judicious application of commercial fertilizers, which are to be valued simply for their percentages of plant food, but from an economic standpoint as well as from the very nature of these materials, fertilizers can never be used as a substitute for manure.

Humus Very Important

Humus is one of the most important constituents of soils. It mellowes a soil, makes it warmer and more retentive of moisture, and thus renders it a more fitting and comfortable medium for seed germination and root extension; in a word, it puts a soil in good heart. Manure in furnishing humus-forming material—organic matter—supplies what no commercial fertilizer possesses, no matter how rich it may be in plant food. It is humus that gives "life" to the soil, for it is the material upon which the useful micro-organisms feed, organisms that prepare food for farm crops. It is not wise or right, therefore,

to value manure simply and solely from its content of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash; it has an additional value for the general improvement of soils that cannot be reduced to dollars and cents—a value unequalled for this purpose by any other material.

Changes which mean decomposition and a certain loss in fertilizing value, begin to take place as soon as manure is voided. It is practically impossible to get manure into the soil, its best storehouse, without some loss; this may be considered inevitable. But there is no necessity for the tremendous losses that undoubtedly occur today on many Canadian farms, losses which at a conservative estimate reduce the value of the manure thirty to fifty per cent. These losses are due to fermentation and leaching, and take place in the barnyard and manure pile. The losses from excessive fermentation are in nitrogen—the most costly of all the elements of plant food—and in organic matter; those from leaching are chiefly in the more soluble nitrogen and potash compounds.

Use Fresh Manure

It is evident, therefore, that the sooner the manure can be got into the soil the better, unless for some special purpose rotted manure is required. Rotting for several months in large heaps results in very large losses, and especially so when the manure is in loose, unprotected piles. If it is impracticable, by reason of the depth of snow, or the condition of the land, to immediately spread the fresh manure, keep the pile compact and moist and do not turn it. These precautions will minimize the losses.

The liquid portion of the manure is by far the more valuable, for it is not only richer in nitrogen and potash than the solid, but these elements are present in a soluble and immediately available condition and can be at once utilized by crops. It is, therefore, the part of wisdom to use sufficient litter in the barns and stables to absorb all the liquid. If the supply of straw is short, sawdust and air-dried peat or muck may be employed as supplemental litter.

The freshest and longest manure should be used on the heavy loams, the oldest on the light and sandy lands. Do not bury the manure too deeply when plowing it under, four or five inches is sufficient. Apply it with a manure spreader if at all possible, for this implement saves labor and in spreading the manure uniformly does most efficient work. Use the manure for the hoed crop of the rotation corn or roots, and a top dressing early in the season on an impoverished meadow will not infrequently be found to give a good return.

Increased Implement Duties

Continued from Page 7

ferred severely during the past two years from loss of their crops thru unfavorable weather, and who certainly are not in a position to bear any additional taxation. It is of no use to talk about the patriotic duty of paying unjust taxes. Canada is sending her finest young men to the front, and there is no need to talk about patriotism. This is a matter of business, and if the government is really anxious to increase production, it should certainly find some other way of raising revenues than by putting taxes upon the implements which the farmers must use in order to produce their crops."

To say that there is no power above the state, and if the state is only strong enough it has the right to anything and everything that will conduce to its own benefit—that is practical atheism.—Sir Oliver Lodge.

Sacrifice is the one pure, sacred and efficacious virtue, the halo that crowns and sanctifies the human soul.—Mazzini.

The next man you pass has probably more burdens to carry than you.—William Purvis.

The most sublime act is to set another before you.—W. Blake.

GOPHERCIDE

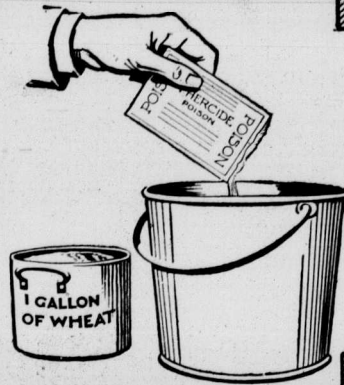
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Yours truly, C. RUSKEN.

To use, simply dissolve a 50c. package of GOPHERCIDE in two quarts of warm water, soak a gallon of wheat in it for a few hours, and sprinkle the wheat around the gopher holes.



GOPHERCIDE is Greedily Eaten



Auburndale, Alta., June 15th, 1914.
I purchased a package of Gophercide this spring and used it as directed. I found it to be the best gopher poison I have used (and I have used a good many kinds) as THE GOPHERS TAKE THE POISONED GRAIN VERY READILY and the poison is very effective.
Yours truly, A. H. GREEN.

One of the most important advantages of GOPHERCIDE is that the intensely bitter taste which warns the gophers against strychnine has been entirely overcome.

GOPHERCIDE is Sure to Kill

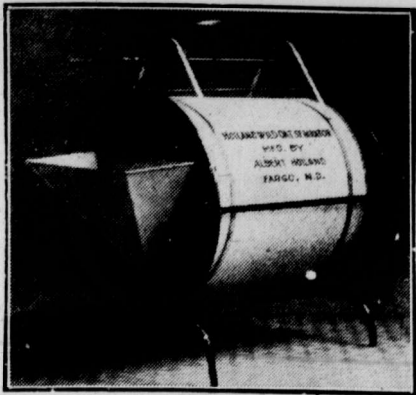
North End, Sask., May 17th, 1914.
In regard to Gophercide will say I HAVE NOT HEARD THE SQUEAK OF A GOPHER ON FIELD SINCE I PUT OUT THE POISON. It is O. K.—far ahead of strychnine, being so easily prepared for the gopher.
Yours truly, DAVID REYNOLDS.

GOPHERCIDE soaks right through the wheat and poisons it thoroughly. Though the gophers do not get it till it has been out for days and exposed to the rain, it will kill them quick and sure.

If your druggist hasn't Gophercide on hand, write for it to our nearest branch, enclosing 50c. for each package required. National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal. Branches at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Edmonton. 13



HOILAND WILD OAT SEPARATOR



'As ye sow, so shall ye reap'

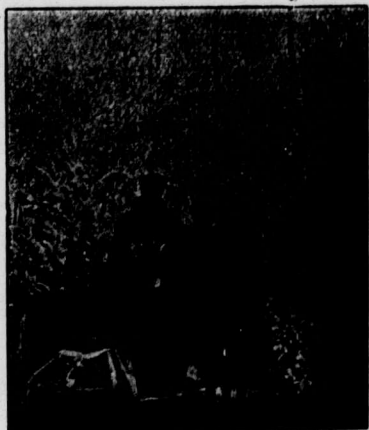
No farmer sows Wild Oats willingly; but only because unable to clean them out of his seed grain.

It is not difficult to take this robber weed out of Wheat, Rye, Flax or even Barley; but to separate Wild from Tame Oats of about the same size, shape and weight—"Aye, there's the rub."

The "Hoiland" is the only machine that successfully separates Wild Oats from Common Oats, and from other cultivated grain. It works on a different principle from all other separators.

Write for circular and prices to

Saska Manufacturing Co. Limited
SASKATOON, SASK.



600,000

Seedlings and Cuttings for sale this Spring, and in order to encourage the growing of Apples I will give away Free 1,000 Hibernial Apples and 1,000 Transcendent Crabs. These are grafts ready to plant and should grow two feet this season. I will also give away Free 500 Iris, a very hardy and beautiful perennial. My price for Willow Cuttings is \$4.50 per 1,000, or 10,000 for \$38.00. I pay express on all orders of \$3.00 and over. I have a fine stock of Trees, Shrubs and Fruits. Any stock that is not satisfactory may be returned at once and I will refund the money. My prices are 35 per cent. less than agents' prices. Send me your address and I will send you my price list with full printed instructions.
JOHN CALDWELL, Virden, Man.

CORN

Cheaper than Oats

Corn of first-class quality selling today in Winnipeg from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per ton less than oats. We have some good cars and could sell you the best of corn at reasonable prices, compared with other grains. If you are wanting to buy feed communicate with us—either write, telephone or telegraph.
LAING BROS., WINNIPEG

POULTRY, EGGS BUTTER

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

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

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

labor. We don't consume or use up land. All we can do is to live on it and labor on it. Buying land is simply buying the chance to work. It is nothing short of blasphemy to say that God made the land in order that a few people could sell the chance of working it, and thereby become rich without working themselves. God never intended that.

"No man, however wise and brave, Should dare to call another, 'Slave,' And fatten on his toil."

This land is held at from ten to thirty dollars an acre, the price increasing as the country settles up. But suppose the price is ten dollars an acre and the land is all sold to actual settlers, then the actual settlers must labor on that land and out of their crops must give \$1,000,000,000 for the privilege or chance to work it. That is, they must pay out one billion dollars and have absolutely nothing to show for it, except a few receipts from the speculators! One billion dollars for the bare chance to live and labor! Think it over, reader, and you will see that the German masters of Belgium are very moderate compared with our masters, the owners of these one hundred-million acres. Besides, the actual users of land must pay, out of their product, besides this billion dollars to the speculators, millions in taxes, of which the speculators paid not a cent while they held it. (I mean the indirect customs taxes that go to Ottawa). This means that those who settle on and work this land must work hard and remain poor till the Angel of Death summons them. But we have votes; ours is the political power. We can stop this robbery now, if we go at it right. How?

Since there are millions in taxes going out of used land to the government at Ottawa and nothing out of the land held idle, it is only fair that, in the collection of municipal taxes, the council should collect four or five dollars from the holders of the idle land for every dollar they collect from the actual users of land. Then let us demand that our Municipal Assessment Act be so amended as to enable every council to collect a surtax of \$10 in 1915 from every vacant quarter, \$20 in 1916, \$40 in 1917, and so on. This will freeze out the speculator so he will sell the land at one or two dollars an acre, give labor access to it on easy terms, fill up the country, enormously increase the production of wealth, lessen the taxes on actual settlers, fill up the local treasuries and cause a revival of business such as we never had before. Now is the time to press our legislators for this change. If we don't, a worse fate than that meted out to the Belgians by Germany will befall the actual settlers on those idle lands in the future. The Belgians can't help themselves. We have votes and we can.

W. D. LAMB.

Plumas, Man.

CO-OPERATION AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS

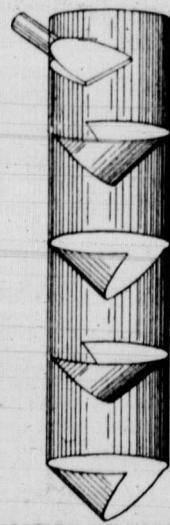
Editor, Guide:—The problem of how to secure the benefits of co-operative buying and selling and still retain the accommodations offered by the local merchants is difficult chiefly because only one party to the dispute is trying to solve it. The merchants should be more interested in this question than we are, because they are more vitally concerned and they are largely responsible for its existence. Surely all the discussion on the high cost of living has shown the need, and created the demand for a less expensive means for an exchange of products. But they have failed to even make an effort to meet the situation, and have shown the same lack of business ability and short-sighted selfishness that has already driven a good part of their former trade to the departmental stores. We should not further waste our sympathies on a class which stubbornly refuses to properly fulfil its part in the social plan. A class, too, which by its past exactions has often paralyzed production in many industries, thus depriving labor of its just reward and preventing its employment.

It is our plain duty, if it still proves

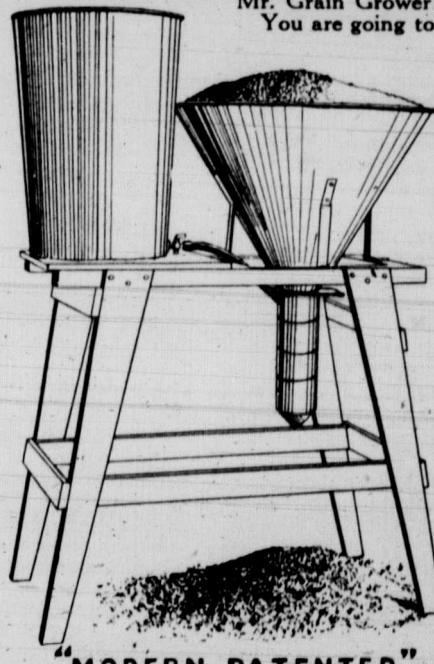
The "Modern" Automatic Grain Pickler

Mr. Grain Grower:— You are going to sow more grain this year than ever before. You will want the best and fastest automatic pickler made, to insure against loss of time and against the possibility of smut.

Made in the West for the West



SECTION OF MIXER



"MODERN PATENTED"

The "Modern" Automatic Grain Pickler is the only machine that mixes the grain and Formaldehyde solution four times after wetting the grain. The principle is the very old one of turning the grain over

completely as you would with a shovel, only it is applied in a scientific manner. The "Modern" Automatic Grain Pickler kills all smut. No need of stopping an outfit when you need to pickle grain with this machine, on account of needing help to operate. The machine will pickle 125 bushels per hour at full capacity, and we guarantee it to do the work satisfactorily. There is absolutely nothing to get out of order, as all parts are stationary. See your dealer at once and if he cannot supply you order direct. Price \$17.00 C.O.D. Order early to avoid disappointment.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY THE

Regina Heating and Sheet Metal Company, Limited
Corner 6th Avenue and Halifax Street, Regina, Saskatchewan
P.O. Box 929



Hawkey Ideal Pickler \$14.85

Uses less solution and treats every pickle of grain. Not a single smut germ can escape. Every part of machine is strong and durable, nothing to get out of order. Hopper holds full bag of grain, and one man can easily treat 100 bushels per hour. Drum is 40 inches long and 12 inches in diameter, and can be adjusted to any angle. Guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Weight 80 lbs. Second class \$14.85 freight rate. Price.....

\$14.85

Hawkey's Metal Incubator \$8.65

Capacity, 60 large eggs. Non-moisture, rust proof, beautiful blue enamel finish. Centre heat distribution, ensuring absolutely uniform temperature. Entirely automatic and uses very little oil. Simple to operate, guaranteed mechanically perfect, absolutely sure hatcher. Weight 14 lbs. Price..... \$8.65

No. 60K. Metal Brooder, to match incubator. \$2.65 Price.....

HAWKEY'S HORSE AND CATTLE TONIC FOOD REMEDIES
Guaranteed to get results or money refunded.

HAWKEY'S SPAVIN CURE, Price \$3.00 Per Bottle
Is guaranteed to remove any spavin not over two years old. In older cases it will cure lameness, and sometimes remove the blemish. Your money back if it doesn't.



A Sure Hatcher

\$2.65

EVERY SIZE REMEMBER! IT PAYS TO BUY THE HAWKEY PLOW SHARE! EVERY MAKE

TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS WITH THE RED LABEL IT'S A GUARANTEE TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS

FULLY GUARANTEED \$2.00 WE SHIP DAILY ANY DEFECTIVE SHARES REPLACED

NOTE OUR LAP WELD WE SHIP DAILY

OUR SHARES WEAR & LAST LONGER

H. R. HAWKEY & CO. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

FREE

Hawkey 96-page B Vest Pocket Book on Diseases of Stock and How to Cure Them.

Write for it and our Catalogue

M. R. HAWKEY & CO., Winnipeg, Man. Kindly send us free of charge, articles marked X. Hawkey General Hardware Catalogue. Hawkey Veterinary Book.....

Name

Address G.G.G.

refractory, to discard an agency which is bound to be an economic failure. We cannot expect to make satisfactory progress if we continue to employ a means of locomotion which, in some cases, consumes more than half of its cargo. If it is incapable of change it must be condemned. It has come to be a question of the relative importance of the industries of production and of distribution, and as to which shall predominate. From a national viewpoint there can be but one answer. It is highly desirable that all honest, productive industries should be encouraged in every legitimate way, and that their products should reach the consumer at the least possible cost. Any agency opposing this end is an enemy to the public welfare, and should be so considered. "Not over-production, but under-consumption" is the evil with which many of our industries have been afflicted, and the sole cause is due to the excessive toll demanded by the middlemen. It is not conducive to a healthy, national life that these men should be in a position to dictate; their proper place is to serve the purposes and interests of the productive industries.

As manager of a co-operative company which has turned over about \$5,000 in goods in the last few months, I know something of the effects of fair prices, and by fair I do not mean cost price. Few farmers are proper subjects for charity, in this district at least, and most of them, I believe, are willing to pay what is right for any service rendered them. I find that when the price is attractive not only will more goods be sold, but much more money will be spent. The ordinary type of country merchant seems unable to appreciate this fact, but the producers of the articles in question will not be slow to perceive the advantage of having the practice made general. Those engaged

in the carrying trade would also realize the benefit. The motives of the advocates of co-operation have been unjustly criticized, for they have not wished to usurp the place of the regular merchants. But the refusal of these merchants to adopt better business methods has left no other course open to them in their efforts to secure a square deal. We were thus forced into the grain trade, and it appears that we shall have to demonstrate how other lines of business may be successfully conducted on a much less margin of profit. All honest producers should declare war on their common enemy—high prices—and decree that each shall have all of the products of the others that he can use for his need, his convenience or his comfort at the lowest possible cost of exchange, that the conditions attending the toiler might be more in keeping with the dignity of skillful labor. He will thus become a much more valuable citizen and be enabled to perform his full duty to the state in a manner that will redound to his own credit and to the advantage of his country.

F. HOWELL.

Boissevain.

MERCHANTS AND CO-OPERATION

Editor, Guide:—I have been an interested reader of The Guide for a number of years, and have found it to be a paper of high standard, always fighting for what is best for humanity as a whole. In reading the Mail Bag page of December 23, 1914, I took special notice of the letter from Wm. Halsall, who is apparently in trouble to know how to buy co-operatively and not get on the outs with the small merchants. That would be hard to do, as the merchant naturally thinks that he is a necessary cog in the wheel of commerce. Maybe he is; time will tell. I

believe we have come to a time when most people are trying to save or preserve human energy, as they should do. Therefore, if co-operative buying and selling can be done more cheaply, or with less waste of energy than the merchant can do it, we will naturally drift to co-operation. If not, we will drift the other way. And it will be of no use for the merchants or the co-operative society to kick, for no individual can control the natural laws that keep us changing our ways of doing business and getting a living.

Now, I believe what we should do as a co-operative society is to go ahead with our business of co-operative buying and selling, and at the same time try and point out to the merchant that we are not sending much more money—if any—out of the country than he does. He does not make the goods that he sells, so must buy in the best markets, the same as we do co-operatively. And as far as taking the merchant's living from him, he need not worry, nor do we, for if co-operation is better he will be benefited as much by the change as we will, and will thank us for finding a more economical way of doing business than his was. He will some day become one of our members, and likely one of our best workers. Let us all rally to co-operation. It is the inevitable step that comes after trust and monopoly.

—D. W.

POOR POSTAL SERVICE

Editor, Guide:—I notice that nearly all the letters to your page have some grievance to set forth, so I have been induced to state ours. In fact I have, as secretary of our local G.G.A., been asked to do so. We live on the C.P.R. branch west of Estevan, which has been built for nearly two years, and a train

runs back and forth three times a week but has never carried any mail yet, altho there is a post office in town. Our mail is sorted at Macoun and brought out on the rural route to Turner twice a week, and our post-master drives over there for it, a distance of eight miles. The same thing is done at the next station. The result is that our mail is nearly a week older when we get it than it should be, and it takes ten days to send a letter to Estevan and get an answer back, a distance of fourteen miles. We have sent in several petitions, but I doubt if they were ever read.

J. L. TEDFORD.

Outram, Sask.

SEED GRAIN INFORMATION

The following communication was received from J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, on February 24:

Editor, Guide:—I enclose you here-with a notice regarding seed grain and application for same. Kindly have this inserted in the next issue of your paper for the information of your readers.

Your obedient servant,

J. BRUCE WALKER,
Commissioner of Immigration.
Winnipeg, Feb. 23.

Re Seed Grain

As previously advised, no more applications for seed grain from settlers in the districts comprised from the second meridian west and south of township thirty, in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, will be given any consideration after the 22nd instant, and all applications for seed grain from persons who have lost their crop last year and who have now land ready for seed this spring, and are residing north of township thirty, west of the second meridian, in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, will receive consideration up to the 10th of March, next. After that date no applications will be accepted. All applications to be addressed to the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg.

FREIGHT ON FRUIT

Editor, Guide:—Just a word with regard to W. B. Lanigan's reply in your issue of February 3 to G. H. Manser's comments upon the excessive freight charges on a carload of fruit delivered at Westaskiwin and hauled 3,044 1/2 miles, the freight amounting to \$532.35. Mr. Lanigan says: "Your correspondent evidently gives no heed whatsoever as to the service performed by the railways handling this car." Is Mr. Lanigan aware that in New Zealand, under government ownership of railways, the total charges for freight, use of refrigerator car, icing, and re-icing for 3,050 miles would have been \$66.10?

Naturally, one does not expect a company run for private gain to give the same service as cheaply as a concern run only for the public benefit.

The difference between \$66.10 and \$532.35 is nice to contemplate.

Mr. Lanigan says: "The criticism is absolutely uncalled for"—Perhaps!

GEO. H. WILKINS.

Mawer, Sask.

SCORES MANUFACTURERS

Editor, Guide:—On December 23, you published a cartoon called "Will It Hatch?" and put the words in one hen's mouth of "I wonder what's in it." I guess we have the answer all right; an extra seven and a half per cent. duty and on increase of the duty against Britain of five per cent. You thought I was wrong when I distrusted the manufacturers. Do you think their action now, of raising the tariff and not putting on an income tax, is calculated to make me like them any more than I have ever done? This five per cent. duty is wonderfully glorious out-of-sight patriotism! I spell it with a small "p" as, judging from their (the manufacturers') actions, they are pretty small on patriotic lines.

Yours truly,

C. S. WATKINS.

Langvale, Man.

Successful Year's Business of The Saskatchewan Mortgage Corporation

The Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Saskatchewan Mortgage Corporation was held at the Company's Office yesterday, the 18th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A large number of the Shareholders were present and expressed themselves as being well pleased with the progress made by the Company during the past year. A statement of the Assets and Liabilities, together with the Profit and Loss Account for the year, is given below, and shows net profits of \$62,295.12. The usual seven per cent. dividend was paid to the Shareholders and a substantial balance carried to the Reserve Account.

The following directors were elected: J. F. Bole, President; Robert Sinton, Vice-President; C. V. Smith, Managing Director and Secretary; F. N. Darke, J. A. Allan, A. E. Whitmore, F. J. James, Hon. A. P. McNab, G. E. Taylor, of Moose Jaw, and W. C. Thorburn, of Broadview.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1914.

ASSETS		
Investments		
First Mortgage Loans	\$ 721,198.21	
Accrued Interest	32,400.78	
	753,599.09	
Real Estate	70,491.03	\$824,090.12
Insurance Accts. Receivable	1,252.24	
Furniture and Fixtures	1,995.00	
Cash on hand	2,556.89	
Balance at Banks	13,583.02	16,139.91
Premium on Stock Unpaid	5,911.75	
Less Reserve	2,870.00	3,041.75
		\$846,519.02
LIABILITIES		
To the Public		
Due on uncompleted Loans	13,910.89	
Savings Deposits	21,853.89	
Insurance Accts. Payable	1,052.81	\$ 36,817.59
To the Shareholders		
Subscribed Capital	1,023,100.00	
Less Unpaid	312,152.20	710,947.80
Reserve Account		84,000.00
Dividend Payable Jan. 1, 1915		13,496.13
Balance at Profit and Loss		1,257.50
		\$846,519.02

REVENUE ACCOUNTS

Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1914		
Interest on First Mortgage Loans	\$ 58,583.13	
Commissions on Insurance	2,448.42	
Profits from other sources	1,263.57	\$ 62,295.12
Less Cost of Office Management, Administrative Expense and Interest on Savings Accounts		
		14,350.55
Net Profit for the year		47,944.57

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1914		
Dividend No. 11	\$ 11,108.62	
Dividend No. 12	13,496.13	
Interest on Accumulative Stock	14,490.77	
Written off Real Estate	3,422.15	
Transferred to Reserve Acct.	6,000.00	
Balance Carried Forward	1,257.50	
	\$ 49,775.17	
Balance from Dec. 31st, 1913	\$ 1,830.60	
Net Profit for the year	47,775.57	
	\$ 49,775.17	

J. F. BOLE, President.

C. V. SMITH, Secretary.

We hereby certify, that we have made a complete audit of the accounts and examined the securities of the Saskatchewan Mortgage Corporation for the year ending December 31st, 1914, and that the accompanying statement is a true exhibit of the Corporation's affairs at that date.

GLADWELL, WILSON & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

The Saskatchewan Mortgage Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: DARKE BLOCK,

REGINA, SASK.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

A HAPPY LIFE

This is the subject of a new story contest which is to begin at once and continue until April 10, and on which I want every one of our boy and girl readers to write me a story. I hope you will all take me into your confidence and tell me in this story just exactly the sort of life you would like to live when you grow up. Never mind how unlikely it is that you will ever have the chance to live this sort of a life. Since we are dreaming dreams we might as well dream just what we please, regardless.

Sit down then, and tell me exactly the sort of life that would seem to you to be the happiest, just the kind of things that you would like to have and do. Try not to think of the things you ought to like. Please just tell me about the things you really do like.

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

Write it as entertainingly as you can, and if you don't happen to know what entertainingly means, ask mother or father.

Get your teacher or one of your parents to certify that the story is your own work and that the age given is correct.

Be careful to address the letter to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

And be sure to write today, in case the folk might not be going to town when you are ready to post your letter if you put it off.

DIXIE PATTON.

A TRIP TO HOLLAND

After visiting Belgium, we went on to Holland. Holland is called the Netherlands, which means lowlands. The land is very low and a fight is going on night and day between the Dutch and the sea. It is chiefly made of the mud carried down by the Rhine, the Scheldt, and the Maas rivers. Along the sea coasts we see great dikes. The dikes are to keep out the sea. The last time it got thru it flooded the land for many miles and drowned thousands of people. Men are watching day and night to see that no holes appear in these dikes, and if they do they ring alarm bells for assistance. These huge walls are made by first taking trees, trimming them off and driving them deep down in the sand in two rows facing the sea. Next, large blocks of granite or other kinds of stone fill up the space between the two rows of trees. Soil is thrown on the blocks of stone and gradually the dikes grow in height and thickness. To keep the soil in place basketwork is thrown over and grass sown. When finished they are about as high as a three story house and so wide that two carriages could easily be drawn along abreast. After visiting the canals and learning how they were made, we went on to the canal nearby. Canals are used to drain off the water and some are very beautiful. There are so many that they serve as fences between the fields, and the bridges as gates. One canal we came across was bordered by willow bushes which bent over nearly touching the water. There was a man loading some vegetables into a boat, evidently to sell in the city nearest his village. Over at the other side we saw a woman, a boy, and a dog, pulling a boatful of hay. They were all harnessed together. We saw storks on tops of houses, standing on one leg over nests in the chimneys. The stork is a friend of the Dutchman, as it eats insects, worms and frogs, which injure the dikes. Windmills line the canals. Sometimes we could count one hundred all in a line along one of the canals. Nearly every farmer has one. They are used for pumping, sawing, grinding corn, etc. They have long arms from about fifty to one hundred feet in length. As we passed on we noticed how clean and comfortable-looking the cattle were. They are kept in the same houses as their masters in the wintertime. There was a girl milking a cow and over there was a man with a wagon full of brass cans. As we came to one of the houses we noticed that they had low walls and

high roofs. The walls were white-washed and the roof made of red tiles, and so steep that the rain runs off very quickly after a shower. Inside they were spotlessly clean. The floors fairly shone and the front door was washed every day. We walked on our tip-toes for fear of dirtying the floors.

The Dutch farmers grow rye, wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, nearly all kinds of vegetables, and flowers, such as tulips and gladiolis. We hired a boat and as we sailed down the canal we noticed some men, women and children standing on the banks. The children were hanging on to their mothers' skirts and gazing at us open-mouthed as we moved slowly along. The men were dressed in their best clothes, also the women and children, as it was a holiday. The men wore long loose trousers, fastened up by a wide leather belt, with a large silver buckle. The trousers were made of black velvet. The women and children were dressed much alike. They wore short skirts and helmets of gold or silver, or metal, in imitation, covered by a lace cap. They all wore thick wooden shoes.

Three of the principal cities are: Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague. Most of the houses we saw were very beautiful and so close to the edge of the canals which line the streets that the boys can lean out of the window and fish. They can also put on their skates inside the house, drop out of the window and skate off to school in the wintertime. The many canals make the Dutch good skaters. In Holland there are about twice as many people as in Ontario, and Ontario is about twenty times as large. We visited the Hague and saw many of the beautiful drawings and paintings of Van Dyke in the art galleries. The Hague is where the Royal family reside, altho they are crowned in Amsterdam. We visited the palace and gardens and found them very beautiful.

KATHLEEN ARTHUR, Shoal Lake, Man., age 10.

A TRIP TO HAMBURG

On May 16, last year, we sailed on the Imperator from New York, on a trip to Hamburg, where my grandparents are living. We had a nice trip going over, and nobody was seasick. It was a very fast boat and made the trip across in seven days. There were four thousand passengers on board and we children had lots of fun. I shall never forget the first night out on the sea. There was not a wave on the water, only what was caused by the ship, and about sunset any person would think the whole ocean was on fire. It looked so nice, we were really sorry when it got too dark and we could see no more. We passed two or three ships every day. On the sixth day we landed at Cherbourg (France), where some passengers went off and some came on, and also they exchanged the mail. From there we sailed across the English Channel and stopped at Southampton, where lots of passengers went off and a lot came on again. We could see land very plainly, the shore of England on one side and the Isle of Wight on the other side and the trees were all green. The coast of England looks so nice from the channel; one sees the high, white-looking cliffs, some hundred feet high, and on top the green grass and trees and big castles. I shall never forget these sights and when I am big I am going to see them again.

We landed in Hamburg on the 23rd of May. From there we had about a one-hour ride in the train, to our grandparents. They were very glad when we came, as they had never seen me nor my brother and two sisters. They have very nice roads there, as level as a floor, and papa got a bicycle for me and my sister and we learned to ride very quickly. We also went to the Zoo and saw all the wild animals and birds, and reptiles and monkeys. I can't name them all. I think we saw everything that lives and grows in this world. With your permission I will tell you some more next week.

JOHN HACHMANN.

Age 11 years.



Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy by this plan. The Flour that is always good.

Daily Capacity 300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
GLADSTONE, MAN.

THE JUDSON WAY "FACTORY TO FARM" SAVES YOU MONEY

YOU SHOULD KNOW ALL ABOUT THE GASOLINE ENGINE THAT WON THE CONTEST AT WINNIPEG FAIR, JULY 1914

A Two Cent Stamp or a Postal Card is all it will cost you, and you cannot afford to place your order for an Engine, Grain Grinding, or Sawing Outfit until you have read our Catalog

THE JUDSON LINE:

- Gasoline Engines
- Grain Crushers
- Sawing Outfits
- Cream Separators
- Pumps, Fencing
- Hardware, Harness
- Washing Machines
- Stoves
- Sewing Machines
- Grain Elevators

MORE POWER PER GALLON OF FUEL
SIMPLE and DURABLE
At the Lowest Prices ever Quoted for a High Grade, Dependable Engine
MAKE FARM LIFE A PLEASURE

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Avis est donné par le présent que la compagnie dite The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited demandera au Parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, un Acte modifiant le Chapitre 80 del' Acte du Parlement 1-2 Geo. V., autorisant la Campagne à prêter des fonds aux clients et autres faisant affaires avec la compagnie, et garantir la execution de contrats par telles personnes, et aussi permettre à la compagnie de faire des opérations mercantiles d'après le principe de co-operation.

DATE a Winnipeg, ce 23e jour de Decembre A. D., 1914.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS and ROBINSON,
Solliciteurs de la requérante

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farm Women's Clubs

ALBERTA WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

During the past year, as those of you who read this department will have noticed, this section of the paper has been devoted chiefly to reports of the Women's section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

Now that the Alberta women have formally organized an auxiliary this will have to be changed and the space shared between the two organizations. My purpose in writing this editorial is to ask any club in Alberta, which has already organized, to send a report of its work to the provincial secretary, Mrs. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., and to remind any individuals who may be thinking of starting such an organization to communicate with the same lady. She will be glad, I know, to send full particulars for organizing to anyone who will take the trouble to write her.

It is a pity that a still greater number of women were not at the Edmonton convention to come into personal contact with the officers who have been elected to carry on their work for the year, for they would indeed have been proud of them.

Miss Jean Reed, Alix, Alta., who was made president, is a fine intelligent woman of whom any society has reason to be proud. Mrs. Barrett, on the other hand, while not of Miss Reed's imposing stature, is a little woman with a useful habit of thinking clearly and quickly and of straightening out a muddle with a few concise words. It would seem as if the executive work of the society might well be left in the hands of these two capable women supported as they are by a board of three thoroughly interested directors.

Again then, let me urge the women of Alberta who have been thinking of organizing women's sections of the United Farmers of Alberta in their districts to communicate at once with Mrs. R. M. Barrett, of Mirror.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

HERE'S FROM THE LADY, HERSELF

Dear Miss Stocking:—As so many women read your page, I thought I should use it, with your permission, to remind them that at the recent convention held in Edmonton, which was reported at length in The Guide, a Provincial Executive for the Women's Auxiliaries of the United Farmers of Alberta was formed.

We are anxious to get in touch with all the Farm Women's clubs in Alberta and so we want all existing W.A.U.F.A.'s. to report to me just as soon as possible so that we may know where they are and what they are doing.

I would like also to add that I received the packet of letters you forwarded to me from women in some of the districts of Alberta which suffered from drought last year. We are setting to work at once to obtain what relief we can, and we shall be glad to hear from those who are needy, and promise to do our utmost to help them as speedily as possible. In this, we hope and believe that women in the more favored districts will be glad to assist. Some of the letters reveal great destitution and it is surely an opportunity to apply the Lord's "Inasmuch."

Trusting to get in touch with the Alberta Farm Women's clubs at once, I am, dear Miss Stocking,

Yours very cordially,
(MRS.) R. M. BARRETT,
Prov. Sec., W.A.U.F.A.

Mirror, Alta.

As I have already explained, this department is as much the home of the Alberta and Manitoba women as of the Saskatchewan.

F.M.B.

IDALEEN'S ANNUAL REPORT

The meetings of the Idaleen W.G.G.A. have been reported fully each month, so that very little remains to be written in a yearly report. Our meetings have been well attended and successful, and there is no doubt that a large

majority of the members have found them both helpful and entertaining. Certainly we know each other's views and opinions better than we did when our association was formed, and that is a distinct gain in a busy country where women may easily live for years without learning anything beyond the outward appearance of their fellow-women.

Our secretary for 1915, Mrs. Hender-shot, attended the convention at Conquest, and brought back an excellent report of the proceedings there, and we hope to send one delegate at least to the Regina convention.

There is a saying that most reports are incomplete because they fail to report the things that have not been done. The retiring officers of this auxiliary are conscious of having left a good deal undone, chiefly for the reason that they were new to the work and therefore too much afraid of making mistakes, but they look to the future to make these omissions good. Our new officers are of proved executive ability, and have the interests of the association very much at heart, so that we look forward this year to steady progress, with an increased membership and extended activities.

F. M. HUTCHINSON,
Sec.-Treas. for 1914.

WHAT PANGMAN IS DOING

Dear Miss Stocking:—Two delegates were sent by the W.G.G.A. of Pangman to the district convention held at Weyburn on November 20.

A joint meeting of the G.G.A. and W.G.G.A. was held in the school on November 28, when the delegates' reports were given.

The subject of starting a circulating library was discussed, with the result that it was decided to send for a traveling library from McGill University. Since then the books have arrived, and Dr. Kells has kindly lent shelves in his drug store on which to keep them.

The annual meeting was held on January 9. Mrs. Klinck was re-elected president, Mrs. Darbey, vice-president, and Mrs. Clews, secretary-treasurer.

A special meeting was held on Friday evening, January 15, at which Mr. Burton, director for district 15, and Mr. Craigen, of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., gave addresses. Before the speakers began, all joined in singing the Grain Growers' song, and at the close "Tipperary" was sung. Refreshments were then served, which were not enjoyed the least, even if they did come last.

At the meeting on January 16, portions of the constitution were read. No directors had heretofore been appointed, so Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Bennet, Mrs. Isaac and Mrs. Andrich were chosen.

SNAKE BITE MUCH ALIVE

Dear Miss Stocking:—No doubt you are beginning to wonder what has become of the Snake Bite W.G.G.A. We have not ceased to exist as you may imagine, but are very much alive, altho you have not heard from us for some time, we have been quite busy. We now have an enrollment of fifteen live members and are in hopes of soon adding several more to our list.

The annual meeting was held at Mrs. Darling's home on December 1. "What I Know of Ontario" was the topic for the month, and a very interesting discussion was listened to and enjoyed immensely. The topic decided upon for the next meeting was an open discussion on "Cooking Hints Combined with Kitchen Helps."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Maggie R. Collins; Vice-President, Mrs. Sadie Tuplin; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Olive E. Collins. Directors: Mrs. Lofgren, Mrs. Fitzmaurice, Mrs. Redmond, Mrs. Hood, Mrs. Stokes, and Mrs. Demaine.

By no means does the Snake Bite W.G.G.A. wish to be excluded in aid of the Patriotic Fund, and we are therefore enclosing a postal note for ten dollars.

OLIVE E. COLLINS,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Collins P.O., Sask.

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Alberta Women's Institutes

First Annual Convention is Successful Gathering

The first annual convention of the Women's Institutes of Alberta was held at Olds, on February 17 and 18. The convention took place in conjunction with the Agricultural Fairs Association convention. The meetings were remarkably well attended, about one hundred delegates being present, and the proceedings throughout were marked by a wholehearted earnestness which augured well for the subsequent success of the organization. Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, in opening the convention on the afternoon of Wednesday, February 17, welcomed the delegates to the first annual meeting of the provincial organization. He stated that he was especially pleased to have the convention meet at a place where they could have the opportunity of seeing for themselves the work done at one of the schools of agriculture. The minister said that at present the number of boys in these schools was about four times the number of girls, but he hoped that in the future this would be changed, as there was no reason why educational advantages should not be secured equally to girls and boys on the farms. He stated that one object of the schools was to teach the girls to fulfil their various duties in a better and more scientific fashion. They would thereby obtain satisfaction out of their work, a very important thing. He expected great things from the missionary work which the Women's Institutes would perform throughout the province.

Lady Speakers

Miss McIsaac, recently appointed superintendent of Women's Institutes for the province, followed with a brief address, in which she stated her pleasure at having the opportunity to speak to the representatives of the Alberta Women's Institutes at its inception as a provincial organization. She thought they were to be congratulated upon a good start, about 1,400 women being represented at that meeting. She expressed the hope that great things would be accomplished, both as to work done by each individual institute and in extending the scope and number of these institutes throughout the province. Miss McIsaac informed the delegates that, at the instance of the minister of agriculture, special trains were to visit each local institute during the summer months. Upon these, demonstrations would be given by members of the staffs of the schools of agriculture, consisting of household science, dressmaking and home nursing.

At this juncture, Mrs. Muldrew, lady principal of the Red Deer Ladies' College, was asked to occupy the chair until the election of officers had taken place.

Mrs. Hill, of Edmonton, then followed with an interesting address on "Woman's Place in the Development of Alberta." The speaker said that the attitude of men in regard to the function of women had really undergone little change since the Victorian era. It was, however, generally felt that woman's place was in the home. Mrs. Hill said that the home had changed its aspect greatly during the last fifty years, and therefore, woman's position had undergone a corresponding change. For instance, industries once carried on in the home, were now only found outside it. Continuing, the speaker said that woman's primary duty was to her children during their youth. The first years of a child's education were at home and later in the school. In the latter stage difficulties naturally arose, which, however, could be overcome by a more intimate acquaintance between mother and teacher. After the education of their children is completed, in many cases, women's activities cease. This should not be. Mrs. Hill urged that even during the period of devotion to their children's upbringing women should be so interested in matters social and intellectual that their lives should not be devoid of activity when the children have reached maturity.

Miss Potter, of Edmonton, here rendered a solo, which was much appreciated.

Miss Hayward, of the Claresholm

School of Agriculture, gave an interesting address on "The Furnishing of a Home." The speaker drew attention to the fact that the mental state is largely influenced by surroundings. Careful selection of furnishings which should adhere to nature as far as possible, is more important than large expenditure without regard to suitability.

Mr. Foley, Poultry Superintendent for the province, addressed the meeting on the poultry industry and gave the ladies present some excellent advice on the care, feeding and marketing of poultry.

Mrs. A. F. Wilson, of Carmangay, followed with an interesting paper dealing with the daughter and her place in the home. This concluded the afternoon proceedings.

In the evening the delegates were entertained by the staff and pupils of the School of Agriculture at a banquet, held in the assembly room of the school, Hon. Duncan Marshall again presiding. After the loyal toast, speeches which were listened to with great appreciation were made by the Minister of Agriculture, E. L. Richardson, Secretary of the Calgary Exhibition Association; W. R. West, President of the Edmonton Exhibition Association; G. H. Hutton, Superintendent of the Lacombe Experimental Farm; Miss Noble, of Daysland; George Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Weidenhammer, M.P.P., and W. A. Dryden, a shorthorn breeder from Ontario, who has been engaged in the Short Course Schools for the Department of Agriculture. During the proceedings, Miss Potter, of Edmonton, again rendered two delightful solos, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. W. G. Atkinson, of Edmonton.

A Land of Homes

The second session was held on Thursday morning. Mrs. Muldrew, of Red Deer, again officiated, and opened the proceedings by reading a letter from the Ponoka Institute. She then proceeded to address the meeting on "The Efficient Woman in the Home." Mrs. Muldrew said that it often happened that the woman was the better farmer. Alberta had long been a land of settlers. She was now to become a land of homes. Better farming and better home-making go hand in hand. To attain the best co-operation between men and women there should be an equal responsibility, the advantages to be supplied by equal educational facilities. It was just as important that women should be trained for domestic duties as for any other profession.

Miss Carlyle, of Vermilion School of Agriculture, read a carefully prepared paper on "Household Accounts," which was at once interesting and instructive.

The meeting was then thrown open for discussion for five minutes, after which one-minute reports were read by several representatives of the various institutes, the following delegates taking part: Mrs. McDaniels, Daysland; Mrs. Lynes, Munson; Mrs. Jensen, Magrath; Mrs. Colvin, Sedgewick; Mrs. Scherrar, Lacombe; Miss Robb, Provost; Mrs. Flynn, St. Albert; Mrs. Robinson, Cowley; Mrs. Sherridan, Trochu.

Election of Officers

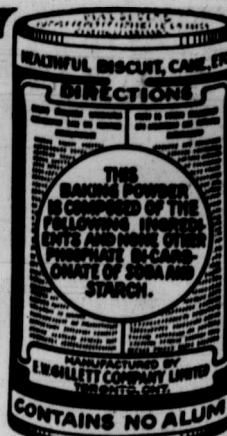
The election of officers followed. A nominating committee was chosen and the following officers were elected:—Hon. President, Mrs. Duncan Marshall; President, Miss Noble, Daysland; First Vice-President, Mrs. Fleming, Sedgewick; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Elves, Vulcan; Third Vice-President, Mrs. A. E. Saunders, St. Albert; Secretary, Mrs. Muldrew, Red Deer; Treasurer, Miss Carlyle, Vermilion. Directors: Mrs. Robinson, Cowley; Mrs. A. F. Wilson, Carmangay; Miss Patterson, Taber; Mrs. Colvin, Sedgewick; Miss Robb, Provost; Mrs. Blackwell, Athabasca.

Mrs. McClung's Address

The first item on the afternoon program was an address by Mrs. Nellie McClung, of Edmonton, on "The Value of Social Life in Country Homes," the meeting being open to and well attended by representatives of both sexes. Mrs. McClung, in the course of a re-



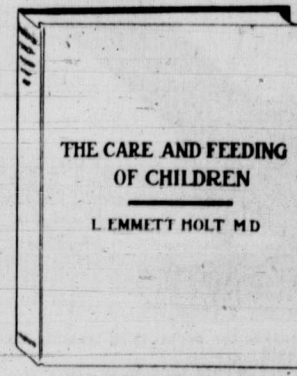
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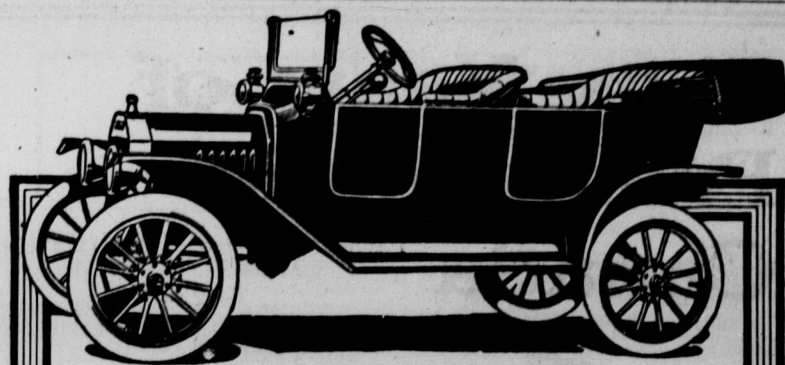


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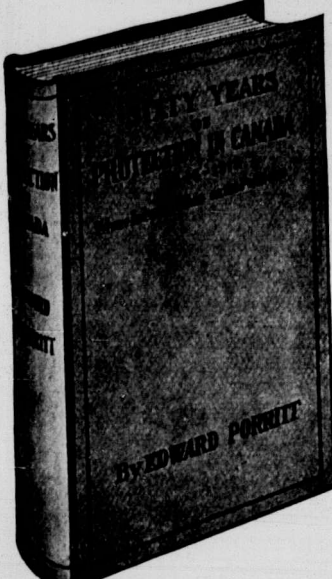
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By Edward Porritt



This book is acknowledged by all to be the most complete and enlightening history of the Canadian tariff ever written. It stands alone. Nowhere else can one find such a thorough-going treatment of the political and economic facts of protection, the influences which dictate tariff changes, the free trade movement in Canada, the various attitudes taken by the Liberal and Conservative parties and the importance of the Grain Growers' movement. The economic pressure felt throughout all Canada is bound to keep the tariff in the forefront of our national problems, and every Canadian voter should read this book and understand this question. It is written in a fascinating style and is as pleasant to read as a popular novel. No one can claim to be acquainted with the history of Canada who is not familiar with the facts contained in Mr. Porritt's book.

The contents of the book are as follows:—The Grip of the Protected Industries on the Dominion; The Repeal of the Corn Laws and the Fiscal Freedom for Canada; Reciprocity—The Movements for Free Trade and Annexation; Reciprocity—The Movement for the Elgin-Marcy Treaty—1846-54; Reciprocity—The Abrogation of the Treaty—1854-1866; Reciprocity—Overtures by Canada between—1866-1900; The Beginning of the Movement for a National Policy; The First National Policy Tariff—1858-1870; The National Policy as a Measure of Retaliation—1870-1874; The Fight in Parliament and the Constituencies for the National Policy—1874-1878; The National Policy in Operation—1879-1896—The Era of the Red Parler; The Liberals Adopt and Extend the National Policy—1896-1904; The Tariff Revision of 1906; Mergers and Water-wagon Finance; Home and Export Prices for Farm Implements; The Farmers' Organizations of Ontario and the Prairie Provinces; The Reciprocity Agreement with the United States.

Every farmer, editor, clergyman and teacher, as well as every politician and businessman, who is interested in public questions and the high cost of living should have a copy of "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada." The book contains 476 pages, is printed in large type and handsomely bound in red cloth covers, and fully indexed. Postpaid **\$1.25**

BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

markedly well delivered address, said: "A great many people, particularly farmers, have the idea that enjoyment of life is a thing of the future and not the present. They fail to realize that by so doing they lose the capacity for enjoyment of any kind." Continuing, the speaker said she thought that the great drawback to social life on the farm was the lust for land. Men had hitherto lightly farmed over large tracts of land instead of farming smaller areas scientifically and well. Very often a man was so interested in the acquiring of land that he failed to realize the importance of many things necessary to render the life of a woman on the farm even tolerable. He could not afford eight dollars for a washing machine, but the next day could purchase more land at many times that price. Women, said Mrs. McClung, are partly responsible for this attitude. They underestimate the value of their own labor. Men, as a rule, realize more than women the importance of labor-saving devices.

The delegates then adjourned to another room, where Miss Goldie, teacher of domestic science in the School of Agriculture gave a very interesting demonstration and paper on Table Service. Miss Noble, of Daysland, then gave an address on "Opportunity," in which she said that now was the time for the women of Alberta to aid their fathers and brothers to attain greater success in their undertakings, and improve their status. Miss Noble spoke at some length on her own experiences in the province. A dairy demonstration followed, which concluded the proceedings of the convention.

PRIZES FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Instead of the Mothers' Number which The Guide has been in the habit of printing each spring, it has been determined to issue a Household Number this year, the changed title leaving room to print articles appealing to a greatly widened circle of readers. The mother's problems will still be given a prominent place in this special issue, tho they will have to share the honors with three other topics: house planning, household management and money making.

As usual it is expected that the most attractive feature will be the contributions from the farm women themselves, who, having these problems to face in many localities and under a great variety of circumstances, will be able to supply suggestions which, taken collectively, will apply to the whole field of this paper's circulation.

As an inducement to the readers to contribute, some very attractive prizes are being offered in the form of books which have been carefully selected because of their useful and practical character. For convenience these books have been arranged in two groups. The winner of the first prize in any one of the four contests is entitled to choose one book from the first group and two from the second; winners of the second prize in any of the four contests may choose one book from the first group and one from the second; winners of the third prize in any contest may choose one book from the first group or three from the second.

Group 1

Principles of Home Decoration.
Landscapes Beautiful.
Household Science.
Hurlbut's Stories of the Bible.
Homes for Home Builders.
Girls' Make-at-Home Things.
Boys' Make-at-Home Things.
Green's Vegetable Gardening.
Making Poultry Pay.
Home Waterworks.

Group 2

Egg Money and How to Increase It.
Poultry Houses, Coops and Equipment.
Country Kitchen Cook Book.
Laundry Work.
Care and Feeding of Children.
Home Nursing.

Contributors are requested to write on one of the topics given below and to label their letters according to the contest for which they are intended—Mothers' Letters, Household Management, House Planning and Money Making.

To simplify the work of the editor and to guard against mistakes, it is necessary that the letters be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper.

Mothers' Letters

It should be pointed out that the

woman who has valuable experience is more or less under a sisterly obligation to communicate it to others. The topics are:

Health of Children.
The Uses and Abuses of Discipline.
Relation of the Home to the School.
Rainy Day Play for the Little Ones.
Keeping the Growing Boy and Girl on the Farm.

Household Management

It is hoped that there will be a goodly number of letters on the economical expenditure of money, including information on the wise buying of clothes, household goods and eatables. The topics under household management are:

The Sanitary Home.
Planning the Meals.
The Economical Expenditure of Money.
Getting the Family Sewing Done.
Training the Children to be Useful.

House Planning

Readers are requested to send in actual plans of a farm house, drawn with ruler in pen and ink. In order to be sure that such a house is possible it is really necessary to sketch plans of both upstairs and downstairs. Otherwise, it may be found that the top of the stairs, for example, comes out in the middle of a bedroom.

Whenever possible the reader is requested to indicate by a photograph or rough sketch the type of exterior preferred to house this plan.

Money Making

Money Making Thru Poultry Raising.
Gardening as a Means of Income.
Dairying for Profit.
Other Means of Making Money.
To those readers who would not be especially moved at the suggestion of prizes, an appeal is made to contribute their share to this contest anyway, out of loyalty to the paper and in order to make this Household Number one that will long be remembered in the households of our readers. Contributions for this special issue should be in The Guide office not later than March 15, as the paper will be published March 31. Address all letters to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

DON'T WORRY

(From an article by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in The Delineator.)

Anxiety and worry kill in us one of our greatest sources of happiness—namely, the power of observation. The worrier is like a person who will look at the speck on the window, instead of at the view beyond. What sort of a world is this to one who never sees the sun set in winged flames, or the moon rise cool and round over the eastern edge of a surging ocean, flinging an argent pathway to the shore? What sort of a world is it to the man who has so many anxieties that he does not see the cloud shadows, blue and violet and deep purple, shifting over the distant mountains?

To have lived missing all the shifting scenery of the sky, all the multi-colored beauty of the earth, all the august dignity and fine enrapturing majesty of human nature, is worse than to have lived without a full supply of bread and meat and clothing. Remember this when you walk over snow-clad hills.

You remember Jesus Christ warned against worry when He spoke of the lilies of the field, that toil not neither do they spin, when He assured us that not a sparrow falleth to the ground but "My Father which is in heaven" knoweth it. I have thought about that a good deal, for certainly, the world being adjusted as it is now, it is hardly fair to suggest to young persons just starting out in life that if they toil not, neither do they spin, they will somehow get taken care of and will not fall to the ground. The more I thought of it the more I believed that what this one great example meant was, "Don't worry." The lilies do not worry, and yet they blossom. The sparrows do not worry, and yet they find food; and if indeed they fall to the ground, that, too, is all in the general scheme of life.

So of human beings; it is not necessary that we take thought what we should eat or what we should drink, or what we should do to be paid for it, but we must simply realize that this is a world of service. We must choose a mode of service and try to carry it out better each year, and our power to help will give us our place and our rewards.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND	
Previously acknowledged	\$4,633.64
Annandale School District, Redvers, Sask.	31.00
Hampton Local U.F.A. No. 580	54.35
Anonymous, Wilkie, Sask.	10.00
A. Houseworth, Cut Knife, Sask.	1.00
Collected by Walter Vivian, Loverna, Sask.	.50
R. R. Agent, Hitchcock, Sask.	2.00
Isaac Sterling, Nashlyn, Sask.	50.00
Total	\$4,782.49

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

Saskatoon should not become a Manchester and Brandon a Leeds. Great industrial centres should spring up in the West, which would provide profitable home markets for the farmers. He advanced the somewhat strange doctrine that a diminution of both imports and exports would increase the general prosperity.

Pugsley's Proposals

Hon. Wm. Pugsley made a suggestion which will not be popular in the West. In advocating the cutting down of public works and railway expenditure, he said the vote of five millions for the Hudson Bay Railway should be cut to one million for this year. The construction of the terminals on the Bay, he said, could be postponed. Mr. Pugsley did not propose to confine the slashing of expenditures to this one project. He believed that if all the re-votes for works for which tenders have not been called were eliminated from eighteen to twenty millions could be saved. These sums, he said, had been left in the estimates in order to convince the people that it was necessary to impose new taxes and call them war taxes.

As no authoritative statement has been made by any members of the government in reply to the objections which have been made to the tariff changes, it is impossible to say at present whether or not there are likely to be any modifications of the proposals as submitted to the House. The details will not be discussed until the resolutions are being formally considered in committee. There is a probability that the Opposition may submit at least one amendment on which a division may be asked. If they do it will relate to the British preference.

Several interesting returns relating to expenditures by the militia department have been submitted to parliament this week. One reveals the fact that the auditor-general of the Dominion, in a letter to the deputy minister of militia, has taken strong exception to unauthorized expenditures. It appears that it was agreed that a letter of credit covering expenditures was to be established, but that in addition everything was to be covered by order-in-council. The auditor-general in his letter pointed out that up to the end of September there had been unauthorized expenditures amounting to approximately \$1,000,000. While regretting the necessity for inconveniencing the department in any degree at such a time, he expressed surprise that the department had not adhered to the terms of the arrangement agreed upon. The peculiar thing about this return is that it does not contain a reply to the auditor-general's complaint. Presumably it was ignored.

Member Involved

The connection of a Conservative member of parliament, W. F. Garland, member for Carleton County, Ont., with large orders given for field dressings is revealed in another return. It appears that Mr. Garland, who is an Ottawa druggist, and a Mr. Shaver, the Toronto agent of Bauer & Black, Chicago, called on H. W. Brown, director of militia contracts regarding the order for dressings. Mr. Shaver informed the official that E. Powell, of Ottawa, was the representative of the Chicago firm. An order was given to Powell, with the understanding that the dressings were to cost eighteen cents each. Thirty thousand dressings were ordered at the time, and at a later date the order was doubled. Powell charged twenty-three cents, and Mr. Brown refused to pay. Later Powell reduced his charge to twenty-one cents, but still the director of contracts thought the price too high. Then Mr. Garland called and assured Mr. Brown with emphasis that at twenty-one cents Powell was only making a profit of five

per cent. Mr. Brown believed him, and the accounts were certified as "fair and reasonable." It turned out, however, that Powell's profit was not five but thirty-one and a quarter per cent. Powell was forced to refund \$2,822. The return includes a letter written by Mr. Garland to Mr. Brown, in which reference is made to a complaint made by Brown to Mr. Powell that his prices were too high. Apparently in this letter Mr. Brown made some warm remarks about the member for Carleton, to whom the letter was shown by Mr. Powell. Mr. Garland, in referring to these statements in his communication to Mr. Brown, says: "You go so far as to intimate that I had an interest in the profits of this order, and further that I had misrepresented to you what the profits are. I say to you now, in the plainest language that can be used, that your insinuations are false and cowardly, and I say further that I made no representation of any sort as to these profits, and you know that I did not."

This case will undoubtedly be inquired into more particularly, as it is understood that the Mr. Powell referred to is a clerk in the employ of the Carleton County Drug Company, in which Mr. Garland is interested.

The Soldiers' Boots

The enquiry into the boots supplied

to the Canadian soldiers has now been in progress for some time, and a considerable amount of evidence has been adduced. Witnesses called so far comprise only the members of the board appointed by the department last October.

"The boots were good boots, and yet not good boots," is the statement of Edward Stephens, one of the witnesses called, and this statement, paradoxical as it may seem, would appear to sum up the tenor of the evidence so far. The quality of the boots for ordinary street or garrison purposes appears to have been fairly good, but none of the boots supplied were fit for active service. "The boots supplied to the Canadian soldiers differed from the British boots as much as a street shoe differed from a hunting boot," was the statement of Colonel Halleck, head of the ordnance department, who had been in charge of the distribution of the shoes at Valcartier.

So far as the placing of blame is concerned, the outstanding feature of the evidence so far is the fact that the specifications provided by the militia department for the boots were prepared in 1910, and were the same as those used in the manufacture of boots intended only for the use of men in the permanent force. It is pointed out that the

THE NEW TARIFF

Any person desiring a copy of the new tariff should apply by letter to the Department of Customs, House of Commons, Ottawa, and it will be sent free of charge.

Copies of The Canada Grain Act may be procured free of charge upon application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, House of Commons, Ottawa.

government should have provided specifications suitable for boots to be used on active service, and that in not doing so it was remiss in its duty. Apart from the fact that the specifications called for a boot far too light for the work intended, the evidence showed that not one of the contractors adhered even to the specifications supplied. The chief offenders in this regard were the Tetreault Company, the Gauthier Company and the Ames-Holden Company, of Montreal, all of which used side leather with little resistance against wet. For this substitution the excuse has been advanced that it was difficult to procure winter calf during the months when the boots were made, but against this excuse again it is pointed out that the side leather could have been made

PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION

"I would urge the farmers of Canada to do their share in preventing the people of Great Britain from suffering want or privation."
HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

Fertilization and Thorough Cultivation Will Help the Empire

Patriotism and Production must go hand in hand. Great Britain and her Allies need food. Canada must help in supplying that need. You as a Canadian must do your share.

The soil is the basis of food production. Therefore, cultivation, proper fertilization and good seed are important factors. This does not seem very complex, but with the right crops on the right soil, this is the whole gospel of crop production.

How can you better fit yourself for your work this year?

- (1) Attend your Conference.
- (2) Talk matters over with your neighbor farmers. Give help and get help.
- (3) Read the agricultural articles in the daily and weekly press and in the agricultural papers.
- (4) Write to the Canadian Department of Agriculture at Ottawa and your Provincial Department of Agriculture for information.

Germany, France, Belgium, Holland and Denmark have increased their food production enormously during the last twenty years through cultivation, fertilization and seed selection. These are the countries that are being either devastated or most seriously affected by this war. Now is Canada's opportunity as well as Canada's responsibility.

The German Kaiser has cut off the supply of potash fertilizers from the rest of the World. This does not mean that we are without all supplies. Canadian fertilizers are still available. Use those "Made-

Attend Your Conference

in-Canada." Read the Bulletin on "Potash in Agriculture" issued by the Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Do not waste anything this year. Save carefully every pound of fertilizer in and around barns and stables.

Gather waste vegetable matter of all kinds. It will pay this year to clean up and to keep clean.

Wash-water contains potash. Coal ashes are good for heavy soils. Wood ashes are rich in potash and lime. Save everything.

Every day counts in getting on to the land. Drain off all surface waters as early as possible. Do not wait for Spring. This may mean a week or two more for growth.

Perform every farming operation thoroughly. Do the ploughing well. Disc and harrow the

land until a perfect seed bed is prepared. Sow the seed carefully. After seeding, roll if the soil is not too damp, then lightly harrow.

See that water furrows are run where needed.

Keep the weeds in check.

Do not economize in labour at seed time. A last stroke of the harrow after the seed bed seems perfect usually means extra bushels.

By each and every one of us doing the best that is in him and making the very wisest use of every acre, we, as Canadian farmers, may do much to help our Country.

LIVE STOCK

Breeding stock are to-day Canada's most valuable asset. The one outstanding feature of the World's farming is that there will soon be a great shortage of meat supplies. Save your breeding stock. Plan to increase your live stock. Do not sacrifice now. Europe, as well as North America, will pay higher prices for beef, mutton, and bacon in the very near future.

Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada

No Postage Necessary.

Publications Branch, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Please send me these Bulletins—"Potash in Agriculture," "Alkali Soils," "Preparing Land for Grain Crops," "Crop Rotation and Soil Cultivation."

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Buy Your LUMBER

Shingles
Doors
Windows
Mouldings

Where the
Highest
Quality
is Assured

Our prices delivered on a 40c rate of freight:

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

Other material at correspondingly low prices.

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

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

Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co.

VANCOUVER - B.C.

Buy a Harrow Cart

Every farmer knows that walking after the harrows is one of the hardest jobs on the farm.

ECONOMIZE LABOR

SMALL COST

By buying from us you save heavy freight rates from Eastern points. **Special Notice**—We will pay freight on clubbing orders of six or more to points in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Our price, F.O.B. Vermillion, Alta. \$9.50

THE VERMILION MACHINE SHOP
Box 323, Vermillion, Alta.

A Plow Share for any Plow

We can supply any share at the prices here quoted, and at a great saving of time and freight to you

ALL SHARES GUARANTEED

Price List	Give Numbers and Letters stamped on back of Plow—we do the rest.
Each	
12-in. Shares ..	\$2.00
13-in. " ..	2.25
14-in. " ..	2.25
16-in. " ..	2.50

Write for Illustrated Folder—Just out

THE CANADIAN STOVER GASOLINE ENGINE CO. LTD.
BRANDON - MANITOBA

far more durable if chrome tanning had been resorted to.

So far there would seem to be little evidence of wilful dishonesty on the part of any of the contractors. Whatever blame has been placed to date would seem to rest on the shoulders of the militia department in that the specifications did not call for the making of a boot of anything like sufficient strength for active service.

ONTARIO FARMERS' RESOLUTIONS

Toronto, Feb. 26.—At the closing session today of the convention of the United Farmers of Ontario, resolutions were passed declaring for complete Free Trade with Great Britain; commending the recent taxation scheme of the provincial treasurer; expressing approval of the principle of direct taxation, and suggesting a graduated income tax; and

urging on the Dominion government the injustice of the dumping clauses in connection with the imports of cotton seed meal, and asking that it be admitted free of duty.

Officers elected: Hon. president, E. C. Drury, Crown Hill; president, R. H. Halbert, Shelburne; first vice-president, James Reynolds, Selina; second vice-president, B. C. Tucker, Harold; secretary-treasurer, J. J. Morrison, Arthur.

PRIME CORN FED STEERS

A bunch of eleven head of the best steers seen this year were marketed at the Union Stockyards last week by H. L. Meyer, Glen Ewen, Sask. They averaged 1,216 pounds apiece, and sold for 7½ cents, a premium over the top market price. Some of the steers were one year and nine months old, and the rest two years and three months. All were grade Shorthorns of a milking strain. The biggest steer, weighing 1,530 pounds at two years and three months of age, was from a cow which gave 52 pounds of milk a day when she freshened last December. This cow was sold the other day as a grade seven-year-old for \$109. The owner grew 35 acres of North-western Dent and Gehu corn last summer, and it was on this fodder, with a very little chop to finish them off, that these steers were brought along. This shipment amply emphasizes what can be done with corn in this western country, and further serves as a splendid recommendation for the milking Shorthorn as a dual-purpose farmer's cow.

IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURER SPEAKS

No Necessity to Raise Prices of Farm Machinery, Says Cockshutt's Western Manager

"There is absolutely no reason, in my opinion, why Canadian implement manufacturers should raise their prices in consequence of the increase of the duty on tillage implements. All the implements which are being sold for putting in this year's crop are already manufactured, and many of them are in the hands of distributing agents in different parts of the country. The raw material from which they were manufactured was imported long ago, so much of it as was imported at all, and the cost of production of these machines is consequently not affected in the slightest by the increase in the tariff." The above statement was made last week to a representative of The Guide, not by a farmer but by a manufacturer, E. A. Mott, western general manager of the Cockshutt Plow Company. Mr. Mott further stated that he entirely agreed with the editorial published in The Guide last week, entitled "A Tip for the Manufacturers," in which it was pointed out that the increase of the tariff would necessarily raise the cost of imported goods, and that the Canadian manufacturers had a great opportunity to increase their own output by keeping their prices at the old level. This, Mr. Mott stated, was the policy which his company had decided to adopt. There was no necessity for an increase in the prices of Canadian-made goods at present, and he considered it would not be good policy for Canadian manufacturers generally to take advantage of the increase in the tariff to raise prices now when the people were less able than usual to afford an extra burden.

Duty on Raw Material

Asked what would happen in the future when implements were being sold which were manufactured from raw materials on which the increased duty had been paid, Mr. Mott said that, while he could not speak positively, it was not the intention of his company to increase prices even then. "Suppose," he said, "it does cost the manufacturer two to three dollars more for duty on the raw material that goes into a \$100 implement, he can surely bear that much of the tax himself." Mr. Mott added that he could not, of course, speak for other Canadian manufacturers, but he naturally supposed that competition would have some effect.

It will be observed that Mr. Mott takes a different view of the situation from that of H. W. Hutchinson, general manager of the John Deere Plow Co., which is given on page 7 of this issue. Mr. Mott speaks as a Canadian manufacturer, and Mr. Hutchinson as a distributor and a large importer.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY

"I want you to know why Painless Dentistry is an all important feature, and why I can do your Dentistry Without Pain. I use care in doing your work. My office is equipped with the latest and improved electric appliance to lessen the degree of pain. All work is specialized in every department. I am so sure of giving you perfect work that I am willing at any time to replace any or all parts that are not satisfactory, without cost to you."

I Challenge the World to Excel Me in Crown and Bridge Work

OXYGENATED GAS

as administered, makes our dental work absolutely painless. 20-Year Guarantee with Each Piece of Work

SEE OUR NEW SYSTEM No Plates Required

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES

NEW SYSTEM PORCELAIN BRIDGE WORK

I make a specialty of gold and porcelain bridge work. This is without doubt the most beautiful and lasting work known to dental science. Spaces where one or more teeth have been lost we replace, to look so natural that detection is impossible. Ask to see sample of this beautiful work. I guarantee my work, not alone against breakage, but satisfaction for 20 years. My personal attention, honest methods, written guarantee with all work.

HAVE YOU TRIED ONE OF MY SETS OF CELEBRATED WHALEBONE PLATES?

Whalebone Special Offer

There are many persons in Canada who have not had the opportunity to get one of my celebrated Whalebone Plates, and I have decided to make this \$25.00 set of Whalebone Teeth for \$10.00. They will stick in nearly every mouth. This is what you can expect for \$10.00—the best set of teeth that will stick to your mouth—bite corn off the cob, do not make a noise when you eat, and looks as natural as your own.

I HAVE many imitators in Painless Dental work, but no real competitors—my work speaks for itself. References from Ministers, Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, Government officials, City officials, Police, Mechanics and people in every walk of life.

Dr. Robinson

Dental Specialist

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Cor. Portage and Smith, Winnipeg

Office Hours: 8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Phone: M. 1121

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AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION, to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream.

ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL

The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write for our handsome free catalog. Address: AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BOX 3210 Bainbridge, N. Y.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

SASKATCHEWAN LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATIONS MEETINGS

At a recent meeting of the combined executives of the various livestock associations, held in Regina, it was decided that the annual meetings of the livestock associations would be held in Regina on March 9 and 10 in the following order:—March 9, 9.30 a.m., annual meeting, Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association; March 9, 2 p.m., annual meeting, Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association; March 10, 9.30 a.m., annual meeting, Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association; March 10, 2 p.m., annual meeting, Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association; March 11, 1.30 p.m., annual cattle sale.

An interesting program was decided upon and evening meetings will be held of an entertaining and instructive nature. Several of the best known stockmen and agriculturists in Canada will give short addresses.

Heretofore, owing to the many attractions and duties of the winter fair, the stockmen's meetings have been crowded for time, and many pertinent questions pertaining to the livestock industry have been hurried over or shelved. This year it has been decided that the business end of the meetings shall receive full attention and all members are being invited to bring forward questions of interest for discussion at that time.

At a meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association, it was decided that, owing to lack of accommodation, there should be no sale this year. The cattle breeders, however, decided to hold the regular bull sale in the old Winter Fair building on March 11 at 1.30 p.m. Rules, entry forms, etc., are now being sent out and a heavy entry is expected.

Saskatchewan stockmen should assert themselves in Regina from March 9 to 11, as this is their opportunity to voice their opinions on all matters connected with the livestock industry.

ALBERTA WOMEN ASK FOR FRANCHISE

Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 26.—The legislative chamber was filled with representative women of different societies and women's organizations this afternoon to present to Premier Sifton and his cabinet the case in favor of women's franchise. There were a dozen speakers, concluding with Mrs. Nellie McClung, all making a vigorous appeal that Alberta should be the first Canadian province and Hon. A. L. Sifton the first premier to grant them the boon of votes for women.

The premier, while not committing himself as to his own opinions, said that at the next session it was the intention to make some changes in the Franchise Act. He advised them in the meantime to bring all possible pressure

to bear upon the members of the legislature, for it would devolve upon them when the question came up to make the decision.

Members of the delegation afterward expressed themselves as pleased with the reception, and determined to continue their campaign until they obtain the much-desired privilege.

TO ENCOURAGE CORN GROWING

With a view to further the efforts of the departments of agriculture in the western provinces to arouse a widespread interest in corn growing on the part of western farmers, a number of leading banks have joined in an arrangement under which, in every district where any stock raising prevails, selected seed will be supplied free to a limited number of farmers who will undertake to grow one-acre of corn for green fodder in accordance with instructions furnished with the seed.

The idea is to have the managers of the local branches of the banks who are so progressive as to foster this scheme, distribute seed to, say, half a dozen farmers in their district who will be interested and wide-awake enough to avail themselves of this opportunity. The full instructions given with the seed corn are being prepared by the departments of agriculture in the various provinces, all of which cordially support this scheme. It is believed that these

fields will prove to be splendid, practical demonstrations during the coming season of the possibilities and value of corn as a fodder crop in nearly every stock raising locality in the three western prairie provinces. This scheme is decidedly a step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped that it will achieve the success it deserves.

SEASONABLE REMINDERS

Many farmers in the West are prejudiced against the use of manure. On some farms manure spread on the land will make too heavy a stand of straw and give great difficulty in harvesting the crop. On other farms objection is made to the fact that the use of manure is conducive to the spread of weeds. There are other objections advanced, too, but it must be admitted that manure must eventually be put on the land if its fertility is to be kept up. To overcome these objections, in any place where stock is kept it would be a splendid plan to spread the manure on a part of this year's summer-fallow, plow it in and seed to corn in hills about 36 inches apart. By doing this a heavy crop of fodder will be raised where otherwise the land would be left idle, the succeeding crop of wheat will be just about as heavy in yield, earlier maturing and not too rank in straw so as to make harvesting easy, and the cultivation thru the summer which corn makes possible will overcome all objection to the manure being a distributor of weeds.

Figure on seeding this year a piece of ground to corn. Get some Minnesota No. 13, Northwestern Dent, Compton's Early, Longfellow or Free Press corn from any of the well known seed houses.

Buy about half a bushel of seed now to sow an acre. A bushel of corn weighs 56 pounds.

Spring work will soon be commencing and it is doubly important this year that everything is prepared so that work can go ahead without a hitch when the weather opens up.

Everyone should have the seed grain cleaned and ready now. If this has not yet been done, run it thru the fanning mill several times as soon as possible. Notice carefully in this week's Guide the great importance which Seager Wheeler attaches to the kind of seed to sow.

Now, too, all the odd jobs should be cleared up. Any wood for summer use should be hauled home before the roads get too soft. Machinery should be carefully gone over, odd parts replaced, slack nuts screwed up, braces tightened, wheels and moving parts generally oiled, seeder boxes made tight, seed grain bags cleaned, mended and made ready, and harness repaired, so that everything will be in readiness as soon as the time comes to begin work on the land.

There is likely to be a shortage in the supply of formalin this year, unless farmers place their orders in good time. Everyone should realize now the dollars and cents value which the treatment of all seed for smut has. Too often, however, the farmer puts off getting the formalin until a day or so before he intends sowing the seed. When all do this it makes a big drain on the local store and the dealer, not knowing how much will be wanted, probably will not have enough on hand to supply the demand. At seeding time farmers will not, in fact cannot, wait, and go ahead and seed their grain without treatment, thus courting much loss which might otherwise very cheaply be avoided.

Remember, the next time you are in town, to order enough formalin to treat your seed. One pound will treat from 25 to 50 bushels of grain.

Everyone should have tested their seed before this, but if you have not already done so, take 100 kernels of grain and put them on a plate between two pieces of damp flannel placed in a corner of the kitchen where the temperature will not get too low. By counting all the kernels which sprout you will know the percentage of the seed which will germinate. From this test you will have a reasonably good idea as to how much seed to sow per acre.

—E.J.T.

One Ordinary Page from an Extraordinary Book

The New General Catalog of The G.G.G. Co. Ltd.

is of interest to you, because it represents the definite institution of a new force among the farmers' recognized sources of supply. For many months past, this farmers' own company has been selling co-operatively a number of farm requirements, but this, the first general catalog of the Company, gives concrete example of its readiness and ability to supply almost every important need—including machinery—and marks it as a definite factor in the fight for a Lower Cost on a Better Grade of every line needed on the farm. We call it an "extraordinary" book, because it represents the successful culmination of an extraordinary effort—the realization of what was once thought an impossibility—Co-operative Buying and Selling by Farmers for Farmers.

This Page is from the Machinery Section

and gives an idea of its completeness and the value of the book to anyone who contemplates adding to his equipment. Every line of farm machinery is as carefully covered as the one shown here.

But other sections of this Catalog are equally noteworthy. They cover such essentials as:

BINDER TWINE, WOVEN WIRE FENCING, BARB WIRE, FENCE POSTS, CORRUGATED IRON AND SHEET METAL GOODS, LUMBER (including valuable Plans and Estimates, Absolutely Free), WALLBOARD, CEMENT, PLASTER AND LIME, SASH AND DOORS, COAL, FLOUR, ETC., ETC.

NOTE.—Catalog Prices are subject to increase, depending upon Tariff Changes.

Ship Us that Car of Grain

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG CALGARY FORT WILLIAM NEW WESTMINSTER

Prompt and Efficient Service



How Much Has The Guide Saved You?

\$20.00 In Cash

Will be given Free to our Readers for a Few Minutes' Work

It is the ambition of the publishers of The Guide to make it of practical value to every reader. We want to put into it information that will be worth at least \$25.00 in hard cash to every reader. If we can do this, in addition to entertaining and instructing and helping in a general way, we feel that The Guide will be a great success. To accomplish this end the fullest co-operation of the readers is necessary.

Probably very few readers have regarded The Guide in the light of a money-making proposition. Yet when a machine is purchased, a farm laborer or domestic servant engaged, it is for the purpose of saving money. It is our aim and purpose to make The Guide one of the necessary machines, servants and advisors that will save every reader actual hard cash every year.

We know that hundreds of our readers have already saved money by the aid of The Guide. We have answered hundreds of legal questions free of charge, that must have saved our readers considerable money. How many are willing to tell us as near as they can just what this service saved them? We want to know so that we can give better service. We have answered all kinds of other questions of a very practical nature. Some of these answers cost us several dollars to procure. We want to know if they served their purpose. Not more than five per cent. of our readers ever write to let us know if the information we have thus freely given them has been of real practical help. If they would let us know we would be better able to help other readers who may have difficulties.

We have published the best advice of practical farmers and scientific experts on nearly all branches of practical farming. Certainly a large number of our readers have found in this information an idea that would aid them to destroy noxious weeds, cultivate to get better crops, select better seed, raise better poultry or improve their methods in some way that meant actual cash. Then we have given a number of approved conveniences and labor-saving devices for use on the farm. Some of them have saved money for somebody. Let us know how much, as near as you can tell.

We have had a large number of letters from farm women telling how they have used to great advantage many of the labor-saving devices suggested in The Guide. Others have mentioned how certain recipes helped them, or suggestions on children's clothing. One woman wrote that the recipe for fireproof cement saved her purchasing a new range. A large number of men and women have purchased our house plans, and several stated that the plans were far the best they could get at the price. This was a saving effected by The Guide. We want every woman or man who has saved money in

any of these ways to tell us as near as they can how much in actual cash the saving amounted to.

Our market quotations and reports are generally regarded as the very best and most reliable. One man writes that he has saved \$1,000 by the use of information given on our market page. We have had hundreds of letters of appreciation of the value of our market page. Now we want our readers to translate that help into dollars and cents. It can be done without great trouble.

Thousands of farmers have been led into co-operative buying by reading information and reports in The Guide. How many such men and women will let us know how much they

us a letter setting forth the information as clearly as you can.

Hundreds of farmers have written us that they advertised their seed grain, poultry, livestock, etc., in The Guide and thru the advertisement sold all they had at a good price. But none of them has ever reduced the results to cash figures. To get at the figures it is only necessary to figure how much the grain would have brought at the elevator as compared with the prices received by advertising in The Guide. Deduct the cost of the advertisement, and the balance shows how much The Guide saved for you. The same applies to other things that farmers have sold thru The Guide advertisements. Let us know what this service was worth in dollars and cents.

One farmer writes us that he wanted to buy a fanning mill and was quoted a price locally which seemed high. He got in touch with a Guide advertiser and bought a mill equally as good at a far lower price. Thus he saved a

nice little sum of money. How many have saved money in the same way? We know there must be hundreds who have saved money by buying from Guide advertisers. Then there are many farmers who have sold their products to good advantage to buyers who advertise in The Guide. How many can tell us what they have saved in this way? One man's method will help others to save money in the same way.

If our readers will think over this matter they will find that they have actually used The Guide to assist them in making money. There may be other ways that we have not mentioned. If so, letters on such other methods will be quite as acceptable for the competition. We are giving these cash prizes because we want to know how The Guide has been of the best service to its readers.

We also want to know just what information is wanted to help our readers save money. Every man or woman on the farm could make or save more money if they knew how to do some special thing to accomplish a certain result. Let us know and we will get the information for you, if at all possible. Let The Guide be your assistant in making farming more profitable. No one person has all the knowledge going. The Guide staff does not pretend to be able to give all this information themselves, but they are in touch with experts in every line, and have books on every practical subject. If you are not getting your money's worth out of The Guide you can do so by telling us what information you want. Tell us now and give us time to get the information. The Guide can only be of the most service to its readers when the readers let us know what they need. Let us know your needs now.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

A few weeks ago we published the first announcement of this competition. Already we have received a number of letters from readers, showing in detail how the information in The Guide has helped them save money. We have decided to hold the competition open till April 1, so that more letters will be received

have saved in this way? Women have told us that they saved money by following Guide hints on "economical buying." How much? That's what we want to know.

We have sold thousands of books in the past two or three years to our readers. How many have found help in any of these books that saved them more than the cost of the book? Every such person is financially better off by just that much. We want to know how many have been able to use the information in these books to save money. Think it over and write

Every reader of The Guide is invited to write a short letter, not exceeding 300 words at most, on the subject "How much The Guide has saved me." There will be six prizes:

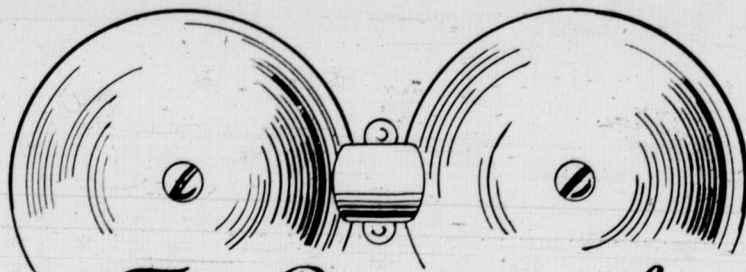
- For the best letter \$7.00
- For the second best letter 5.00
- For the next four best, each 2.00

The letters containing the most definite information will win the prizes, not necessarily those that show the greatest saving. Do not write about the pleasure or entertainment The Guide has brought you; that is for another time. Make this letter a straight dollars and cents answer.

This competition is open to every reader of The Guide, men, women and young folks. Sit down and think it over, and see if The Guide has actually saved you any money. Then write your letter and tell us how much. Don't put anything else in the same letter. Be sure your letter is mailed before April 1.

Address your letter to—
Competition Editor,
Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

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—E.J.T.



The Biggest thing on the farm

Think, man, what you miss when your farm lacks the telephone!

You miss up-to-the-minute market reports that your competitors in the next township get every day. That costs you money—real money time and again, when shrewd men who **know** the market take advantage of your isolation.

You miss the **economy** of being able to telephone for supplies. Instead you must take a horse and man from work to go on errands. Think how often that has cost you half a day for man and beast. The telephone would save you that loss.

You miss the **safety** of being able to telephone for help in case of fire—for the doctor in case of illness. Somewhere every day the telephone saves property and life—farmers who have it call the telephone "the shining little friend of humanity."

You miss the sociability that only the telephone can bring into a community—the sociability that keeps your wife from heart-breaking loneliness and your children from the "city-fever."

You miss all this, that nearly 125,000 families on farms in Canada have found they cannot do without.

CAN YOU AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THE TELEPHONE?

Not when you consider that you can make it earn its low annual cost nearly every month in money saved and satisfaction gained—not when you realize the pleasure and convenience it will bring you—the anxiety and loneliness it will remove from your wife.

Why, listen friend, folks who have the telephone say

"IT'S THE BIGGEST LITTLE THING ON THE FARM"

If you want to see your community forge ahead and your own farm make more money, just start the movement for telephones right now. It only needs a little leadership to make the whole community realize the value of the telephone. We'll send you a book that will make you an authority on the subject. We'll send it free, and asking for it won't obligate you in any way. So write today.

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Halifax	Regina	Vancouver
Toronto	Calgary	Victoria

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containing full information, on "How to Organize a Telephone Company," etc., etc.

Name

Address

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