

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

MANITOBA FARMERS PATRIOTIC

THE MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, THE ARTICULATE VOICE OF THE FARMERS OF THE PROVINCE, DISPLAYED PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM AT THE BRANDON CONVENTION LAST WEEK WHEN IT URGED THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT TO HELP BOTH BRITAIN AND CANADA BY ESTABLISHING FREE TRADE BETWEEN THOSE COUNTRIES AND EXPRESSED THE DESIRE THAT THE DEFICIENCY IN REVENUE CAUSED BY SUCH ACTION, TOGETHER WITH THE ADDITIONAL REVENUES REQUIRED FOR WAR PURPOSES, BE RAISED BY A DIRECT TAX ON LAND VALUES.

JANUARY 20, 1915

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 34,000 WEEKLY

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager. JOHN AIRD, Asst. General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$13,500,000

FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

S. H. HENDERSON, President ED. DEWART, Vice-President C. D. KERR, Treasurer

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Head Office :: Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

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Assets over liabilities, over \$652,000.00
Number of farmers insured Dec. 31, 1913 25,495

A Fire Company insuring all classes of Farm Property at the Lowest Possible Cost to the Assured. FARMERS! Here are Six Reasons why it will pay you to insure your Property in

THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

- FIRST—Because it is owned and operated by the Farmers of the three Prairie Provinces for their mutual benefit and not to enrich stockholders of a company formed to accumulate wealth at the expense of the insurer.
- SECOND—The cost of insurance is not only very low, but you are not required to pay your premiums in advance unless you prefer doing so, and no interest is charged where premium notes are taken. The agent's fee is all that is required to be paid in cash.
- THIRD—The Company is thoroughly reliable, and its policies are better adapted to Farm Insurance than any others issued. The use of steam threshers permitted free of charge.
- FOURTH—The cost of adjustment of loss claims are paid by the Company and not by the insured.
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- SIXTH—That this is the Largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada and must therefore be giving the best satisfaction.

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We will guarantee to pay the following prices, live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

HENS, 9c to 12c; DUCKS (Old and Young) 11c to 13c; YOUNG ROOSTERS, Best Market Price; OLD ROOSTERS, 8c; TURKEYS, Best Market Price; GEESE, 10c to 11c; CHICKENS, Best Market Price.

Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt Cash on receipt of shipments.

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The Hide Market is particularly strong just now and we are offering the highest prices ever paid in Western Canada for Frozen Hides. If you have any, ship today. Do not delay. See our January price list for quotations. It is mailed FREE ON REQUEST. Money sent same day that goods are received.

Your Bill of Lading is as Good as Gold

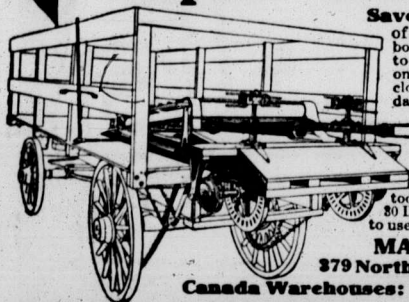
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Straw spread evenly over the ground either before or after seeding or right now on the snow is the surest in fact the only satisfactory method of preventing soil blowing. If you live in the blow section or on a sandy farm you can't afford to go another year without a straw spreader.

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"Simplex" Straw Spreader



Saves its cost in 3 days use. Saves three-fourths of the work of spreading straw and handles old stack bottoms or manure as well as new straw. Can be attached to any rack or hay frame in a short time. Easy to put on or take off. Easy to operate. Strongly built, can't clog, won't break. Works equally well on windy or calm days. Light draft.

Special FREE TRIAL Offer!

Simplex Straw Spreaders are sold throughout the United States and Canada by scores of leading implement dealers. If we have no dealer in your section write today for our 32 page 2-color Straw Spreader Book and our 30 Day Free Trial Offer. We will send you a new 1915 Spreader to use on your own farm 30 days Free. Write us today.

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379 North 1st Street, Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN Editor

JOHN W. WARD Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter. The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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

We believe, thru careful inquiry, 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 question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

General Advertising Rates

DISPLAY

16 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

	Each Insertion
Eighth Page	\$14.40
Quarter Page	\$28.80
Half Page	\$57.60
Full Page	\$115.20
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Seven words average line; fourteen lines to one inch; 720 lines to the full page. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." All bills are due and payable monthly. When an advertiser is unknown to us, proper references must accompany the order.

Classified Rate

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

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Farms for Sale

1915 The Year of Opportunity

High Prices Following European War

Apply to—

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

WINNIPEG :: MAN.

130 WISCONSIN INCUBATOR \$13.90 AND BROODER \$13.90



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

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

Write Today Don't Delay WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 214 RACINE, WIS.

What Farmers Ask

Fall or Spring Plowing?

Q.—I would like to know your opinion on plowing this fall. Our land is very dry. Do you consider it harms the land to plow it when it is so dry? If we put the land in good shape this fall, plow it and use the sub-soiler and drag it in good shape and get moisture this winter or before the crop is sown in the spring, do you consider the land is in better shape than it would be to plow it in the spring?

Nokomis, Sask. —G.S.

A.—From experience in Manitoba and from results of experiments in regard to stubble treatment at the Indian Head station, it is believed that better results are obtained where the stubble is fall plowed and packed with a sub-surface packer immediately after the plow and then harrowed. This seems to open up the soil sufficiently to allow it to receive all the moisture that may fall in the form of fall and spring rains and also the thawing of the snow in spring. The subsoil packer firms this down so that the air is not allowed to circulate too freely and pick up the moisture from the subsoil. The harrowing of the surface forms a mulch and prevents evaporation. Then, of course, there is always the advantage that the land is practically ready for sowing in the spring, and in this manner the crop can be put in much earlier.

Information Concerning Grain Crops

Q.—Will you kindly send to the writer any pamphlets which you might have that would give information as to the raising of wheat and oats; also as to summer fallowing and the relative merits of spring and fall plowing.

Saskatoon, Sask. —W.R.

A.—Write for the following bulletins to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, "Preparing the Land for Grain Crops," "Results of our Field Husbandry and Cereal Tests," and the last printed report. In the latter bulletin if you will look up the report of the Indian Head station on cereals and field husbandry you will find what has been learned in regard to these crops and the different methods of cultivation at Indian Head.

In brief, Mr. Harrison, the superintendent, states that in this district it has been found that the Marquis wheat gives best results. It is from a week to ten days earlier than Red Fife and yields higher both on summerfallow and stubble land. This is sown a bushel and a half per acre, the seed being first treated with formalin by sprinkling with a solution of one pound of formalin to 35 gallons of water. The seed should be sown as soon as possible in the spring.

The Banner Oats are proving to be one of the best that have been tried. They will give best results on summer-fallow, but will give a paying crop on stubble land if it is spring plowed. They should be sown about two bushels per acre, and it is advisable to treat them with formalin the same as wheat. The seeding should be done not too early in the spring, as they are rather susceptible to frost.

It has been found that if successful crops are to be grown in this district it is necessary to summer-fallow every third year, thus storing up three years' moisture for two years' crop. Considering the labor necessary, the amount of moisture stored and the weeds controlled, the following method of summer-fallowing is proving to be most satisfactory: Disc the land in the fall as early as possible after harvest. Next season plow the land early in June at least 6 inches deep, pack and harrow at once and cultivate then as necessary to keep down the weeds and form a mulch.

In stubble treatment, fall plowing, if it is done at the right time and well cultivated afterwards, will possibly give as good a yield as other preparations. The plowing should be done as early in the fall as possible and followed immediately after with a packer and harrow. Where this cannot be done the land should be spring plowed or the

stubble burned off, disced and seeded. Land treated in this way can be sown to wheat. If oats are to be sown, better results will be obtained on spring plowing.

Winter Wheat and Rye

Wish you would advise us what success or failure has been had in Saskatchewan raising winter wheat and rye. If a success, would be glad to have full particulars of how and when to do it for best results.

Iowa, U.S.A. INQUIRER.

Winter wheat has never proved sufficiently hardy for any district in Saskatchewan. On the station farm we always sow a small plot, but this invariably kills out badly during the winter and early spring, and it is well sheltered by windbreaks and hedges, so that on the average farm it would prove even more disappointing.

Winter rye, on the other hand, is proving well adapted to our conditions. It has been grown at this station for a number of years and has given good average yields each season. Last year the yield was about 37 bushels and 40 pounds per acre. Best results are obtained by sowing the seed on land which has been summerfallowed until about the first week in September when the rye should be sown. The seed should be sown with an ordinary grain drill, putting on about from a bushel to a bushel and a half per acre. It will not require any further attention then until it is ripe, which will usually be some time between July 20 and August 1, when it can be handled similar to any other grain crop. Due to the fact that it is harvested so early it can be used to good advantage in combatting wild oats. If the field is well worked as summerfallow until the first week in September the oats will be kept in control for that season and oats coming up after that in the fall will be killed off by the frost. The next season oats that start will be cut with the rye before they are perfectly matured, and in this way we really get two years in which we are combatting this pest. It should never be sown on a field that is badly infested with stink weed or any of the winter annuals, as it encourages their growth.

Pepper Grass

This weed received is commonly known as pepper grass. It is an annual or winter annual. Where it acts as a winter annual it will do considerable damage to the crop by crowding out the plants. Good fall or early spring cultivation will kill these plants and little trouble will then be experienced with them. This cultivation should be given them with a disc, plow, or duck-foot cultivator. The pepper grass is becoming quite prevalent in the West, especially in districts where timothy seed is sown. The seed of this weed is very similar in size and color to the hulled timothy seed, and consequently is often found as an impurity in this seed.

To Eradicate Poverty Weed

Q.—Would you kindly inform me of the best method to get rid of "Poverty weed"? The prairie contained same before it was broken and since then the weed seems to thrive better the more cultivation it gets. Summer-fallowing plowed deep in May is growing up with it anywhere it was before it was turned down, in spite of good cultivation.

Wiseton, Sask. —S.A.

A.—The only method of successfully combatting this weed is by a thorough system of summer-fallowing. Follow closely the following outline: Plow the land six inches deep in May or the early part of June, and cultivate with a duck-foot cultivator from time to time to keep the land perfectly black. If this system is followed, all the weeds will be killed out.

The ideal infantry for Flanders just now—for mobility, endurance and immunity—would be one recruited from clammers and sewer-diggers.

Fairweathers

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S FUR and FUR-LINED COATS

OF EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY!

Sent on Approval

LADIES' ASTRAKAN COATS

Shawl and notch, storm collars; extra roomy, lined with guaranteed satin; 36 to 42 inches long; small sizes only. \$65 value for

\$16.50

LADIES' MUSKRAT COAT

Natural Canadian muskrat coat from selected spring skins; 42 to 52 inches long, and has high storm collar. Sizes up to 36 only. Regular \$125 for

\$49.50

LADIES' LINED COATS

Imported broadcloth shells, lined with Hamster fur and trimmed with Russian otter and Western sable, or satin interlined with chamois with Persian lamb collars. \$55 values for

\$22.75

MEN'S RACCOON COATS

50 to 54 inches long, shawl and notch collars; lined with quilted farmer's satin. \$75 values for

\$37.50

LADIES' MINK MARMOT COATS

Made from finest Russian full fur-red skins, large storm collar and cuffs; 52 inches long; an ideal garment for driving. Small sizes only. Regular \$125 values for

\$57.50

CHAMOIS LINED COATS

Men's extra fine coats with tailor-made shells of finest English melton, finest quality Persian lamb collars. Best grade satin and chamois lining. Regular values up to \$100 for

\$47.50

MEN'S MUSKRAT LINED COATS

Shells are of beaver and broadcloth, the linings are dark, full fur-red muskrat skins, and trimmed with fine otter collars in shawl and notch styles. \$125 values for

\$62.50

CONEY SEAL COAT

Made in three-quarter length with loose fitting backs and large, roomy sleeves. Very modern and attractive garments. Regular \$125 values for

\$75.00

You have the same opportunity as those who come into our store to buy these highest grade furs. Examine them when they arrive, if you like them pay your express agent; if not, return them at our expense. But order today—such values will not last long.

Fairweathers Limited

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TORONTO

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MONTREAL

People's Banks

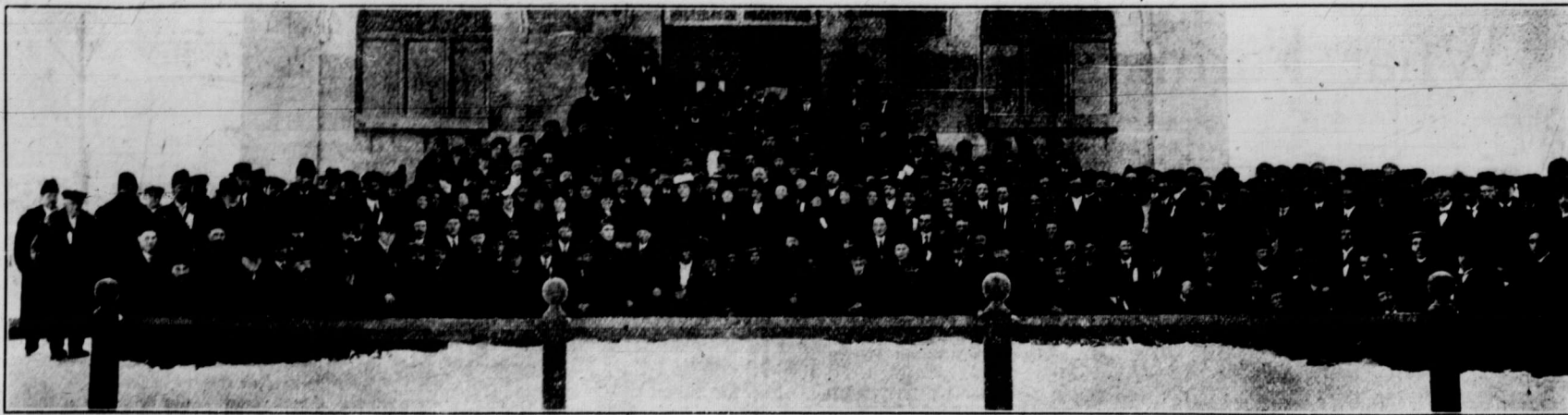
A RECORD OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SUCCESS



By HENRY W. WOLFF

Mr. Wolff is acknowledged to be the leading authority on co-operation in Europe. He has written a number of volumes on the subject and has assisted in many ways in placing co-operative credit upon a sound basis. He has personally investigated the co-operative credit systems of the various European countries and describes them fully in his book. The famous Schulze-Delitzsch banks and the Raiffeisen co-operative banks of Germany, which have been so much discussed in Canada, are fully explained as well as the co-operative credit systems of Austria, Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, France and India. By a study of this book it will be seen how the farmers of these countries were saved from the money lenders and high rates of interest and are now able to borrow money on long terms at from 3½% to 4½%. Anyone interested in improving credit conditions in Western Canada should study this book. Printed in large, clear type and bound in red cloth covers. Postpaid \$2.00.

Book Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg



SOME OF THE DELEGATES AT BRANDON CONVENTION

DR. BLAND AT BRANDON

Rev. Dr. Bland, of Wesley College, Winnipeg, appeared before the Brandon convention on Thursday evening, and aroused a large audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm by a magnificent address on the aims of the Grain Growers' Association. The association, he said, was one which for its principles, its possibilities of growth and influence, and for the righteousness and patriotism of its aims was second to no body in Canada except the Christian church in its power for good. He did not feel like giving them advice, for they probably got too much of that already (laughter) and his purpose was merely to give them a cheer, to say, "You are right, go ahead, more power to your elbow."

Speaking first of the national aims of the Grain Growers, Dr. Bland said he was delighted to hear of the resolution in favor of the taxation of land values which had been passed that afternoon. When that resolution was carried into practice, Canada would substitute the best method in the world of raising revenues for the worst method in the world. By substituting the taxation of land values for the protective tariff they would kill two birds with one stone, and very noxious and pestiferous birds, too. They would get rid of the tariff, which fell with all its weight up-

on the unskilled laborer and the farmer whose product was sold out of the country, neither of whom could by any possibility pass on the burden which other classes handed down to them. They would also get rid of land speculation

recognized at Ottawa. The recommendations of the farmers and workingmen would get very little consideration from either party at Ottawa when they clashed with any powerful interest until they sent to parliament a few men who

selves whom they could trust and elect them to parliament.

Dr. Bland also spoke of co-operation, which he said was part of the divine plan of human brotherhood. Warning members of co-operative societies against jealousy and stinginess, he said it was necessary in conducting large businesses to have able men, and when they got able men they ought not to grudge them fair and adequate remuneration. Other business enterprises were always looking for good men, and it was always pleasanter to be served by able men than to be skinned by them.

Touching on some rural life problems, Dr. Bland commended the movement for better schools, and spoke very forcibly in favor of union or undenominational churches in all towns or communities which were not too large to allow all the people to worship in the one church. The basis of all improvements in country life must be better economic conditions. Let them secure economic conditions which would give the farmer the full value of his produce and he would then be able to have the culture, the comforts and the delightful things of life.

After Dr. Bland's address the delegates were the guests of the City of Brandon at a most enjoyable concert, given by Brandon College.

OFFICERS FOR 1915 OF THE MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

- Honorary President..... J. W. Scallion, Virden
- President..... R. C. Henders, Culross
- Vice-President..... J. S. Wood, Oakville
- Secretary..... R. McKenzie, Winnipeg

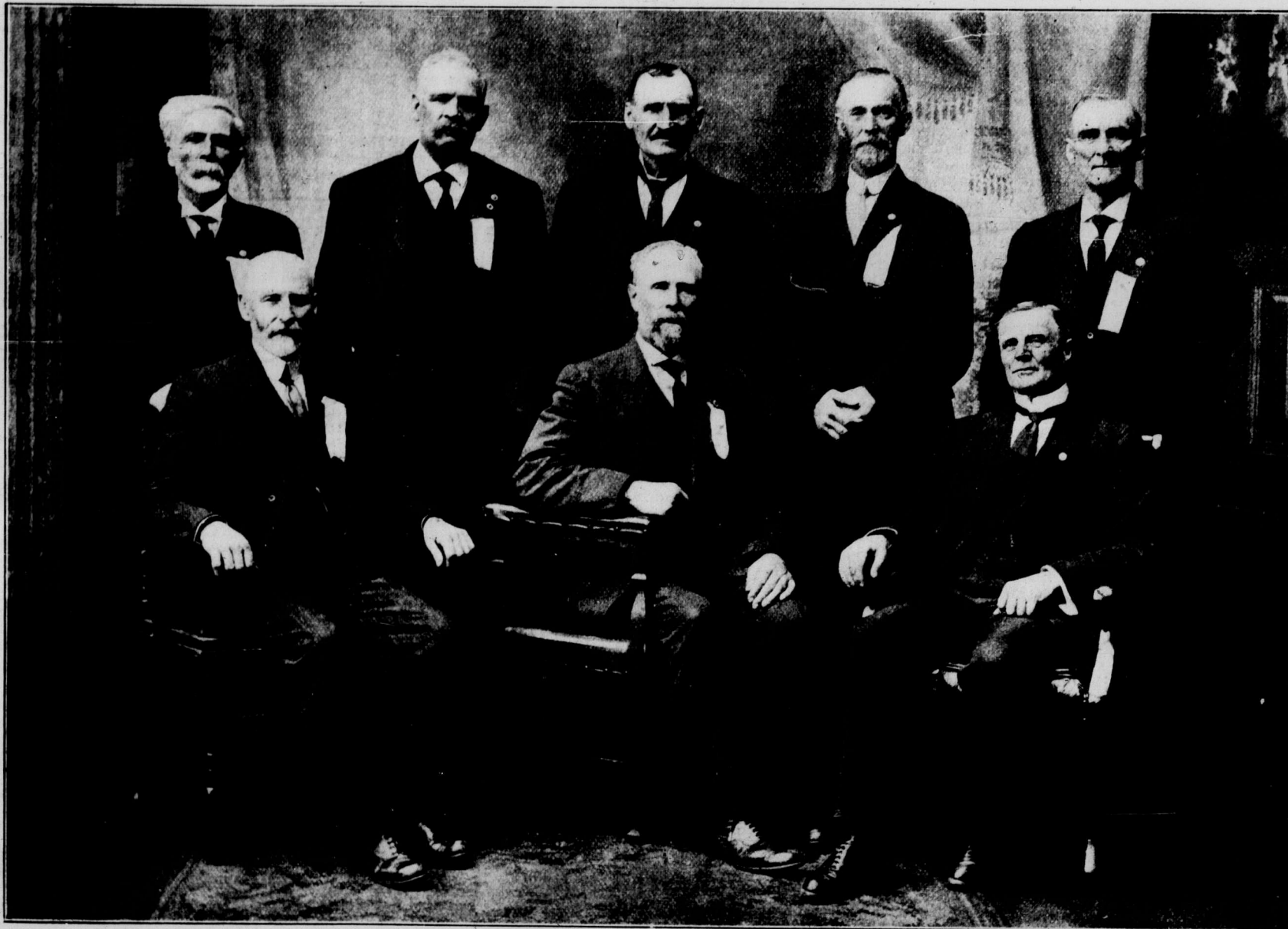
Board of Directors

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

which, in his opinion, was the most demoralizing thing they had had in the West during the past ten years.

But while he challenged any man to prove that the taxation of land values was not just, righteous, wise and expedient, he did not believe their resolution had a ghost of a chance of being

were independent, honest and brave and intelligent enough to make a racket. Before that resolution would become anything but a pious wish, one thing they had to do was to lay aside what was so dear to men—and as valueless as it was dear—their political partizan prejudice, and find men among them-



OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS M.G.G.A. FOR 1915

Seated, from left to right—J. S. Wood, Peter Wright, R. C. Henders. Standing, from left to right—P. D. McArthur, J. L. Brown, W. H. English, Frank Simpson, R. J. Avison

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 20th, 1915

THE BRANDON CONVENTION

A new record of achievement in the history of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was made when the Brandon convention brought out over seven hundred farmers to deliberate upon the problems which concern the rural population of this country. The majority of the older workers in the organization were there to take their part, but some familiar faces were missing. The increasing number of new and younger faces promises well for the future growth and development of the Association, and indicates that good material is on hand to take the place of the older ones who will, in the course of time, take a smaller share in the active work. It is not an idle remark, and it is not flattery, to state that year by year the character of the discussions at the Brandon convention is improving. There is today very little shooting aside from the mark at these great meetings. In the early days of the conventions the delegates knew that they were suffering from injustices but frequently were not able to point to the proper method by which to bring about the desired improvements. During the past five years, however, the farmers in the organization, with the aid of their fellow farmers in the two provinces to the west, have investigated and studied until they know what is the cause of the evils from which the country suffers. They have also developed their own business organizations and trained their own men in the transaction of business on the largest scale. The result of all this study, investigation and business experience, is that when the farmers get together in these days to take up the matters of vital moment to their calling and their class they know whereof they speak. The effect is that they are compelling recognition in every quarter and are forcing other organized interests which enjoy special privileges to realize that justice cannot be much longer delayed.

In the early days the grain business was the big subject of discussion. When the farmers protested that they were being plundered by the elevator combine the grain dealers declared that the grain business was very intricate and was beyond the comprehension of the farmers. But now the farmers themselves have successfully mastered every detail of the grain trade and have proved that they are able to carry it on just as well as those who at one time claimed extraordinary ability. In the past two years the organized farmers have gone into the business of co-operative distribution of the commodities used upon the farm. In this line they are learning also all the details of that business and are developing a great trading organization which will grow just as fast as the farmers give it their loyal support. The banking, mortgage and manufacturing business still remains upon a pedestal and when the farmers point out the shortcomings of these institutions they are told the same old story of the expert knowledge required for the conduct of such businesses. But these great mysteries are nearer to solution than ever before, and will certainly be solved as the farmers' organization grows in strength and becomes more determined in its efforts to force other lines of business to stand upon their own feet. It

will be only a comparatively short time until the organized bankers and the organized manufacturers will see the absolute necessity of coming out into the open and meeting the farmers in a fair field where no special favors are asked nor given.

It was particularly gratifying to see the large number of ladies present at the Brandon convention, and it was quite in keeping with the new spirit of the times that these ladies absolutely refused to enter the organization upon any other than a basis of perfect equality. And why should they not? They work just as hard as the man, and generally harder, in building up the farm home and laying up a store against old age and the support of the growing family; they are equally intelligent, and therefore should be equal with the men in their own organization and before the law. Our politicians of both parties still regard our women as quite fit to cook the meals and scrub the floors but yet unfit to have a choice in making the laws by which they are governed. The "dead hand" still has a tremendous grip upon most of our institutions, but the development of such organizations and the active part being taken by our women in public affairs will soon bring about great reforms. Many of our outworn institutions must go to the scrapheap, where they have long been overdue, and some of our politicians, who refuse to see the light until it gets near enough to burn them, will regret the part they are now playing.

If the enthusiasm of the great provincial conventions could be carried home to the local branches thruout the province there would be a great growth in membership, and in results. In order to be of influence the central board of directors must have the support of a large organization in the country. The work which the central board of directors can do for the benefit of the farmers thruout the year is handicapped by the lack of financial means. The time has come when none of the provincial associations can perform the work they desire to do by an annual fee of \$1.00 per year, only one-half of which goes to the central treasury. The association is worth \$5.00 of any farmer's money every year, and until this fact is recognized the results secured from the work of the organization will not measure up to their possibilities.

BELGIUM NEEDS WHEAT

We have just received from the Belgian Relief Commission, at Rotterdam, a letter setting forth the needs of the suffering people of the little kingdom that has suffered so heavily by the war. The following extracts from the letter will explain the situation fully:

Rotterdam, Holland, Dec. 28, 1914.
"The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Canada.

"Dear Sirs:—We beg to express to you our gratitude for your efforts to contribute to the relief of the unfortunate Belgian people. If you were here in our office you would daily hear the pressing appeals coming in from the small Belgian villages, whose inhabitants are supplicating us to help them from starvation. Entire villages have been destroyed and the inhabitants, who have been deprived of everything, are not able to find shelter against the cold weather. Most of the factories have been obliged to close, as there are no raw materials. Belgian industry, which was specially working for export, is now completely paralyzed and thousands of workmen are

peniless. They are not asking for money but all they want is bread. It is Belgium which is suffering most from this terrible war, because the country has been invaded and devastated. The stocks of foodstuffs have been taken away, and without the help of America (and Canada) it seems that it would be impossible for the country to pass thru this terrible crisis. Canada has already done a great deal, but we are sure she will do still more. Your valuable help will certainly aid us to attain the goal which we have in view. Our task is gigantic, we know very well, but we have taken the heavy responsibility on our shoulders because we know that we can count upon the generous feelings of all American countries, to which a people in distress have never appealed in vain. To be able to give every man 'a loaf of bread daily' we are in want of 60,000 tons of corn (2,000,000 bushels of wheat) a month. Do your best and try to get everyone of your readers to send us a bushel of wheat, and in acting thus they will help a Belgian family to live for several days. Your example will no doubt be followed by other newspapers, and altogether they will succeed to feed a whole province. You will be entitled to the gratitude of 7,000,000 Belgians.

(Sgd.) "The Commission for the Relief of Belgium."

This commission which is working from Rotterdam, Holland, is composed of representatives of the neutral nations, Spain, Italy and United States. The German authorities permit the entry of food and clothing from all countries in aid of the Belgian sufferers, and the people of the United States and Canada have responded nobly to the call. The readers of The Guide have already sent in to us nearly \$3,000 in cash, and we have forwarded \$2,700 to the Belgian Consul in Winnipeg, A. J. H. Dubuc. This money is being used for the purchase of wheat and already several steamer loads have been sent from Canada to the Belgian sufferers. Any reader who has clothing, wheat or other food to spare, should ship it at once to "A. J. H. Dubuc, Belgian Consul, Winnipeg." All the railways in Western Canada will forward such shipments free of charge and the shipping bill should be sent to Mr. Dubuc promptly. Cash contributions should be mailed to The Guide and will be acknowledged in the pages of The Guide each week, and then forwarded to the proper authorities to give aid to the Belgian people. We in Canada have never faced such a catastrophe as has overcome Belgium, and it is our privilege as well as our duty to aid these brave people who, thru no fault of their own, are now facing actual starvation in midwinter.

GET THE BEST MEN

Rev. Dr. Bland sounded a very timely warning to the farmers in the development of their co-operative work, when at the Brandon convention he urged them to get the best men from among their number to conduct their institutions, and to pay them well. He pointed out that if a stingy and selfish policy was followed in regard to the selection of the men at the head of the farmers' business it would react against the success of such business, and that the good men would be taken away by corporations who were wiser in their day and generation than were the farmers. There is much wisdom in the advice given by Dr. Bland and it should be taken home by the farmers when they are entering into business on their own account. There is an abundance of brains among the farming community and it can be put to the very best use in the development of the work of the farmers' organization.

The majority of the men at the head of the big corporations of Canada today came from the farms and it is with the organizations of which these men are the heads that the farmers are today struggling. Let the farmers put the brainiest of their own members at the heads of their own institutions and pay them well and the sooner will come the time when they will be able to demand and secure a square deal from all other interests.

WAR AND PEACE REVENUES

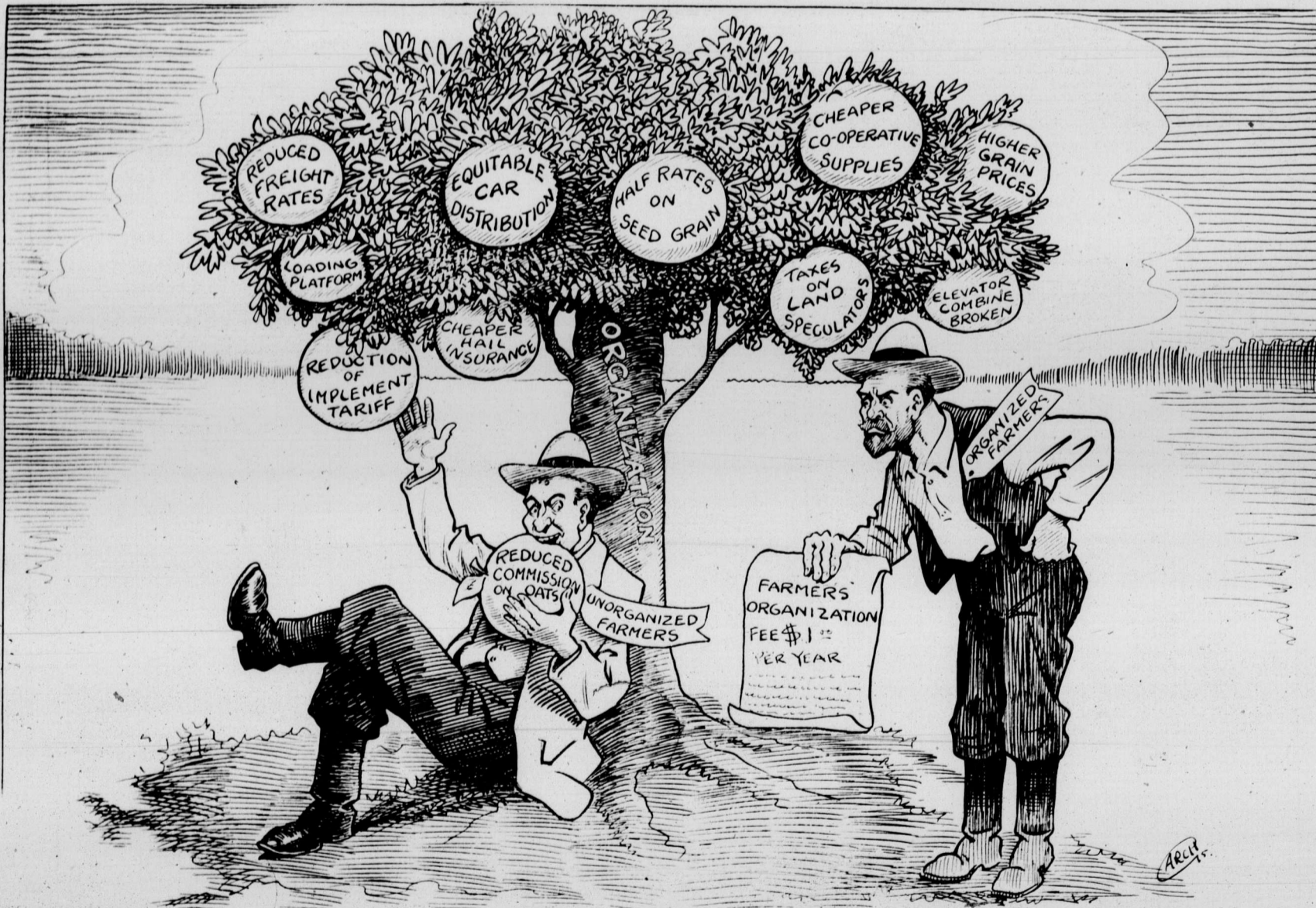
The action of the Manitoba convention in declaring for direct taxation upon land values as the most economical and equitable means of raising the revenues of the nation was in accord with the development of progressive thought among the farmers of the West. The annual conventions of Saskatchewan and Alberta have also declared in favor of the same system of raising revenues. By some there has been expressed great surprise that farmers who own wide areas of land should be in favor of having their land taxed for national revenues. But the farmers know what they are doing. They have studied the present system of indirect taxation and they are fully aware that they are now paying by the present system, at least three times as much as is necessary for meeting the legitimate expenses of government, and that the balance is being taken into private pockets. The farmers also know that the land which they are using for the production of the nation's food is the cheapest land in the country and that the land in the cities is worth many times more. For instance, an acre of

land in the heart of the city of Winnipeg is worth today \$2,000,000, or as much as 100,000 acres of farm land at \$20. per acre. Those who are opposed to direct taxation (because it will take away from them the special privileges which they now possess) say that the farmers will not be in favor of direct taxation. But they know they are fighting a losing fight. Politicians are opposed to direct taxation because they know that when the people actually know how much they are paying in taxes they will demand a more economical use of public revenues. Year by year as the educational work in favor of direct taxation is continued public opinion will grow in support of it until governments will be compelled to give heed to it. The farmers are tired of carrying on their shoulders the burden of the protective tariff and it must be removed.

MANITOBA BREEDERS' MEETINGS

At the annual meetings of the Manitoba Livestock Breeders' Associations, held during the past week at Brandon, the outstanding feature was the splendid representation of breeders present. Every one of the separate breeders' association meetings was well attended and a lot of new blood was in evidence. Once before, some years ago, the Grain Growers and Livestock Breeders met at the same time in Brandon, but on that occasion separately. Since that time matters have changed. There has been a gradual realization among the farmers that in order to obtain the recognition which their profession rightly deserves they must stand together. The leaven

of co-operation is surely, if slowly, permeating the whole farming community. Hence the significant fact which underlay all the deliberations of the breeders was that by means of united action improvements which had been advocated periodically for so long would be bound to receive recognition in administrative quarters. For instance, the necessity of providing cold-storage facilities in order to build up and encourage the co-operative marketing of first class livestock was once more discussed, but this year a joint committee, composed of representative livestock breeders and grain growers, was appointed to take the matter in hand and the general feeling thruout the discussion was that this time progress would be made in this matter. The present unsatisfactory condition of the livestock market, together with the high price of feed was discussed, but the breeders were unanimously of the opinion that the outlook for pure-bred livestock was more promising than ever before. Breeding stocks in European countries were being heavily depleted, thousands of dollars' worth of horses for army purposes had been sold from the prairie provinces since the commencement of the war, the returns from the southern markets showed a large falling off from last year's figures in the number of cattle and hogs marketed so that the economic factors of supply and demand must, in the near future, adjust matters so that the market situation will be greatly improved. Speaking generally the meetings showed that the farmers of Manitoba were deeply interested in pure-bred livestock and that prospects for the future of the industry were uniformly bright.



THE ORGANIZED FARMERS' PLUM TREE

The Organized Farmer: "You seem to enjoy the fruit, my friend!"
 The Unorganized Farmer: "Yes, I don't believe I ever tasted anything better."
 The Organized Farmer: "Don't you know that it takes time and money to produce such fruit? If you and the rest of the farmers would join our organization and help us, we could have that tree loaded every year."
 The Unorganized Farmer: "I never looked at it that way before."

Henders' Presidential Address

Below is the Address delivered by President Henders at the opening of the Annual Convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, held in Brandon on January 13, 14 and 15

Ladies and Gentlemen:—We have assembled here for our twelfth annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. The past year is one that is unique in the history of our organization, unique in the history of Canada. While it has brought its full share of work and responsibility, thus affording ample opportunity for effective service, it has also brought new elements into our lives that have called for sober thought and reflection.

A year ago we made a forecast of work to be taken up, the result of which would make for a broader vision of life,—the fuller inculcation of the principles of true democracy. At that time we were in the happy realization of almost world's peace, and there were very few pessimists so hopelessly enthralled in their vision of gloom as to foretell the awful catastrophe which has so sadly shaken the very foundations of our civilization. What a change has taken place. "War has come." The demons of war have been let loose and for five awful months have been using their weapons of destruction and death with all their hellish power to wipe man off the face of the earth. The serried hosts of the world's picked men have gone forth to battle, to be mown down like grass, by bullets, by bayonets, by the explosion of monster shells, or by the subtle power of the submarine, engulfing its thousands of victims in a watery grave, while in almost every part of the world, heart-broken women and fatherless children have been made to cry out in helpless agony. The whole land is strewn with the wrecks of wasted fields, shattered buildings, burned towns, mutilated men, women and children, while the ever-present dead tell us all too plainly that war is here, and such a war,—so horrible in its tale of woe that we draw the curtain and refuse to look longer on that feature of the awful pitiable sight. And as we look into the future we wonder how long this terrible conflict will continue; and how the end will come. At one time we had some expectations of a speedy termination. That view, however, has been very largely dissipated. Now men realize that in so titanic a struggle, the end cannot be speedily looked for; indeed, can only come after a prolonged and exhaustive conflict. Of course, we can conceive of something unforeseen occurring, and occurring very swiftly, but so far as now appears, the war promises to be both desperate and prolonged,—and is not this the inevitable price of freedom,—has it not always been so?

Reversion to Barbarism

Just what German domination would mean is becoming alarmingly plain, even to her friends, and it is clear that it would be absolutely intolerable to a free people, while her accepted methods of warfare in some very essential particulars are a reversion to barbarous methods long since discarded by civilization. And so the war must go on. It is not only a struggle for the maintenance of our freedom, but it is our most emphatic protest against the most diabolical system of organized militancy the world has ever seen. We hold very firmly to the fact that the issues of the struggle have all to do with regard to the spirit with which we have entered into it. On the one hand, we find a proud domineering spirit of autocracy, filled with selfish ambitions, blasphemously usurping what he claims to be a God-given power; promulgating under the guise of culture, that relic of barbarism that "Might is Right," trampling on the weak and less powerful than himself, ambitiously looking forward to the time when he shall enthrone himself as the proud potentate of the world. On the other hand, we have a type of civilization advanced, progressive yet broad enough not only to accord the privileges to, but to maintain the right of each nation and country to work out its own destiny in its own way. To this type of civilization this war is the world's great struggle for freedom. It is not a war between Teuton and Slav, nor Germany against England nor even

German culture against the world, but it is a force that has been steadily forcing its way to the forefront in human thought and action for the greater part of the last century—it is whether any one shall dictate the policy by which a nation shall be governed or whether the people of that nation shall claim the right for themselves to say how they shall be governed. It is the spirit of Democracy at war with the spirit of autocracy. We believe that the spirit of the Divine can readily be seen in this movement, and that the nations recognizing this fact



R. C. HENDERS
President, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

need have no doubt as to what the end of this struggle shall be.

The End of All War

We desire in this, the first farmers' parliament assembled since the outbreak of the war, to assure our government and the government of Great Britain, that the agriculturalists of the empire will be found in their wanted places, and will be prepared to contribute their full share of men and money in order that the results of this war shall be a triumph of the principles which we so very highly prize. Our great anxiety today is that the results of this awful struggle will be great enough to warrant the awful price which the nations are being called upon to pay—and that the end of this war may be the end of all war.

I have given full prominence to the great question before us in the opening of my address because I wanted that there should exist no uncertainty in the minds of the public as to what our views were on this important matter. I want now to call your attention to another very important fact, it is this,—do not let us become so fully absorbed in the war question that we utterly neglect the other vital problems that press home upon us, and insistently call for proper consideration and solution. We have in the past given a great deal of study to economic and sociologic questions and in some instances taken certain important steps to provide for their solution; and it is possible that we may under present conditions, fail to do our part in carrying on this good work, and find ourselves by our own lack of energy taking a retrograde, rather than an advanced step.

Patriotism and Privilege

This is a very opportune time, for our friends, the privileged class, to be ultra patriotic—ever ready to unfurl their patriotic banner, on which you will find such innocent inscriptions as these: "Made in Canada," "Patronize Home Industry," etc., etc.; they will hail with delight the advantage an occasion like

the present affords, for such a display of loyalty—beautiful sentiments so innocent they do not look the least harmful—but well calculated to deceive.

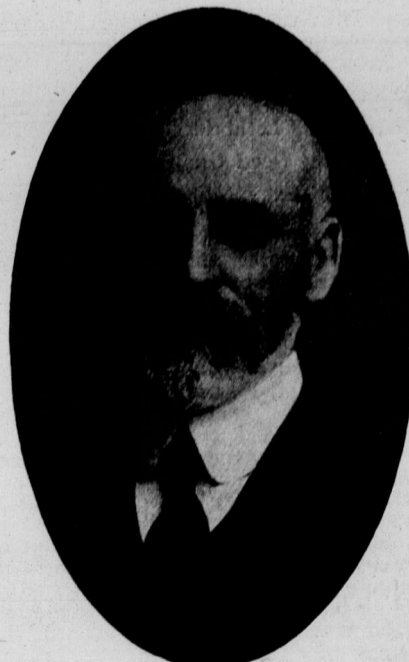
The performance is only the prelude—the full program will be staged at Ottawa, when the ultra protectionist delegation waits on the Dominion government to make out their usual case, on behalf of the Protected Interests. Of course, they cannot afford to be so patriotic unless they are well paid, and the easiest way for the government to satisfy their demands is to increase the tariff on goods manufactured in Canada—in other words to prepare the way for the producers of these goods to exact an increase of their unjust toll. What encouragement is there for us to accede to such a request as this at any time, much less at this juncture in our history, when all our resources are being taxed to the fullest possible limit, in order to meet the enormous current expenses of the country in this important crisis in our history. All our resources must be husbanded, and surely we are failing in our duty in this regard when we allow them to be depleted in their purchasing power to the extent of from 17 to 35 per cent., for the sake of making a special gift of that amount to a class of citizens who are in a position, to say the least, when they ought not to make such demands upon our public charity.

A Challenge

Let me speak very frankly on this point—when these people want to inspire the confidence and respect of the Canadian people generally, I can tell them in very few words how it can best be done. Let them demonstrate the honesty of their patriotism by coming out openly with such a statement as this:

"Believing, as we do, that the time has come when all Canadian industries should be put on an equal footing, that the two great industries of agriculture and manufacture should especially be placed upon the same basis, and as there is no way yet devised by which we can afford any, much less adequate, protection to the agricultural industry;

"We hereby respectfully ask our government at this next session of parliament



J. S. WOOD
Vice-President, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

to make such tariff changes as will destroy every vestige of protection afforded to both these industries."

Let the men who are now ranting so much about buying "Made in Canada" goods take such a stand as this. Let them demonstrate their patriotism in this way if they want to show the true spirit of men and inspire the confidence of the people of Canada. Until they do, all such cant as we have referred to is surely "sounding

brass and tinkling cymbals" in the ears of the people of Canada today.

The Recent Conference

Some months ago, there were hopeful signs and with some of us at least, our faith triumphed over our fears to the extent that we thought we had a vision of a brighter day. An important conference was held in Winnipeg. A company of representative men from the two great industries assembled, and for nearly two whole days talked over economic and trade conditions. There were some very plain talkers in that group of men; men who had convictions and who were not afraid to express them—some very opposing views were brought forward, and at times it looked, to say the least, as though the prospects for a successful termination of the conference were not any too bright. Nevertheless, there was a strong feeling of assurance dominating the conference, that there ought to be some common ground ascertained where a less selfish view might be had, and the great questions at issue might be so dealt with, that at least a line of action might be devised that would bring approximately satisfactory results. Such common ground was at last reached, a memorial was drawn up, setting forth our views and the conclusions reached, which received the unanimous endorsement of the whole board. This memorial was in due time presented to our federal government and we are anxiously awaiting their decision, concerning the suggestions set forth on the policy therein mapped out.

We believe that a committee, big enough, broad minded enough, and unselfish enough to undertake the work suggested by the recommendations of that committee, when they had all the facts available at hand, would be sure to reach such a conclusion as would result in getting to each and every citizen in Canada, not only an equal opportunity to live, but would demand that each would bear his or her equal share of our economic burdens and responsibilities.

An Instrument of Extortion

Our views on the tariff have not changed—we believe it to be an instrument of extortion, taken advantage of by the few, to enable them to collect unjust tribute from the many. We believe it is a prolific producer of trusts, combines and mergers, by which the cost of living has been greatly enhanced, without any compensating advantage to the public. We believe it is a most inequitable, unfair and unjust means of collecting public revenue, in as much as it does not place the burden of responsibility equally upon the poor and the rich, and we desire to emphatically reiterate our former position,—that we believe the interests of the public would be best served by absolute free trade,—that we will use our best endeavors to bring about that desired end, as speedily as possible, and, further, we believe that the collection of public revenue should be by some form of direct taxation, preferably by the taxation of land values.

No doubt our present system of collecting public revenue is too costly. It is authoritatively stated that for every dollar thus collected, that goes into the public treasury, three or more dollars go into the pockets of the protected interests. This is certainly a most scandalous waste of our public revenue.

We desire again at this, our annual convention, to emphasize the position we have already taken, in the public ownership of natural resources. These gifts of the Divine have been placed here for the benefit of all His children, and we most emphatically protest against their being bartered away to a few who, in turn, will exact an unreasonable compensation for which they give no value from the people who desire to make use of such natural resources. Access to our natural resources should be made at the least possible cost to all people, and any profits accruing from the use of them should again be distributed in such a way that all the people should get the benefits derived therefrom.

I now wish to call your attention to

another feature of the work of the Grain Growers' Association, which we place a great deal of emphasis on,—the importance of procuring for the people the greatest possible economic advantages,—and along this line we have desired to encourage, as far as possible, the spirit of co-operation among them. While co-operation has done and is doing a great deal to lighten life's burden, and make the struggle for existence in many homes less severe, we are still convinced that before any permanent, lasting benefit can be secured, the people themselves will have to make a careful study of economic questions, and from the people there will have to come forth a government surrounded by such environment and understanding the needs of the people whom they govern, and for whom they make the laws, to such an extent that they will give us legislation that will do away with all monopoly of privileges and give to every man, woman and child an equal chance in the race of life.

The past year has been marked by a very greatly increased interest in our co-operative work. Many of our little branches have entered fully into it, and have not only made large savings for themselves on the goods so purchased, but in this way the benefits of our work have been made widely known, and this

again has resulted in largely increasing our membership.

As a rule we find the result of our co-operative work has tended steadily toward the building up of a strong and vigorous local Association. The facilities now afforded thru our Grain Growers' Grain Company have simplified the conduct of our co-operative business, and the large numbers of lines of staple articles now on their list, and thus made available for co-operative buying, make it a very satisfactory and safe way for our Associations to at least partially solve the problem of the higher cost of living for their members. I am convinced that in proportion, as we begin to manufacture co-operatively, and deal co-operatively, in that proportion and to that extent will we overcome the power the trusts, the combines and the mergers have hitherto and are now exercising over us. Our Associations will do well to keep this feature of our work very prominently to the front during this incoming year. Let our co-operation be unselfish and equitable,—let it make for mutual help, service and protection,—let it be purely democratic in its influence and power—a co-operation that will bring the greatest good to the greatest number, and then we need have no fear as to its ultimate triumph.

Provision has been made for the representatives of The Grain Growers' Grain company and the Grain Growers' Guide to address the convention on the value and importance of the service they have rendered. I will not therefore trespass on the time of the convention by going into any particulars with regard to the very important and valuable work they are carrying on. Our best wish is that they may increase more and more in strength and usefulness.

Education

In conclusion, I wish to refer to the educational feature of our work. To my mind this is perhaps the most important part of our work. People perish for lack of knowledge. An educated people is always a safe people; they are lifted up beyond the power of influence of the passing advantages of the tempting bribe. The inculcation of right principles, the starting people along right lines of thought and action, is, to my mind, the highest and noblest work in which it is possible for us to engage.

To assist in doing this has been the fond dream of the members of your board. A course of study has been prepared, copies of which may be had at any time from your secretary, Mr. McKenzie, and we hope that during the

sessions of the convention, time will be available to explain at some length the extent and value to be secured by the systematic study of this important course of economic and other studies, as set forth in the last paragraph of the introduction to that course of study: "If we can succeed in impressing on our men and women who are now discharging the duties of citizenship, the sacredness of the work in which they are engaged; if we can inspire our young men and young women with the responsibility of living and the necessity of equipping themselves for life, that when called to service of any kind, they will be able to perform such service in a way that will be creditable to themselves as well as helpful to the community;—if we can start our young people along a line that will develop a line of study that will develop statesmen and not politicians, nation builders and not time servers,—then we will consider that the purpose for which these studies were introduced has been well served."

These, with many other important questions will come before this convention this year. I trust that the rich spirit of brotherhood which has so largely characterized the sessions of our former conventions, may be evident in this one, only, if possible, to a much larger extent.

Manitoba Directors' Report

Below is the Twelfth Annual Report of the Directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, presented to the Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention at Brandon by J. S. Wood, Vice-president

Gentlemen:—In presenting this, their twelfth annual report, your directors are pleased to state that the Association continues to increase in numbers, tho not as rapidly as we could wish. Many new branches are being organized and the enthusiasm of these new branches is very gratifying indeed. On the other hand, many of the older branches that were once amongst the most prosperous and aggressive fighters for the cause of the farmers have, thru indifference, allowed their organization to recede until they find themselves near the bottom of the list as progressive branches.

We are willing to believe that this state of affairs does not come from any lack of appreciation of the benefits of the organization. It is simply neglect on the part of those whose duty it is to see that all farmers in the district are invited to become members for the coming year. To obviate the necessity of having to do such canvassing each year, the convention would do well to consider some means whereby the membership could be made more permanent—as the lapses above referred to make serious inroads on the revenue of the Association.

Immediately after the convention of last year a meeting of the directors was called in Winnipeg on January 16, when committees were appointed to carry out the instructions of the convention, as contained in the resolutions passed. The railways were approached with regard to removing planks from crossings, the transportation of seed grain, and the bulk-heading of cars. With regard to the crossings the committee was assured that instructions would be immediately issued that the centre planks be retained, the removal of those next to the rail only being necessary to the successful operation of the snow plow. The committee appointed to interview the railways regarding the reduced rate on seed grain found difficulty in getting the usual rates extended. The railways claimed that that privilege had been abused to such an extent that they had decided to discontinue the practise. Mr. Henders was instructed to continue negotiations.

In the matter of bulk-heading of cars, we were assured that the percentage charge would be looked into and that a flat rate would likely be made for the bulk-heading of all cars.

The Winnipeg Stockyards

In the matter of the Winnipeg stockyards which were found to be in a very unsatisfactory state from the farmers' point of view, your board first held a long conference with James Baird, M.P.P., president of the Stock Shippers' Association, and from him we obtained much valuable information. On the following morning your board had a conference

with the board of control of the City of Winnipeg on the same subject. Next day we had a conference with the Premier of Manitoba, and afterwards with the representatives of the abattoirs, concerning the same subject. The result of these interviews was a joint conference representing all the bodies concerned, viz., the Manitoba Government, the Winnipeg City Council, the Abattoirs, the Stockyards' Association, and the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, which was held on Friday, January 23, at 2.30 p.m. The coming together of all these interested bodies seems to have had the effect of removing the friction which was making trouble, as a working arrangement was reached, and things have gone on much more satisfactorily since.

The secretary was appointed on the delegation of the Political Equality League to wait on the government on January 27. The president, secretary and Mr. Avison were delegated to attend the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture at Moose Jaw, and Mr. Crerar to represent this Association at the Alberta convention of the United Farmers at Lethbridge.

Seed Grain Rate

At the next meeting Mr. Henders, on behalf of the committee appointed at the last meeting of the directors, in January, to interview the railway companies regarding the seed grain rate, reported that at the first interview with the railway officials, they refused to make a seed grain rate effective for 1914, on account of the privilege being so much abused by dealers and others in shipping feed grain under seed grain rates. The president stated, however, that after subsequent conferences and at the urgent request of the Grain Growers' Association, that the railways granted the seed grain rate for 1914 on the same terms as in former years. On motion, the secretary was instructed to convey to the different railways the appreciation of the board of directors at their willingness to concede their request in this regard, and at the same time expressed to the railway companies the desire of the board to co-operate with them in preventing the privilege granted to the farmers by the railway companies, in order to encourage exchange of pure, clean seed grain, being abused.

Commission on Oats and Barley

In the matter of excessive commission charges for the sale of oats and barley, your executive, at the June meeting, again met the council of the Grain Exchange and again protested against this extortion. We were assured that the matter would receive the consideration

of the members, but no answer having been received up to August 20, a letter of enquiry was sent by the secretary, which brought forth the following reply: Mr. R. McKenzie, Aug. 21, 1914.

Sec. Man. G. G. Ass'n,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—I have your letter of August 20, and beg to inform you that the council of this Exchange, after hearing the representations of the delegation of the directors of your Association, who waited upon them respecting their proposal of a reduction in the commission charged for handling oats and barley, caused to be introduced to the Exchange a motion to amend the by-laws of this Exchange as per the enclosed notice.

A general meeting of the Exchange, which was held July 16, after full consideration, voted down the proposed amendment and, consequently, the rates of commission remain as during the past year. Owing to the rush of work during my absence from the city, the matter of formally communicating the result of the above meeting was overlooked.

(Sgd.) C. M. BELL,

Secretary.

At our meeting on November 6, the following motion was passed: "That the secretary be and is hereby instructed to make application to the Canada Grain Commission to have a clause inserted in the Canada Grain Act, providing that the maximum charge for selling grain on commission in any Grain Exchange West of Port Arthur should be one cent per bushel for wheat and flax, one-half cent per bushel for oats, and three-quarters of a cent for barley."

The Grain Commission, in reply to our request, announced that a session would be held in the City Hall, Winnipeg, on Monday, December 14, at which all interested parties were notified to appear and state their case. This sitting was attended by a number of the members of the Grain Exchange, the members of the executive, with Director Simpson and Messrs. Hawkes, Musselman and Flatt, representing Saskatchewan. The question was debated vigorously, every Grain Grower present taking part in the discussion and most of the members of the Exchange.

The Commission suggested that this was an opportune time for the Exchange to attempt to meet the views of the farmers, as no just reason could be shown why \$19.50 should be charged for handling a car of oats, when a car of wheat, entailing the same amount of clerical work, was handled for \$10.00. The Grain Exchange, taking the advice of the Commission, at a recent meeting, decided to reduce the rate of commission on oats from 1 cent per bushel to 5-8

of a cent, but have made no reduction on barley. We are not satisfied with the reduction offered and your directors await further instructions from the convention.

Seed Grain Rate Renewed

Early in December we again renewed our efforts to extend the privilege of seed grain rates for the season of 1915. At our directors' meeting on the 6th of December, Messrs. Henders, McKenzie and Wright were appointed a delegation to again confer with the representatives of the railways with respect to the seed grain rate. After a good deal of negotiation, an arrangement was arrived at whereby reduced rates would be applied to all seed grain ordered thru the secretaries of the Grain Growers' Associations, this plan being adopted in order to protect the railway companies from being imposed upon as in the past. This privilege applies not only to members of the Association, but to all bona fide farmers.

The incident illustrates the value of organization to the farmers, and the broad principles upon which we are working. Not only those who become identified with the movement and support it by their contributions, receive the advantage, but all farmers are benefitted by every successful effort we make. The seed grain rate becomes effective from January 15 to June 15. The secretaries of each point will be supplied with blank form certificates and any bona fide farmer can secure the reduced rate by making application to the secretary of any of our Associations. This is a new departure on the part of the railway companies, placing the responsibility on our organization to safeguard their interests in this reduced rate. Whether or not the privilege will be extended for another year depends very largely upon the efficiency with which our Associations will help to prevent this privilege, granted all bona fide farmers by the railways, being abused. This is the first time where the honor and integrity of the officers of the Associations has been made an asset for securing privileges to the farmers. We do hope that our secretaries will not fail to do their duty.

Conference With Manufacturers

That the Grain Growers' Associations are more and more becoming a force in the formation of public opinion is clearly indicated by a recent conference that was held in Winnipeg between the Canadian Council of Agriculture and representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, to consider the economic conditions that obtain in Canada at the present time. This con-

Continued on Page 30

The Mail Bag

HAIL INSURANCE IN SASKATCHEWAN

Editor, Guide:—The ratepayers of the municipality in which I live have just voted on the Municipal Hail Insurance by-law with an affirmative result. As it seems a number of us have a vague conception of its application, I should much like to have the opinion on it—of some farmers who, suffering from hail, have had the benefit or otherwise of its administration.

While not having yet had any loss from hail personally, there has been considerable damage done to crops within a few miles.

The banks urge farmers to insure (the local managers being agents for hail insurance companies) at least for a sufficient amount to cover their borrowings from said banks. The insurance agents say that by insuring with them you get something if you are hailed out, and if you are not you can easily afford the premium, but I claim the average farmer can ill afford even the premiums. The whole question of grain-growing seems a gamble: We need insurance against frost, drought, low prices, etc. If one insures at all one should do it every year or not at all, and many experienced farmers prefer to take the risk to paying the heavy premium on a large crop. As I understand it, however, the premium under the municipal hail insurance is so low (\$6.40 per quarter section) that if administered right one would think that most farmers would be in favor of it. I have heard, however, that many farmers in districts coming under its operation have been dissatisfied with its administration in not having inspectors up in time to assess damage done to crop, delay in payment, etc., and that in some cases where it has been in operation the ratepayers have voted for its repeal.

If those municipalities under its operation, having suffered loss from hail, do not consider they have received benefits from its administration I do not see how other municipalities can expect to fare any better. Trusting I may be enlightened.

SUBSCRIBER.

Saskatchewan.

WAR ON WEEDS

Editor, Guide:—In dealing with the weed question it seems to me to be next to useless to talk of getting rid of the weeds now on the farms until we have first stopped the free distribution of weed seeds. What are the most prolific methods of distribution of weed seeds? We have the old tale of the threshing machine and the herds of cattle and hogs which run at large as soon as threshing is finished, also the winter months which blow the seeds from weeds uncut, and carry them for miles on the snow. If any one doubts the latter cause, let him watch closely for it this winter, and when he sees what appears to be dirt blowing on the top of the snow, catch up a dish full of it and melt the snow, and see what he has got in the water. The remedy for this is to cut and burn the weeds, or, at least, cut them before they go to seed. Now, as to the threshing machine's part in the matter, the question is absolutely in the farmers' hands. And I venture to say that not more than 25 per cent of the owners of machines nor ten per cent of the farmers know the provision of the acts respecting Threshing Liens, and the Noxious Weeds Act, in the Province of Saskatchewan:

In the first it is provided that—"Every person who threshes or causes to be threshed grain of any kind for another person, at or for a fixed price or rate of remuneration and who has complied with the provisions of the Noxious Weeds Act respecting threshing machines, shall from the date of the commencement of such threshing until sixty days after the completion of the same have a lien upon such grain for the purpose of securing payment of the said price," etc., etc.

But what are the provisions of the Noxious Weeds Act which he has to comply with? It says: "Every person in possession or charge of any threshing machine shall thoroughly clean such machine both inside and out, and shall cause all the wagon racks used in connection with such machine to be thoroughly cleaned immediately after threshing at each farm and before removing such machine or rack or any part thereof to another farm, and shall display in a prominent place upon his machine a card containing this provision which will be furnished free upon application to the department.

"Violation of any provision of this Act for which no penalty is provided shall be an offence, and the offender shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$50 and not less than \$5 and costs."

Thus a thresher is liable to a fine of \$50 besides running quite a chance on making his collections.

Now as to cattle running at large and distributing weeds, doubtless the farmer is much to blame, and he also violates the Noxious Weeds Act. It here provides that—"No person shall for a period of more than five days leave exposed or unprotected at or near

him get out at the forthcoming elections and make this an important point: let wouldbe councillors know what you want in the matter, so that they in their turn will appoint inspectors who will carry out the provisions of the act without fear or favor, and see to it that threshers clean the machine and wagon racks off and display on the machine in a prominent place (not hidden away in some corner as I have seen them) the necessary card. Let him also see to it that the farmer cleans the screenings around each set, at least before cattle are allowed to run at large. Our councils and weed inspectors could do a whole lot towards the establishment of cleaner and better farming if they only had the courage and the will to use the power the Act provides with them. But in this question, as in most others, the farmer gets just the kind of representative he deserves; but the evil of it is that those who would farm clean can not do so owing to the action of the "don't cares."

J. J. WHITING.

Wolfe P.O., Sask.

THE BELGIANS—WHAT NEXT?

Editor, Guide:—The sympathy already awakened in Canada for the disinherited

feel that the first thing is to keep the people from starving, and this is being done, owing to the generous supplies which have come from this side of the Atlantic. But the present efforts at relief are only postponing from day to day the pressure of starvation, and many must already have asked the question—What next? A people so farseeing and practical as the people of Canada must have asked that question already, so that no apology is required for submitting some considerations which may be found useful.

1.—Among the refugees in London there are many who can think of no future except a return to Belgium and an attempt to rebuild their homes, which have been ruthlessly destroyed. But this is not the mind of the younger men. They are inclined to say, "We have seen everything we cared for and worked for destroyed. We must begin life again somewhere, and we mean to begin where the fruits of our work will not be taken from us. One experience such as we have had is enough for a lifetime. Our eyes are turning now to the new world as the land of hope for us. Is there any way of getting a start there?"

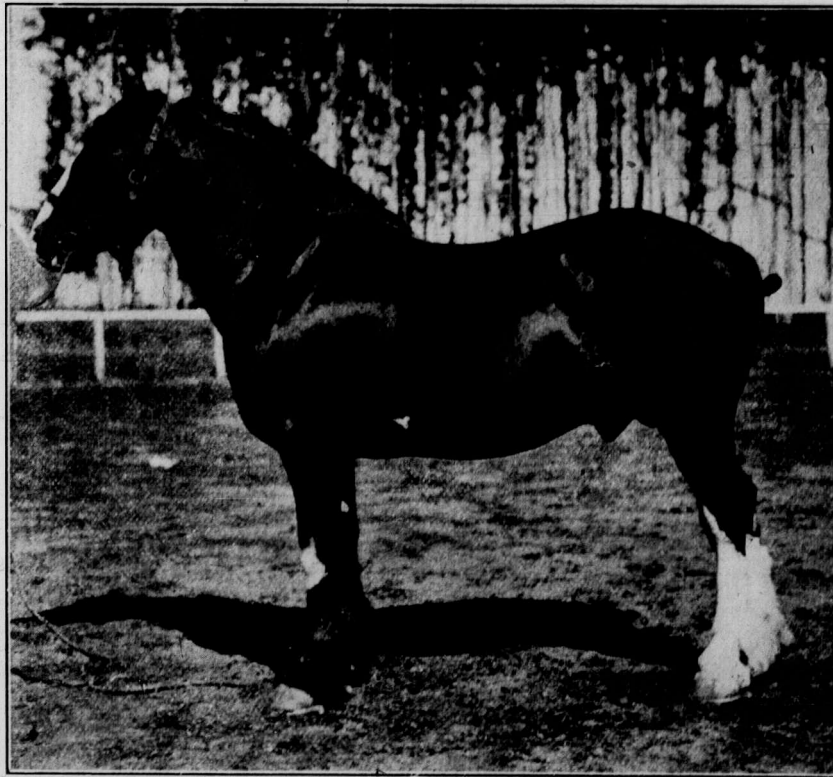
2.—The Belgian people are as a whole as thrifty, clean, industrious and as willing workers as any that are found in Europe. But they are essentially a community-folk. They have not the kind of independence which makes the Scot an ideal emigrant, or the unfailing humor which makes the Irishman at home anywhere. If they come over here as individual waifs and strays they will probably succumb to the strangeness of their new surroundings, drift into the foreign quarters of large cities and add a fresh element to an overstocked market for casual labor. If they could come over as communities—agriculturists, shopkeepers, clerks, teachers, headworkers and handworkers together, in something like their old relationships—they would find it much easier to "make good," and they would probably add a much more positive and useful element to the life of Canada.

3.—Such a migration of communities to Canada would not seriously interfere with the repopulation of Belgium when that becomes possible. Belgium was a densely populated country with a population of nearly eight million packed into a strip of country only a little more than half the size of Nova Scotia. A dense population can live on a narrow strip of ground when it grows there, but once disturbed it is very difficult to get it back. It will be many years before Belgium is in a condition to support the same number of people as it maintained before the war. While we are waiting for that there is almost time to create a new Belgium on this side of the Atlantic. If on the other hand the Kaiser succeeds in keeping any part of Belgium for his German subjects, the Belgians will not want to return to bear a foreign yoke, nor will they be wanted by the Germans except to pay heavy war taxes.

4.—There are in Canada considerable tracts of land which might be used for Belgian settlements. There are probably many patriotic and philanthropic Canadians ready to advance capital with the object of securing a pied a terre for the Belgians, and at the same time adding a valuable element to the population of Canada. They know that if the Belgians come here they will bring with them their own skill, industry and proficiency in such arts as flower-culture, lace-making, glass manufacture and the thrifty habits of continental civilization.

5.—What is required now is a definite proposal, or a series of definite proposals, putting on the most favorable terms possible the opportunities which can be offered to Belgian communities to settle

Continued on Page 23



"CHARMING PRINCE"
Champion Canadian-bred Clydesdale, owned by P. M. Bredt, Calgary, Alta.

any place where grain has been threshed any screenings containing the seeds of noxious weeds without having first destroyed the germinating qualities thereof."

Now, as to the authority for the enforcement of the Noxious Weeds Act, the act says: "Every owner or occupant of land shall use all reasonable means within his power to keep under control all noxious weeds thereon, and if he makes default in so doing he shall be guilty of an offence, and on prosecution therefor by an inspector or other officer under the act, shall, on summary conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 and costs." Thus it will be acknowledged that the farmer has responsibilities in this matter, and, further, that he is liable to a severe penalty. Now I maintain the farmer is to blame from first to last for any laxity in connection with the enforcement of the Noxious Weeds Act. In the first place he elects the municipal councillor, who in turn appoints the weed inspector, the council as a whole to fix his remuneration. If the farmer wishes to farm clean, have no dockage of his grain for weed seeds, and to get the best price possible for his grain, let

Belgians is one of the finest incidents which has marked the progress of the European war. Canada in common with England has recognized that the Belgian people have rendered imperishable service to the cause which the Allies represent—the cause of freedom and popular government as against autocracy and militarism—of international law and order against the appeal to force and self-interest—and of Christian civilization against barbarism and predatory violence. The British Empire became debtors to the Belgians for the heroic defence of Liege, when for ten days General Leman and his twelve forts kept the gate of Belgium against the whole military force of the German Empire. Those ten days saved Paris, and made a successful resistance possible on the western line of defence. Belgium has paid for her heroism by the most terrible desolation which has overtaken any European people in modern history. A million and a half of her people are exiled. Twice that number are still on the continent out of work and without the means or opportunity of employment—their homes destroyed, their capital confiscated or swept away, and their prospects of recovery removed into a distant future. At this moment those who recognize our debt to Belgium

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

THE PRIZE WINNERS

The prizes for the best letter telling what the writer would like to see in The Guide from week to week go, the first, to Mrs. E. B. Johnsen, Danbury, Sask., and the second to Mrs. Murray Sutherland, Windthorst, Sask.

Thru this contest we received some splendid constructive criticisms which we are going to try to put into practice as circumstances permit.

A few of them concerned the letters from our readers and I would like to tell you about them.

In addition to the letters on public questions, some of our readers want to hear from the following women:

The woman who has raised her family successfully and has leisure to look back on life and decide what has been well, and what ill done, in her life work.

The mother who has made a study of her children's dispositions and disciplined them accordingly, with good results.

The mother of several little ones who manages her work and babies so that she has time for other things.

The woman who has made an outstanding success of raising house plants. One has often heard it said that certain women can make any plant they touch flourish. Our readers want to hear from such women and others who have only reasonable success with the indoor garden.

Our readers want to hear also from the woman who is a good buyer, who makes every penny that she spends count. This is not necessarily the woman who buys the cheapest articles, but the one who gets the greatest value for her investment.

I feel that the woman who asked for letters on this subject was touching one of the very much neglected and most important businesses of women.

Sometimes, thru sheer good luck, those of us who are not particularly gifted with the money sense make an exceedingly wise purchase, as was my experience three years ago this coming spring when I bought myself a hat with a tall and stately mount, which has done duty on three different hats and has just been transplanted again onto a fourth. Four different cheap trimmings would have cost more than this one-spray of feathers and they would always have looked cheap. So in all branches of money spending, the judgment must be trained to know when to save and when to spend liberally in the interests of real economy.

Will some of our readers be so good as to write us their opinions on these subjects? Please don't be too modest about it. The things that you have learned thru long years of mistakes and disappointment and which seem quite unimportant to you now are often the very things that will prove most helpful to the younger and less experienced woman. I would appreciate it so much if you would take these requests to heart and act upon them.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

All communications intended for the editor of this page should be addressed to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

HINTS FROM A FARMER'S WIFE

Baking in Quantities

Here are a few suggestions for The Guide:

To save time in winter I bake enough potatoes for two days, peel and mash while warm; also cook meat to last two or more days, and make pies or any dessert and put all these in some cool place. You will find every second day much more time to devote to other important work such as sewing and reading.

Tender Beefsteak

The way to have tender beefsteak is this: Sift flour generously over each piece, pound well into meat with a granite plate, then turn over and treat the same with plenty of flour. Do this twice over. Sift pepper, salt and a little sugar onto each piece, then put in fryer with plenty of grease for gravy and brown slightly on both sides; then cover with water, put in the oven covered tightly, and

thoroughly cook. This is very wholesome and tender.

Butter Packing

If you scald or boil water and have it prepared the day previous to churning, so as to have it real cold, wash the butter thoroughly in this boiled water. It will keep indefinitely as all germs are destroyed. These are all tested recipes.

RED WING.

NOT INTERESTED IN POLITICS

Dear Miss Beynon:—A few days ago I spoke of the tariff to a clerk in a store. He said he could not see that the tariff affected him in any of the things he had to buy. When I asked him a few questions, he said, "Oh, well, that's politics and I know nothing about them." Now this man has a vote. When election comes along he probably votes, tho he knows nothing about "politics." As ignorance is usually given as a reason for women not having the vote, why not disqualify the ignorant man? Seems funny, doesn't it, that because we are women we can't vote, no matter how much we know?

Also, a woman's place is in the home, is another stock argument. I sometimes think a woman's place is in the home when they are out doing chores, milking, carrying water, making garden, and even out in the field drilling, discing

CAROT

Jean Baptiste Camille Carot—there was no scarcity of names in those ancient days—was born in 1796, into the home of a middle class Paris citizen of moderate means. His early life was spent in the cities of Paris and Rouen and in it there seems to have been little stimulus for the development of his great genius.

In his early manhood he was apprenticed to a cloth merchant, but his artistic soul loathed the work, and the merchant, finally becoming exasperated at his incompetence, discharged him. Nothing could have pleased Carot better, tho his old father took his dismissal very much to heart. No amount of persuasion could induce the young man to resume his work in the commercial world, so his parents were obliged to give him the art education, which they could well afford.

Previous to the advent of Carot in the art world there had been a marked tendency on the part of landscape painters to portray Nature exactly as she is. Trees were not given their general outlines, but were painted leaf by leaf. Carot changed all this and began to paint landscapes as they appear to the ordinary observer, and where it was necessary he sacrificed reality to poetry.

At first the public was slow to accept this new conception of art, but in later years appreciation was expressed first in

clothing has been appreciated is manifested in the many letters we have received from those to whom we sent clothing.

Amongst the appeals yet to be filled are some very urgent and deserving cases. It is not an uncommon thing to find amongst the appeals letters from families of five or six and sometimes eight children, who are obliged to remain indoors for the simple reason that many of them are absolutely destitute of clothing. Other mothers have resorted to the use of grain bags, etc., for the purpose of making clothing for their children, and one case has been reported where the family had only a piece of worn carpet to cover their children at night. Were it possible to make known, even a small percentage of the facts which have been revealed to us in our correspondence with these settlers, we are sure that the people of this province would, without a moment's hesitation, furnish more than sufficient clothing.

Articles mostly needed at present are boys' and girls' underwear, also boots, stockings, mitts and caps. For men and women we also require a considerable amount of underwear, as well as mitts and caps.

Anything that you may do to assist us in receiving a further supply will, needless to say, be appreciated.

Faithfully yours,

THOS. M. MOLLOY,

Secretary.

Address parcels to Bureau of Labor, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

THE RESPECT OF ONE'S CHILDREN

A Story in The Mother's Magazine, written by Darra Moore, begins this way:

Maria was dabbling at her eyes with the edge of her gingham apron. "Oh, my little Arthur," she groaned, "I don't know what will become of him! I simply can't control him."

Arthur was eighteen, open-featured, well set-up, athrill with the zest of living. He wasn't coming home nights as early as his mother thought he should. Some of his companions did not meet with her approval. But she was powerless to remedy the condition. Self-satisfied, inexperienced, shut off from the world, she was trying in her poor way to manage her proud, high-strung boy and was failing pitifully.

Looking at the tired, nervous woman, it was not difficult to understand Arthur's filial shortcoming. Maria's hair was caught haphazard with a single hairpin. In every line of her there was a lack of personal care. Her nails were cracked and grimy, her skin withered. Her face had long since been unaccustomed to smiles. A gray stuff dress further emphasized the drab of her. There was no relief, nothing of color, or life about her.

I talked with Arthur and was shocked when he said to me, "You know, my mother is a very good woman, but she isn't very bright. She just sticks at home, and there is such a lot that she doesn't know."

Unfortunately the boy was right. Thru her lack of knowledge of world-conditions, human nature, things as they are, the gray-garbed, gray-souled woman was ill-equipped to cope with her son of eighteen. Absorbed in ironing, cobweb sweeping, knitting and a thousand and one nickel-saving tasks, there was neither time nor desire to meet the world beyond her doorstep. She utterly overlooked the higher life of the household; she failed to keep pace with the growing minds of the children she had brought to life and who were hers to train.

When a boy has no respect for a mother's advice, when he dares to question her "brightness," how can she guide his footsteps? Where is her influence? What is her usefulness?

"Harry," she said thoughtfully.

"What is it?" responded the worried business man shortly.

"I wish you could rearrange your business a little bit."

"How?"

"So as to be a bear on Wall Street instead of at home."



"DANCE OF THE NYMPHS"
By Carot

or plowing. Often she is compelled to do all of her housework alone, take care of her children, do sewing, raise chickens and then do the work of a man besides. Yet she would be lowering her dignity by voting. Also, after she has done the work of two people for years, she is not entitled even to any small amount of money she may have saved. Since the men seem determined not to rectify this grave injustice, surely the women need the vote badly so that they can work for better laws for women.

There is a great deal said and written about the needs of our schools. From my personal knowledge of our own district, I feel sure that until women are given at least the school vote, a great many unnecessary evils will flourish. The men absolutely will not take an interest in the school meetings and election of directors. The way that school matters are run is a disgrace to the community. The farmers pay the taxes and yet there isn't a farmer on the board. The women would be more than willing to change matters, but they are helpless. And yet we are firmly informed that our influence is more powerful than our vote.

AMERICAN.

I feel obliged to point out here that in Manitoba and Saskatchewan women can vote in school matters if they are property holders, and can hold the position of school trustee on the same condition.

medals and decorations and later in the financial returns which, however mundane and materialistic they may be, are usually acceptable, even to the possessor of an artistic soul.

Out of his abundance Carot was a most generous giver, one of the last acts of his life being to set aside a portion of his income to provide a pension for the widow of Millet, who had died a short time before, neglected by an unappreciative public.

The next in this series of great pictures will be a copy of one of the paintings of Millet, who, as the author of The Angelus and The Gleaners, is widely famed today.

MORE CLOTHING NEEDED

The following letter has been received from the Bureau of Labor, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Saskatchewan:

Dear Miss Beynon:—The amount of new and second hand clothing which we have been receiving for the settlers in the dried out area of the province has been diminishing, and at present only odd small shipments are being received. On the other hand, however, we still have well over one hundred unsatisfied requests for clothing and we would esteem it a favor if you would use your influence in your community, or in your paper, in securing for us an additional supply.

It might interest you to know that we have received to date approximately 24,000 pounds of clothing, which we have shipped to about 424 families in the Western part of our province. That this

OFFICERS:	
Hon. President—James Bower	Red Deer
President—	
Vice-Presidents—	
First—D. W. Warner	Edmonton
Second—James Speakman	Penhold
Third—E. Carswell	Red Deer
Fourth—Rice Sheppard	Strathcona
Hon. Secretary—E. J. Fream	Calgary
Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge	Calgary

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:	
Victoria—P. B. Austin	Ranfurly
Edmonton—F. C. Clare	North Edmonton
Strathcona—W. G. Vicary	Strome
Red Deer—D. Buckingham	Stettler
Calgary—H. W. Wood	Strathmore
Macleod—J. Quinsey	Noble
Medicine Hat—W. D. Trego	Gleichen

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

WATER IS SCARCE
A meeting was held at Lomond on Wednesday, January 6, at which some 200 farmers from the surrounding country were present, with delegates from the Travis, Lomond, Badger Lake, Brunetta and other unions, who participated in the organization of the Little Bow District Organization. A temporary appointment of directors for the association was made, and it will be left to the local unions themselves to confirm these appointments or make other selection of persons to represent them on the board of directors. When this has been accomplished, the board will meet and organize, and make preparations for co-operative buying and other work for the benefit of the district as a whole. John Glambeck gave a rousing speech concerning the work of the U.F.A. and the necessity of every farmer becoming a member.

W. D. Trego, director for the Medicine Hat constituency, also gave a talk on co-operation, and outlined a plan for the co-operative buying, which was very well received. A short program, consisting of songs, recitations, etc., was given and lunch was served by the Lomond Local Union. After the luncheon had been served, the program was continued until about 9 p.m. with dialogues, songs and recitations, all of which were exceptionally well rendered and heartily applauded. At the conclusion of the program, a dance was commenced and was indulged in until nearly 5 o'clock in the morning.

Special comment is made in the report which has reached us concerning this affair, that some of the noticeable features were the splendid music furnished, the large crowd present, and that there was neither rowdiness or any signs of intoxication amongst any of those who attended the affair. It is stated that at least 75 per cent. of the farmers of the district are hauling water for all purposes, including the watering of stock, and that some of them haul as far as ten miles, and have been doing this from three to five years. One of our secretaries in this district has drilled no less than nine wells on his homestead, and while he has secured a small supply of water in three of them, yet this supply is so scant that he has been forced to sell all of his cattle except two. It seems that there is little chance for the farmers of this district to take up mixed farming under such conditions yet the fact remains that in some places in this district, there are good wells which supply an abundance of water, so that it is felt that with the assistance of a good geologist to assist in the proper location of wells, that an adequate supply might be secured and with the fine soil which there is in this district, it might soon develop into a prosperous mixed farming district.

HAVE A LIBRARY

A very interesting report is to hand from Craigmyle Union, No. 242, of which union A. H. Browning is assistant secretary. The annual meeting of this union was held on December 5, with approximately fifty members in attendance out of a total membership of 78 in good standing. A good deal of routine business was transacted, orders taken for seed grain and other matters attended to. Delegates were appointed to attend the convention at Edmonton, and officers elected for the coming year. J. E. Blore was re-elected President for the third term; S. G. Martin, Secretary-Treasurer for the second term. It would appear that this union has established a library, as I notice in the report that Wm. Nixon and S. Stevenson gave a satisfactory library report and were re-elected as librarians. The union has been indulging fairly extensively in co-operative purchases, and the president, in his report, shows that approximately \$2,500 had been saved to the community during the year 1914. It is hoped that the district will do even better when

they have recovered from the light crops experienced during the past year.

COUNTRY LIFE WINS

The annual business meeting of Eye Hill Local Union, No. 553, took place on Saturday, December 19. The weather was stormy, so the attendance was not as large as was expected. President A. C. Muir, Vice-President Wm. Farquharson and Secretary Jos. A. Zender were all re-elected for the coming year. It was decided to apply for a circulating library to the Department of Extension, for the winter months. J. A. Zender has been appointed delegate to the convention. After the business part of the meeting, a debate took place, "Resolved that Country Life is preferable to City Life." The verdict was in favor of the affirmative. A box social and entertainment is being held on December 28, when the members hope to have our Director, H. G. Vickery, of Strome, with them to give an address on the U.F.A. and its work.

RELIEF AND PATRIOTIC FUNDS

Contributions to the various Trust Funds open at this office are as follows:—

Belgian Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$330.90
Consort Union, No. 276	10.00
Fairgrove Union, No. 337	21.50
Altorado Union, No. 268	6.95
Stainsleigh Union, No. 157	57.00
Starkie Union, No. 414	51.00
Willow Hollow Union, No. 332	24.75
Hawkeye Union, No. 245	11.00
Elnora Union, No. 373	38.00
Craigmyle Union, No. 460	63.00
Stonelaw Union, No. 655	39.25
Benton Union, No. 600	10.00
Halkirk Union, No. 140	100.00
Edwell Union, No. 53	19.00
Prairie Dell Union, No. 112	18.50
Total	\$800.85

Patriotic Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$ 14.55
Fairgrove Union, No. 337	21.00
Painter Creek Union, No. 296	12.50
Edwell Union, No. 53	10.00
Total	\$ 58.05

Red Cross Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$ 38.50
Summerview Union, No. 147	25.60
Fairgrove Union, No. 337	50.00
Park Hill Union, No. 604	25.00
Edwell Union, No. 53	6.00
Total	\$145.10

AMONG THE UNIONS

Still another new union is Sounding Lake, No. 670, organized with the assistance of Thos. Partridge, of Monitor, secretary of the Stonelaw Union. Meetings will be held at the residence of H. Devin, the second Wednesday of each month at 2 p.m. This section of the country is being organized at a very rapid rate.

The annual meeting of the Mere Local Union, No. 513, was held on Saturday, December 5, at the Highland Park school house, and the attendance was very good. Reports were read by the president and secretary, and the financial statement showed a balance of \$60.05 in hand. The retiring president and secretary were re-elected for 1915, and James Glen was elected vice-president. Four directors were also elected. It was decided to hold a concert and box social at an early date in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund. The union appointed the secretary, S. L. Hooper, as delegate to the annual convention. It was also decided that the Highland Park school house is to be the regular meeting place in future.

The Asker Union, No. 233, held their annual meeting in the Asker Mill on Saturday, January 2, 1915, at which a large number of members were present. Roy Vold was elected President; Stanley Wittre, Vice-President, and H. E. Krefting, Secretary-Treasurer. Six Di-

rectors were also elected, and Grant Paulsen was appointed auditor for the union. Three delegates were appointed to attend the annual convention at Edmonton, and on motion of C. Paulsen, seconded by J. Ramsay, it was decided that the union retain their membership in the Ponoka District Union, and that the Secretary, H. E. Krefting, be the Director. It was also decided that in future meetings would be held in the Hall on the first Saturday of each month.

A report received from Anton Sware, Secretary of Hay Lake Local, No. 170, goes to show that that union is making good progress. They have done some successful co-operative purchasing during the past year, and are also building a U.F.A. hall, which they hope to have in good shape by next summer. Two lots were given to the union to build this hall on by one of the members, H. Pethouse, of Hay Lake. The union held a very successful picnic last spring, and also had a gopher contest, which turned out very satisfactory. The last meeting of the union, held on January 2, was a very enthusiastic one, sixteen members being in attendance. It was decided to hold a basket social on the evening of January 13, for the purpose of raising money in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund, which money will be forwarded to the Central Office in due course. The union has also decided that at their next regular meeting steps will be taken to organize a Women's Branch of the Association.

It will be remembered that some time ago a report in connection with the difficulty which the Badger Lake Union, No. 563, experienced with their school board. This board absolutely refused to allow the union to hold meetings in the school house. However, in a letter recently received from the Secretary, Geo. J. Johnson, he states that they have been successful in having the school board removed, and that the union can now hold their meetings in the school house at any time they wish. He says that they have to thank the inspector for same. Their annual meeting was held on Saturday, December 26, and great interest was taken by the members in the election of officers for the year 1915. The old officers, however, were re-elected.

Progress Union, No. 585, held their annual meeting on January 5, at which the attendance was very good. In the absence of the President, the chair was taken by the Vice-President, Mr. Shaw, who opened the meeting with a stirring address on Unity. He pointed out the necessity of the members interesting themselves individually in the union and not leaving it all to a few. Some of his remarks were very pointed, but were all taken in good spirit. After the roll-call, three new members were introduced and accepted, bringing the membership up to forty-five. A motion of condolence with the family of the late Geo. Howe, member of the union, was passed, and the secretary was instructed to forward same. D. McGregor was elected President; Robert Shaw, Vice-President, and W. H. Chandler, Secretary-Treasurer for the coming year. A board of six directors was also elected.

We are pleased to report that Bloomington Valley Union, No. 427, is active again, and expect that this year they will have a larger membership than ever before. They hope to do some co-operative buying thru the District Union. One delegate has been appointed to attend the Edmonton convention.

Minot Union, No. 415, has moved its headquarters to Bulwark, and the first annual meeting was held there on Saturday, Jan. 2, which was a great success. The union has twenty paid up members for this year, and hopes to have twenty more before very long. The members

decided to get prices on lumber to build a U.F.A. Hall in the new town, and a committee was chosen to look after same and report at the next meeting. The secretary was instructed to write the C.P.R. Department of Natural Resources to see if they would not present the U.F.A. with a building site.

Stonelaw Union, No. 655, held their annual meeting recently and elected officers for the year 1915. A basket social was held in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund, the proceeds of which, being \$39.25, were forwarded to the Central Office. The secretary has forwarded dues for sixteen additional members, which makes a total of ninety paid-up members. The union has engaged in a large amount of co-operative purchasing and selling during the past year, very successfully. As it has been decided that altho entertainments draw large crowds they are inclined to hamper business, in future the social and business meetings will be held on different dates. One delegate has been appointed to attend the convention.

CONVENTION SONG

It's a Long Way O'er the Prairie

Farmers Brown and Jones one day
Stood talking near the fence,
And everything they said, now mind,
Was plain, horse commonsense.
Says Brown to Jones: "I say, old boy,
Do come next week with me,
To the Farmers' Big Convention
Up in Edmonton." Says he:

Chorus:

"It's a long way o'er the Prairie,
It's a long way to go;
But when we think of DUTY
You bet we've got to go.
So it's good-bye little kiddies,
Farewell, darling wife;
It's a long, long way o'er the Prairie,
But DUTY says GO!

We drove off in the old bobsleigh
Across the Prairie snows,
Singing songs of days gone by
And talking of the trials
That Farmers had all suffered
Prior to the U. F. A.
In unity is strength, old boy,
And we shall win the day.

Chorus:

We now are in Convention, boys!
Come, let us make our plans
And strive to do our duty, lads,
To all thruout our land.
We stand pat for our Empire,
And our sons will meet her foes;
Then victory shall crown their heads;
True Peace the world shall know.

Chorus:

Now Farmers, DUTY says to all:
Who shoulder not the guns,
Remember what is needed
By the Empire and her sons.
Just get right down to business,
And provide the meat and bread,
Then having done our Duty,
Sing out the song that says:

Chorus:

We are off back o'er the Prairies
To our loved ones at home.
God-bless our little kiddies
And the mothers to whom
We all owe so much for
Their great sacrifice.
God bless the little kiddies
And their mothers at home.

Encore:

Farmers, if you hope to make
Your calling a Success,
Study well The Grain Growers' Guide
And then you will confess,
Its teachings lead to higher life,
Give Equity to all;
It goes a long, long way o'er the Prairie
And The Guide never fails.

EXECUTIVE:	
Hon. President—E. N. Hopkins	Moose Jaw
President—J. A. Maharg	Moose Jaw
Vice-President—A. G. Hawkes	Perth
Sec. Treasurer—J. B. Musselman	Moose Jaw
Fred W. Green	Moose Jaw
Thos. Sales	Langham
J. F. Reid	Orcadia
DIRECTORS AT LARGE:	
Fred W. Green	Moose Jaw
George Langley	Maymont
C. E. Platt	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—B. N. Hendrichs	Outlook
2—M. P. Roddy	Houleau
3—Nelson Spencer	Carleton Place
4—R. M. Johnston	Eastview
5—J. W. Easton	Moosemou
6—F. W. Redman	Grenfell
7—C. O. A. Travis	Govan
8—Thorn M. Eddy	Bethune
9—John F. Reid	Orcadia
10—J. L. Rooke	Togo
11—T. Sales	Langham
12—Andrew Knox	Prince Albert
13—W. H. Lilwall	Wilkie
14—John N. Burrill	Cabri
15—Frank Burton	Vanguard

ST. DENIS LOCAL RE-ORGANIZED

The above local of the G.G.A. was re-organized on September 30 last, at which meeting the following were elected as officers:—President, Philip Peltier; vice-president, Patrick Lalonde; directors, Geo. Bergerson, A. Lalonde, W. Douglas, E. Phalimpin, A. Allard. Present membership now numbers thirty-two; more are expected to join at a meeting to be held on the 25th inst. Great satisfaction is expressed with the result of four cars of coal already unloaded. We are now placing orders for two other cars of coal with the Central. Our meeting held on November 25 was well attended by the members, eleven new names being added to the list, the total now standing at forty-four. Seven members were elected on the board of directors:—A. Piori, E. Buchanan, E. Munsen, J. Chambers, E. Desmarais, Geo. Childs, J. Paquiri. The oat crop being a total failure here it was resolved to send the following petition to Hon. G. Foster, acting minister of the interior, to use his influence with the Dominion Government:—

"Whereas, owing to the total loss of practically all oat crops in the above mentioned district, and the anxiety of the farmers to put their land into good shape for next season's crop, many of the horses of the said farmers are in such poor condition for want of proper feed that unless they can soon obtain oats such horses will be unable to be put to work in the field this coming spring. Farmers being financially unable to purchase the necessary feed, we, the members of the St. Denis G.G.A., do pray the Dominion Government, thru the Hon. G. Foster, acting minister of the interior, to grant speedy help by providing such feed oats to those farmers who are in need of same, and that by so doing it will enable them to retain their horses, and get them in a fit condition for work in the coming spring."

A request to The Guide to consider issuing a French edition of the paper was proposed and passed.

W. HAROLD CHILD,
Sec., St. Denis G.G.A.

SUCCESSFUL BUYING

The Ritchie Grain Growers' Association held their annual meeting last Thursday, the 10th inst., in Rexal School. The meeting, which was well attended, was called by President J. W. Kyle.

The secretary read his annual report, which shows the association has fifty-six paid up members and a balance on the right side of the ledger. We organized our association just at the beginning of harvest, and at a time when dollar bills were as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth; yet we commenced

trading at once—in a very modest way—and made substantial savings on twine and fruit, later buying a carload of potatoes at a saving of about 25 per cent. To our keen disappointment the order for flour at \$3.00 per 98 lbs., given to a local dealer some six weeks ago, has not been filled, and the dealer has cancelled the order. This has caused much annoyance and great inconvenience to the members, for their money was tied up and they were forced to drive a long distance to get flour and had to pay a much higher price, besides.

Moral—Patronize Central whenever possible.

The election of officers resulted in W. J. Kyle being re-elected president by acclamation; Vice-president Geo. Kitchen re-elected by acclamation; directors, A. McRae, A. Horsmann, W. G. Young, J. P. Jansen, H. Sylvester, and L. Knox; secretary-treasurer, M. D. Rae.

Twenty-one members were enrolled for 1915, for which find P.O. for \$10.50, Central dues. We expect to push our membership past the century mark before long. Taking into consideration our recent organization and the existing financial depression, we view with considerable pride the progress made by our association, and look optimistically to the future for greater rewards and better rural conditions. At our meeting we will consider the question of sending delegates to the big convention.

M. D. RAE, Sec.-Treas.,
Ritchie G.G.A.

WEST EAGLE HILLS FLOURISHING

Our annual meeting, held on December 9, resulted in almost an entire change of officers. The list now reads: President, John H. Nelson; vice-president, G. G. Frost; sec.-treas., G. W. Hennessey; directors, Nels Larson, Fred Marsh, Chas. Truscott, W. H. Aitchison, Frank Huggett, W. Perkins. Chas. Truscott also acts as publicity officer. The meeting was well attended, and members showed much enthusiasm for the cause. Members inquired if you were handling coal oil—domestic kerosene. Please send me some price lists of commodities which you handle, for distribution. The low co-operative prices on apples lately handled have made members keen for other lines.

GEO. W. HENNESSEY, Sec.,
West Eagle Hills Assn.

MAHARG AT SHAUNAVON

A splendid meeting of the new Shaunavon local of the Grain Growers was held on January 6, at which there were about 175 interested farmers in attendance. The meeting was held in the Princess Theatre. J. A. Maharg, president of the Central Association, was present and delivered a stirring address

on its objects, past, present and future. He also spoke of the work accomplished by the association and of the splendid work of co-operation, which was its prime object. His speech was very well received, and it is hoped that he will be able to visit our local again. Geo. Barr, mayor of Shaunavon, made an address of welcome to the Grain Growers, and assured them that the officials of the town would stand ready to do all in their power to further the work of the association and the interests of the members. This is the first meeting of the local since its organization two weeks ago. It now has a membership of 56, and will be in the century class in the next thirty days. The earnest undercurrent so noticeable among the members is indicative of their serious realization of the work which they have undertaken. Shaunavon is in the district which was so hard hit by the drought during last season, and the present financial condition is very depressing, still the farmers are looking forward with every confidence of a favorable coming season. The suggestion of Mr. Maharg relative to the Patriotic Acre was enthusiastically received, and will no doubt be extensively carried out.

M. M. RICHARDSON,
Sec., Shaunavon G.G.A.

OFFICERS OF WALDORF G.G.A.

This is to announce that the annual meeting and election of officers of the Waldorf branch of the G.G.A. was held on December 30, 1914, and the officers for the year of 1915 were elected as follows: Fred Fishley, re-elected vice president; A. Boyson, re-elected vice-president; secretary-treasurer, Robt. Rountree; directors, J. Bell, A. Jones, J. MeEachren, J. Douglas, B. Fishley and L. Murdock.

ROBT. ROUNTREE, Sec.,
Waldorf G.G.A.

CHANGE AT FROBISHER

Our annual meeting was held on Saturday afternoon, and changed things things around, so this will likely be my last letter to you, as Angus McMaster has been elected secretary. The officers for the year 1915 were elected as follows: President, A. E. Sherwin; vice-president, Wm. Deyell; sec.-treas., A. McMaster; directors, J. Milligan, A. Colopy, Jas. Laurice, J. K. Munro and A. Moffatt. Our work for the summer has been very satisfactory in the way of business, about \$4,400. Sugar, 80 or 90 bags; two barrels of salt, one car fence posts, one car slabs, one car of twine and one car of apples.

JOHN B. EWANS,
Frobisher G.G.A.

NORTH PLAINS ANNUAL

We had our annual meeting on December 8 to fix up the business for the year. We are having a meeting soon, to get our District Director to give us an address on the working of the Grain Growers. Please find enclosed \$1.25 for fifty posters. With regard to our special I informed you about some time ago, the attendance was small, there being only three present. It is just the same with everything else, but I am getting after them about the Patriotic Acre scheme. Some of them think it is all right. Please send me half a dozen by-laws.

W. H. COTTILL, Sec.,
North Plains G.G.A.

SUCCESSFUL YEAR AT INSTOW G.G.A.

Changes of officers at our annual meeting are as per following: President, Fred. H. Demford; vice-president, Henry Meinert; sec.-treas., P. G. Peterson; directors, Frank Raymond, Wm. Laird, Leslie Deeley, Oliver Stevenson, Geo. Ward, Pasper Olson. Post office address, Instow, Sask. Our association has been

doing quite well, in my opinion, for the year just ended. A small commission has been added to goods purchased by members, sufficient to cover running expenses, and we still have a balance of \$7.52 cash on hand. I greatly approved of your new advertising posters, and shall order some as soon as I get the authority. Thanking you for our past business relations, which have been quite satisfactory, and trusting they may continue.

P. G. PETERSON, Sec.,
Instow G. G. A.

SATISFACTORY BALANCE OF WINTER G.G.A.

I am sending you returns of our annual meeting, held at the school house here, December 12. Officers for 1915 were elected as follows: Hon. president, Geo. Hinch; president, Chas. Harrison; vice-pres., Douglas McKenzie; sec.-treas., John Parker; directors, Norman Paul, Jackson Harrison, Henry Crane, Chas. Brown, Wm. McAlister, James O'Grady. Auditor, Archibald Welsh. Our receipts for the year were \$1,123.57; expenditures \$1,075.12, leaving a balance of \$48.45. Three delegates will attend the convention.

JOHN PARKER,
Sec., Winter G.G.A.

ENTHUSIASM AT SURBITON LOCAL

The first annual meeting of the Surbiton Association was held on December 15 in the Surbiton School, when the retiring officers were re-elected by acclamation, except in the case of one of the directors who, with others, has been instrumental in organizing a new branch at Bratton, of which he is now vice-president. The president, W. T. Hall, received well deserved praise, the members recognizing the great interest he has shown in the association, both at the meetings, every one of which he has attended since its inception, except when acting as delegate to Moose Jaw and Conquest, and outside, when he has done his best for our organization as a whole. Our members may be somewhat reduced this year, owing to the formation of another association at Bratton, from which district we drew some of our old members. It is difficult in this neighborhood to find a farmer who is not a member of one or another of the many local organizations around here.

FRITZ GRIEVE, Sec.,
Surbiton G.G.A.

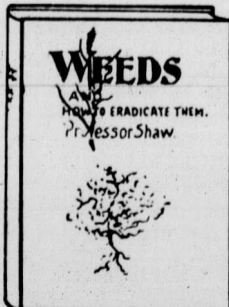
SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

The first annual meeting of the West Lawn Horizon Association was held on Saturday, December 12, in the Horizon School, kindly lent by the trustees. The meeting was well attended, about thirty members being present. Since the organization of this branch last August we have twenty-nine members paid up. We have been purchasing co-operatively on three cars of coal. We saved about \$160 for our members. We have one great difficulty, however, and that is, our members do not as yet realize what it means to buy thru their association, but no doubt time will prove to them the value of co-operative buying. The farmers around here are pulling well together and are always willing to do a good turn for one another. It was suggested that the association purchase a fanning mill and loan same out to members at a small fee, but our president kindly offered his mill free of charge to any of our members. The following officers were appointed for the year 1915: President, S. W. Bissett; vice-president, E. A. Devlin; sec.-treas., E. C. Staley; directors, A. McKenzie, W. Hanna, J. Johnson, W. Burd, G. Bigler, W. Brömsley.

E. C. STALEY, Sec.,
West Lawn Horizon G.G.A.

WEEDS And How To Eradicate Them

By PROFESSOR THOMAS SHAW



The most complete and up-to-date manual on weeds published in this Country. The matter it contains is all based on the long personal experience of the author and on the most recent publications of the experiment stations. The methods of eradication are clearly stated, simple and concise, yet complete and effective. A full discussion of spraying to kill mustard and other weeds in grain fields is included in the new edition. Another new feature is the complete index, by which the methods of eradicating any particularly troublesome weed can be instantly located.

LIST OF CONTENTS:—Prevalence of weeds, the evils which arise from the presence of weeds, the possibility of destroying weeds, agencies concerned in the distribution and propagation of noxious weeds, methods and principles generally applicable in the destruction of weeds, specific modes of eradicating weeds of the Thistle family, methods of eradicating weeds of the Mustard family, eradication of the Weedy Grasses, specific modes of eradicating miscellaneous troublesome weeds.

A few of the important weeds discussed: Canada Thistle, Sow Thistle, Burdock, Ox-eye Daisy, Plantain, Bindweed, Wild Mustard, False Flax, Frenchweed, Foxtail, Wild Oats, Russian Thistle, many others. This book should be read by everyone interested in the destruction and extermination of weeds.

ILLUSTRATED, 240 PAGES. CLOTH 35 cents.
BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Manitoba Livestock Associations

Manitoba Breeders are very Optimistic as to the Present Opportunity for the Breeding of Livestock

The annual meetings of the Manitoba Livestock Associations were held in Brandon on January 12 and 13. In former years these meetings have been held at the same time as the Brandon Winter Fair, but this arrangement was not altogether satisfactory, the numerous other attractions during fair week tending to detract very largely from the interest shown in the breeders' meetings. Accordingly, it was decided that this year the meetings should be held in the same week as the Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention, which also met in Brandon. The result of the change fully justified the belief expressed as to its feasibility, and this year's livestock association meetings have been a greater success than ever before. It is a significant fact that the two large associations of organized farmers in Manitoba—bodies of men which in the past have been considered as having nothing in common, the one representing the livestock industry and the other the grain growing farmers in the province—should meet together on common ground and unitedly discuss economic questions with a view to improving the agricultural industry throughout the province. Great enthusiasm was shown in all the meetings, and it is certain that progress has been made. The attendance was very satisfactory, and a great deal of new blood was added to the membership of the various associations. A spirit of optimism pervaded all the sessions, and it was generally felt that, altho business conditions were far from satisfactory owing to the European war, yet on the whole the opportunity was at hand for agriculture to assume its true position as the backbone of the empire, and that the outlook generally for farmers was a satisfactory one. From the breeders' standpoint, the belief was expressed that an increasing opportunity was developing for the disposal of pure bred livestock and it was conceded that, altho feed was expensive and market conditions were not at all favorable at the present time, not only was it unwise to get rid of livestock, but also that such a procedure was a grave danger to the community. One of the questions which closely affects the livestock industry in the province and one which has been discussed from year to year with never-failing regularity is that in regard to the necessity of establishing chilling and cold storage facilities at the central livestock market. It was forcibly pointed out that livestock production could not be properly encouraged, that the very best grade of export beef would not be bred in the province until proper facilities were available to handle the product. Accordingly, at a joint meeting of the executive of the Grain Growers' and Livestock Associations a committee was formed, consisting of A. Graham, F. J. Collyer, F. Simpson, A. J. Mackay, G. H. Greig and R. McKenzie, to investigate the whole question of cooperative marketing, killing and cold storage and to report later to the executive committees. Each association endorsed this action and the hope was expressed that with united effort something practical would be done in this important matter. Throughout all the meetings the genial influence and unflagging energy of the late Dr. Bell was very keenly missed and each association was unanimous in expressing its appreciation of the late secretary's work and sympathy with the family in their very sudden bereavement. The associations also expressed their gratitude to G. H. Greig for stepping into the gap and so readily shouldering the task of picking up the threads of business as left so suddenly by the decease of Dr. A. W. Bell. The meetings of each association were well attended, the business transacted was largely constructive; on the whole the financial position of each association was reasonably good and confidence was expressed that the future for livestock in the province was a very promising one indeed.

Sheep Breeders' Meeting

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Livestock Breeders' Association was held on January 12. A very representative gathering of the sheep men in the province was on hand and a great many matters of interest were discussed. It was pointed out that the association had been instrumental in greatly benefiting the wool interests in Manitoba. Special reference was made to the increase in the price which farmers had obtained for their wool during the past year over that which had formerly ruled. For the first time since sheep had been kept in the province, dealers had personally solicited and made bids on the farmers' wool clip. This competition had been directly due to the fact that the association offered to handle the whole wool clip collectively, have it graded by a government expert and sold subject to grade to a large wool-buying firm. The president deprecated the fact that members of the association had not marketed their wool thru the association, preferring to accept a small advance in price offered by dealers over the association price rather than stand by the association whose action in this matter had made this high price possible. The handling of the wool by the association had not been altogether successful, a small deficit having occurred, and it was proposed that the executive look carefully into the matter and, after

can be bought up for from six to seven dollars a head responds more readily than any other breed to changed conditions of environment. For success with sheep it is essential that the ewes be bought young and bred to a good, pure-bred ram. In regard to the cost of keeping sheep, the opinion was given that fifty sheep took a load of hay and about a hundred pounds of chop or grain a day. As for profit from sheep it was mentioned that out of a bunch of western ewes bought in the fall for on an average \$6.25 per head, some proved barren but were sold off the grass in the following summer for ten dollars apiece. The question of continuing the sheep sales for the purpose of distributing sheep thruout the province was discussed, and it was unanimously agreed that this work should continue.

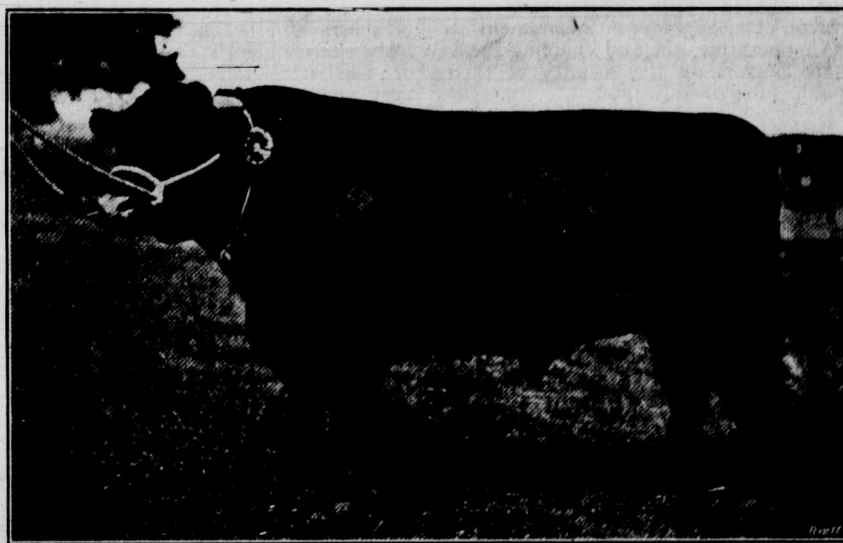
The retiring president in reporting on the handling of wool, explained that it had been all collected at Winnipeg, the exhibition board having loaned a building for storage, and the Dominion government having furnished an expert grader. The wool of 1914 had not been sold until fall, but when arranged another year, sale could be arranged at a much earlier date. It was pointed out that wool was the farmers' first crop to harvest in the early summer, and that the money on the sale of the wool was very acceptable at that time. Hence it was recommended that in future, if

Acheson, of the C.P.R., explained that there was scarcely any trade in dressed carcasses in Manitoba, and the proposed tariff change was to correct conditions to the south. It was pointed out, however, that a very profitable trade was being worked up by private farmers in dressed pork with city customers, and the proposed change in rate was not favorably taken. The matter was left for the secretary to bring to the attention of the directors, to be dealt with by them as they saw fit. The president did not make any formal address, but urged in a few remarks that breeding stock be kept, so that advantage could be taken of the better market which must inevitably ensue. He advised also that sows be bred late this year so that the young pigs could be finished off in the fall with the grain from the threshing machines. A very comprehensive talk was given by Dr. C. D. McGilvray, M.D.V., on "Hog cholera as it affects farmers." The doctor stated that a striking feature of the few outbreaks which had occurred in Manitoba had been that the disease had broken out usually in connection with herds which had been fed on kitchen refuse and hotel scraps which contained bacon rinds and pieces of pork. In view of this fact when fixing compensation in the case of the compulsory slaughter of affected herds, no allowance is granted to owners whose pigs have been fed on kitchen refuse and hotel scraps. If these have been boiled, sterilized, and in other cases where slaughtering is compulsory, compensation up to two-thirds of the assessed value of the pigs is left to the discretion of the inspector. The symptoms of the disease are characteristic, but too detailed to be outlined here. In another issue hog cholera will be fully dealt with. Two other points, however, might be mentioned, namely: that the disease is more fatal to young hogs than to old ones, and that there is no justification of the claim that any of the breeds are more or less immune to hog cholera.

Screenings for Feed

"Screenings as Feed for Stock" was the subject upon which J. D. McGregor spoke authoritatively. He said that 70,000 tons of screenings were taken from the wheat in the terminal elevators and sold for feeding in the States. The screenings are separated, about 45 per cent., known as "small screenings," containing the small, black seeds, and the balance being composed of small wheat, broken wheat, wild oats, buckwheat, etc. This fifty-five per cent. was the portion which it was proposed to make use of. The "small screenings" should not be brought back, but the larger amount of really good feed should be ground and sent back to be fed on the farms. Dean Rutherford feeds at Saskatoon 93.8 per cent. small wheat and the balance of flax, oats and weeds, obtaining very good results from this mixed feed. Feed is too high in price in the West today to make the feeding of livestock profitable, and were it not for the maintenance of the fertility in the land, livestock on the farm would, with present prices, be a direct loss. In regard to the objection to screenings as being conducive to the spreading of weeds, J. D. McGregor has fed heavy screenings for several years on his farms and, growing corn in conjunction, no trouble has been experienced in this direction. In regard to price, heavy screenings would cost in the neighborhood of \$7 to \$10 a ton at Fort William. Screenings with alfalfa hay is almost ideal as sheep feed. In the discussion which followed it was held that there was no necessity for having the weed seeds sent off the farm if the threshing machine was set properly with a zinc screen to let out the small grains and weed seeds. It was decided that, in view of the serious shortage of feed and the fact that such a large amount of valuable feed is being

Continued on Page 19



"SALT FLEET POLAR STAR"
Champion Shorthorn at the English Royal Show

having studied it thoroughly, approach the government with a well prepared plan, whereby this matter can be dealt with as a business proposition, the government being urged to co-operate with the association in handling the wool. A very interesting talk was given by Geo. Allison on "Sheep Sales and other Methods of Introducing Flocks." Emphasis was laid on the urgent necessity for keeping sheep on the farm. The speaker said that the first requisite in introducing any scheme was that it be a paying proposition and he went on to show that wool at twenty cents and lamb in great demand at seven cents was decidedly a good business proposition. In an experiment which was conducted in Ontario in 1911 with farm flocks, after all expenses had been taken into consideration, a profit of three dollars per head was realized. Conditions in Manitoba, too, are almost ideal for the keeping of sheep. The benefits to the farm were then reviewed and when it was considered that sheep would keep down the weeds, clean up the fence corners, live on rough feed and have a ready sale, it was a wonder that so few farmers as yet had sheep. In the discussion which ensued, it was decided that the kind of sheep required for this country is a grade western ewe, having merino blood in it. Heavy sheep are discriminated against on the market and the small range ewe which

the banks were approached, there would be probably no difficulty in getting them to advance a good percentage of the value of the product as soon as it was delivered at the receiving station, and in this way, do away with the necessity of waiting for payment until delivery was made in one of the large eastern markets. The officers for 1915 were elected as follows:—President, George Allison; Vice-President, A. D. Gamley; Secretary, Geo. H. Greig; Directors, A. J. Mackay, G. Gordon, T. Sanderson, W. H. English and J. A. Chapman. In view of the work that has been done in helping the sheep breeding industry in Manitoba by Mr. McGregor, it was felt that as a small recognition of the value of his services he be appointed honorary president of the association.

Swine Breeders' Association

The annual meeting of the Swine Breeders' Association was attended by well over sixty members. It was deemed inadvisable to organize and hold a pure-bred sow sale this spring, owing to the existing condition of the livestock market. Attention was drawn to the fact that the railways were endeavoring to change the rate on dressed hogs from the fifth to the fourth class. The president said that this rate had been in force for twenty years and wanted to know why it should be changed at this time. Mr.

Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Twelfth Annual Convention of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association hears encouraging Reports and passes many notable Resolutions

The twelfth annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was held at Brandon on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last. A feature of the convention was the fact that over fifty ladies were present, many of them as regularly appointed delegates representing local branches of the Association.

President Henders was greeted by the largest attendance that has ever been present at the opening session, when he called the convention to order at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and introduced the Mayor of Brandon.

Mayor Cater, in a brief address, welcomed the convention to Brandon, and expressed his sympathy with the work of the Grain Growers' Association, laying particular stress upon the value of co-operation and the importance of doing business for cash. "Co-operation," he said, "is one of the fundamental principles of the human brotherhood." The Mayor also spoke in favor of Woman Suffrage and urged upon the farmers of the country the importance of making the best possible use of every foot of land which can be utilized to produce food for the people and the soldiers of the Empire. He concluded by inviting the convention to meet again in Brandon next year.

President Well Received

President Henders then delivered his annual address, which is given in full on page 7 of this issue. Mr. Henders' remarks met with a ready response from the delegates, his expressions of loyalty and his declarations in favor of free trade and the raising of all revenues by direct taxation being received with particularly enthusiastic applause.

Vice-President J. S. Wood presented the report of the board of directors, which will be found on page 8 of this issue. Mr. Wood moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Director Peter Wright and carried unanimously.

Colin H. Burnell, of Oakville, was for the third time elected secretary of the convention.

At the afternoon session the secretary, Roderick McKenzie, presented his annual report, which will be found on page 18 of this issue.

The auditors' report, showing a satisfactory state of affairs and a balance in hand of \$298.00 on current account, and \$101.00 in the Emergency Fund, was presented by P. Middleton. The secretary, in reply to questions, gave a satisfactory explanation of a number of items, and the report was then adopted.

Discussion on Co-operation

A discussion on the working of co-operative societies was initiated by R. McKenzie, who referred to the number of such societies which have been established during the past two years. He suggested that the officers of some of the societies should give their experience to the convention.

C. H. Burnell, secretary of the Oakville Co-operative Association, in giving the experience of that undertaking, said the Oakville Co-operative store was opened in May, 1913. The Association was incorporated under the Manitoba Co-operative Act and copied its by-laws largely from the Neepawa society, which was organized first. The Oakville society, however, was the first to open a store, and started with a capital of \$800. Shares were \$10 each and no person could hold more than ten shares. They had one man one vote, irrespective of the number of shares held. Shares could be bought by paying 20 per cent. in cash and interest was paid at not more than 8 per cent. on the amount paid up. Profits over and above that were distributed according to the amount of business done, non-members of the co-operative society receiving dividends at half the rate paid to members. To be a member of the Co-operative Society, a person must first be a member of the Grain Growers' Association. The store was handling a full line of groceries and bought for cash and sold for cash. This was a great advantage and enabled the society

to sell at a lower price than competing stores which gave credit.

Asked what the experience of the society was in dealing with butter and eggs, Mr. Burnell said they had had a good deal of difficulty. They did not know before they went into the business how many different kinds of butter and eggs there were. They were now sending the butter and eggs to the Central Farmers' Market at Winnipeg and returning to the producer as near as possible what they brought. Mr. Burnell thought the time had come when the Provincial Association should take some action to bring the various co-operative societies of the province together. Some union of co-operative societies would certainly be formed and it would be a great strength to the Association if it could become that union.

Reg. Holdich, President of the Royallen Co-operative Society, said that society was organized on much the same lines as Mr. Burnell had described, but instead of a retail store, they were dealing only in bulk. The society was an outcome of their experience in collective buying. They had a capital of \$486 and in three months had done a business in coal, twine, lumber, wood, sugar, etc., of \$5,600. The Society felt that they were under a disadvantage in not being able, under the Manitoba Co-operative Act, to borrow money. They often needed \$1,000 for a few days, while a carload of goods was being distributed and the cash collected, and their society was in favor of asking for an amendment to the Co-operative Act and enabling societies to borrow on the security of their unpaid, subscribed capital.

Mr. Hindson, a trustee of the Moline Society, said his society had secured a site and was putting up a warehouse. They had, however, been dealing in carload lots for eight months and had made a profit of \$1,000. Mr. Hindson said they started with a capital of only \$200, and when asked how they managed to handle carloads of goods with only \$200 capital, said they had never borrowed money, but members had lent whatever was required voluntarily (laughter).

Central Farmers' Market

R. McKenzie reported upon the Central Farmers' Market, of Winnipeg, of which he is president, and in which the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association holds shares. In 1913, he said, the Million for Manitoba League established a market in Winnipeg, with the object of bringing the producer and consumer together. The Eastern cities had large and successful markets, but it was not possible to duplicate them in Winnipeg because the municipal authorities showed no disposition to provide the facilities as was done in the East. At the last convention the directors were instructed to look into the market question and when they interviewed the Million for Manitoba League they found the market was a losing proposition and about to be abandoned. A new organization, however, was formed, under the Manitoba Co-operative Act, and a building at the Industrial Bureau secured on a three years' lease. The market had made no attempt to sell a large number of shares and began business with only forty shareholders and a paid up capital of \$200.00. Stalls were rented at a very small fee to market gardeners and

butchers, and the rules required that 75 per cent. of what they offered in their stalls should be their own produce, and all must be Canadian grown. The market also received produce from the country which was sold at a commission of ten per cent. Mr. McKenzie dealt at length with the difficulties which had been met with by the market and the steps which had been taken to overcome them. He pointed out the necessity of shipping a better quality product. He was convinced that the market could not be made a real success without cold storage and an abattoir, and suggested that the local Associations should each take up a small amount of stock and make it possible to provide the facilities required. He also suggested that the local Associations should collect the produce of their members and ship it to the market. He had gone into this proposition in order to learn by experience the best way to solve the problem of the marketing of farm produce direct from the producer to the consumer. One thing they had found was that the flat rate of ten per cent. was not quite an equitable arrangement, because it cost just about as much to sell a dozen eggs on which the commission might be two cents as to handle a hog on which the charge would be nearer \$2. That was one of the things that would be worked out and remedied.

A number of delegates who had done business with the Farmers' Market, both as shippers and purchasers, related their experience, the former stating that prices to the consumer had certainly been reduced, while the latter, with one exception, expressed their entire satisfaction with the prices and treatment they had received.

After a general discussion, a committee consisting of Jas. P. Davidson, Myrtle; T. Shirtliffe, Elm Bank; Chas. Longman, Regent; and R. McKenzie, was appointed to go into the question and bring in a report and recommendation later in the convention.

Inspiring Addresses

At the evening session on Wednesday addresses were given by Dr. C. W. Gordon on "Our National Crisis," and by Mrs. Dayton, of Virden, on the work of the Home Economic Societies, which will be reported in another part of The Guide. Addresses were also given on corn growing in Manitoba by D. S. McLeod, Goodlands; C. I. Barager, Elm Creek; and Andrew Graham, Pomeroy.

Constitution Amended

Proposed constitutional amendments occupied the convention at the Thursday morning session.

J. T. Davies, of the Minnedosa district, moved: That the number of directors of the Central association be increased to conform with the number of rural dominion constituencies, and that the boundaries of the districts be made to coincide with the boundaries of the dominion constituencies and that each district nominate its own director.

Mr. Davies spoke in favor of the proposed change and suggested that a county association, such as they had in Saskatchewan, should be formed in each constituency. The county association, he considered, should consist of the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer of each local association, and that the president of the county association should be the director for the district, subject to the ratification of the provincial convention. He thought this would promote organization work and extend the membership of the association. At present the districts were too large, and the directors were unable to cover their territory and visit all the branches.

C. R. Cram, Lauder, seconded. C. H. Burnell, Oakville, supported and referred to the success of the district conventions in Saskatchewan. He was, however, not entirely satisfied that the dominion constituencies were the best divisions that could be arranged.

A. G. Hawkes, vice-president of the

Auditors' Report

RECEIPTS		EMERGENCY ACCOUNT	
Membership dues	\$3,135.80	Cash on hand from 1913	\$ 377.03
Transferred from Emergency Ac.	1,210.00	Cash contributions	929.00
Sale of buttons	274.50	Accrued interest	6.22
Sale of record books	60.00		
Sale of stationery	83.45		
Sale of membership cards	13.40		
Sale of Convention reports	80.00		
Sale of booklets	74.55		
Received for speakers	25.00		
Grant from Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,750.00	Transferred to Current acc.	\$1,210.00
Refund Can. C'cil of Agriculture	24.95	Cash in bank	101.10
Balance from 1913	210.91	Exchange on cheques	1.15
	\$6,942.56		\$1,312.25
EXPENDITURES		FARM HELP ACCOUNT	
Organization	\$1,393.75	Cash on hand from 1913	\$ 452.38
Directors' meetings	401.80	Receipts from fares advanced	4,974.85
Executive meetings	89.15		
Convention expenses	216.15		
Grant to R. C. Henders	100.00		
Salaries	2,515.00		
Rent	400.00		
Office shelving	10.00		
Stationery and printing	661.95	Disbursements	4,881.00
Phone and calls	118.25		
Stamps	125.00		
Sundries	83.99		
Contributions to C. C. of Agriculture	100.00		
C. C. of Agriculture meetings	37.60		
Ottawa delegation	190.40		
Bonnar, Trueman & Hollands	141.00		
Central Farmers' Market Shares	50.00		
Allan, Killam and McKay, bond	10.00		
		WAR RELIEF FUND	
Total	\$6,644.04	Received from Branches	\$4,254.30
Cash on hand	298.52	Donated to Belgian relief	4,000.00
	\$6,942.56	On hand	254.30
			\$4,254.30

GENTLEMEN:

We beg respectfully to report that we have carefully examined all cheques and vouchers, and found the same correct in accordance with the entries in the books submitted to us.

Receipts	\$6,942.56
Expenditures	6,644.04
Balance on hand	\$ 298.52

January 12, 1915.

Respectfully submitted,
P. MIDDLETON
W.M. NICHOL

Auditors.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, said that body had fifteen district directors and during this winter sixteen district conventions had been held. The dates of the district conventions were fixed by the Central executive and one or two members of the board attended each district convention. Amendments to the constitution were now proposed that would give the district conventions more power, including that of electing the district director, subject to the confirmation of the provincial convention. One hundred dollars of the provincial funds was placed at the disposal of each district director for organization work, and some used all of this and others only a portion. The laying out of the boundaries, Mr. Hawkes suggested, could not be done by a large convention, but should be gone into thoroughly by the executive. Their executive consisted of five men elected by the directors at large, district directors and president and vice-president.

J. L. Brown agreed there should be more directors, but thought the dominion constituencies were not a suitable division. Some had a large number of branches and some very few. There should be organizers for the districts where the association was not strong.

H. B. Barrett, of Ashville, said his association had given the matter a great deal of consideration and believed the present number should be retained on the board, with the assistance of a paid organizer for the outlying districts not included in the territory of the directors. He moved an amendment accordingly.

T. W. Knowles was in favor of increasing the number of directors to correspond with the rural dominion constituencies.

Work Among Foreign-born

R. McKenzie reminded the convention that at present the province was divided into eight districts, each having a director, who was supposed to supervise organization work in his territory. The only district in which organization work had been really successful was Portage la Prairie, where a live district association had been formed which looked after the work of organizing new locals and maintaining the interest. It was difficult to spread the organization among the foreign-born settlers because, as a result of their experience, they were suspicious of any English-speaking people who went among them to organize them. At one meeting he went to in the northern part of the province, there were 50 men who had been working on the roads before the election who had not been paid. These men, for some reason, were under the impression that if they joined the Grain Growers' association they would lose their farms. He felt, however, that it was the duty of the Grain Growers' association to go among the foreign-born and try to lead them to a higher Canadian citizenship. It was evident there were different views on the question of readjusting the districts and perhaps the proposal contained in the amendment would serve for another year, leaving the board of directors to bring forward a definite plan next year.

On a vote the amendment was lost by a considerable majority, and the original motion was carried. It was decided to bring this amendment to the constitution into force at the next convention, and the election held later in the convention was held under the old system, six directors being chosen.

Women to Be Equal

Notice of motion had been given in favor of amending the constitution to provide that farmers' wives and daughters over 16 years of age and living on their fathers' farms might become full members of the association by paying an annual fee of 50 cents.

Before this was reached, however, a resolution was received that had been unanimously passed at a meeting of women delegates held during the morning, as follows: "Moved by Eliza English, seconded by Hilda Smith: That while the women Grain Growers appreciate warmly the kind thought of their brothers in extending to them full membership and voting rights in the main organization at half the fee paid by the men members,

they respectfully decline this concession, but will accept the offer on condition that we are allowed to pay the full membership fee, realizing that equal rights and privileges should carry with them equal financial burdens and responsibilities."

This resolution of the ladies was received with cheers by the men delegates, and the president complimented them on their stand for equality. In view of this the proposed amendment making the women's fee 50 cents was withdrawn and it was resolved, on the motion of F. J. Dixon, that the constitution be amended so as to enable women to become members on equal terms with men.

Election of Officers

The election of president and vice-president was accomplished in record time, President R. C. Henders, of Culross, and Vice-President J. S. Wood, of Oakville, both being re-elected by acclamation.

Prof. A. B. Clarke, professor of political economy in Manitoba University, Winnipeg, delivered an address at the convention on Thursday afternoon on the subject of "Canada's Fiscal System; How it affects farmers as producers and consumers."

Professor Clarke exposed the fallacies and evils of the protective tariff in a masterly and convincing manner and a verbatim report of his speech will be published in a later issue of The Guide.

Following this address the resolution dealing with the question of raising war revenues was brought forward, the discussion upon which is reported elsewhere in this issue.

Fraternal Greetings

A. G. Hawkes, vice-president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, and W. H. Lilwall, a district director of the same organization were introduced to the convention during the afternoon as fraternal delegates. Both made brief speeches, Mr. Lilwall striking a very popular note when he spoke of some matters which might well be taken up by the three provincial associations jointly, one of them being the purchasing of supplies for the local co-operative societies.

G. F. Chipman, editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, addressed the convention for a few minutes with regard to the official organ of the association, and T. A. Crerar, president of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., was also heard from. Mr. Crerar dealt chiefly with the development of the co-operative movement and also spoke of the broader spirit and wider vision which he saw developing in the association.

Election of Directors

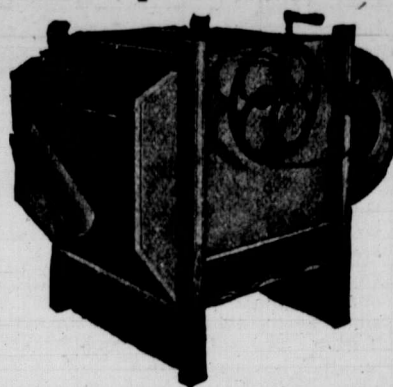
The old board of directors was re-elected with one exception, Peter Wright, Myrtle; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; P. D. McArthur, Longburn, and R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains, being re-elected by acclamation, while W. H. English, Harding, was re-elected after a contest with D. S. McLeod, of Goodlands, and J. L. Brown, of Pilot Mound, was selected to succeed R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst. At the opening of the Friday morning session a vote of thanks moved by T. W. Knowles and seconded by J. L. Brown was passed to the board for its services during the past year. Each of the directors in a short speech thanked the convention for the vote. It had been stated earlier in the convention that some local branches had not been visited by the director for the district during the past year, and it was intimated by some of the directors that they would gladly attend meetings if they were invited, and they felt that branch associations which desired a visit should communicate with the director. It was also stated that directors had frequently been discouraged by driving long distances in cold weather and then having only two or three members to hear them.

Discrimination Against Farmers' Elevators

W. J. Lovie, of Holand, brought before the convention the question of bonding farmers' elevators. The Grain Act required that all elevator operators should be bonded, but the bonding company refused to bond the farmers elevator at Holland unless the members of the board of directors went on the bond

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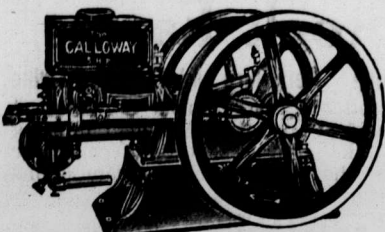
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and became the real guarantors themselves. Mr. Lovie asked if other farmers' elevators had the same experience, and from a number of delegates it was learned that this discrimination of bonding companies against farmers' elevators was general, and the matter was referred to the executive to make further enquiries and take whatever action is deemed necessary.

Party Politics Condemned

T. W. Knowles, of Emerson, addressed the convention on the question, "Are we using the ballot intelligently?" He pointed out the evils of party politics and how little the farmers could expect to get from any government while some were staunch Grits and the rest true Tories. The only way to get what they wanted, he maintained, was to forget party politics and send men to the legislature and to parliament who would support the right and the cause of the farmers irrespective of party lines.

Rev. R. Patterson, of Eden, briefly followed, endorsing what Mr. Knowles said, and told how the Independent voters in the constituency of Beautiful Plains had caused the Liberal party to withdraw the machine candidate and select a man more worthy of the confidence of all the farmers. They were beaten by a small majority last election, but they were confident of success at the next attempt. He was not for a third party, and believed the farmers could get what they wanted thru either political party if they would go to the primaries and the nominating conventions and see that both parties selected good honest men, capable of expressing themselves and fit to represent the farmers.

Organization Work

A discussion on increasing the efficiency of the organization was opened by M. McCuish, who gave a large number of valuable hints as to organizing branches and maintaining interest in them. C. H. Burnell also gave a great many valuable pointers, urging his fellow secretaries and the presidents of the local branches to pay close attention to details of their meetings, such as notifying every member and everyone who should be a member, having a comfortable and convenient place of meeting, and arranging interesting programs. He advised getting the local minister interested, the promotion of co-operation, the business-like keeping of records and so forth.

Use the Schoolhouses

Mrs. J. O. Smith, of Eli, pointed out the importance of having a suitable place in which to hold meetings. Now that the farmers' wives and daughters belonged to the association they should have a hall with a large auditorium and a kitchen in the basement where cooking could be done when social gatherings were held.

One delegate suggested the municipal councils should build halls which could be used by the Grain Growers and for other meetings.

A. H. Craigmile, of Baycentre Branch, Dauphin, said a much better plan would be to have the schools made large enough and properly equipped to hold evening meetings of every kind.

T. W. Knowles said the Manchester school, near Emerson, had an annex which had been erected thru the Royal Templars and which was connected with the school by folding doors. In this building they held meetings of the Royal Templars, Grain Growers, the Sunday School and many other societies.

Women for School Boards

Andrew Graham suggested putting a lady on the board of every local association in the province. This suggestion bore fruit later in the convention in a resolution instructing the executive to take up with the provincial government the question of amending the Education Act so as to make farmers' wives and daughters over 21 years of age eligible for election to the school board without having any property qualification. Women owning property can vote and sit on school boards under the existing law.

The executive was requested to take up the case of Willard Black, of Edwin, who had a number of horses killed on the railway and whose claim for compensation is being resisted.

A Vote of Condolence

The following resolution was moved by Peter Wright, of Myrtle, seconded by J. S. Wood, and passed by a silent standing vote:

That this convention expresses its deep regret at the death of William J. Tregillus, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, and places on record its appreciation of the splendid service rendered by Mr. Tregillus to the cause of organized farmers and democracy in general; and that the secretary be instructed to convey to the members of the family and the U.F.A., the deepest sympathy of the Manitoba Grain Growers in the heavy loss which they have sustained.

To Induce Wheat Raising

A telegram from W. F. Maclean, M.P. for South York, and addressed to the secretary, was read to the convention, as follows:

"I have suggested that federal government for this year offer to take all No. 1 hard wheat raised at \$1.25 a bushel, farmers to be free to take a higher price. Mother country might be glad to join in this proposal."

Precisely what was meant by this message or what action Mr. Maclean desired the convention to take, was not clear to the delegates, and it was decided to acknowledge the telegram and await further information.

The Guide

On the motion of J. L. Brown, seconded by Josiah Bennett, it was unanimously resolved:

That this convention realizes the absolute necessity of maintaining The Guide in a financial position which will enable it to continue as a free and independent journal, devoted entirely to the interests of the farming community and free to present the truth without fear or favor, and towards this end we would recommend that the subscription price be raised to \$1.50 per year, and if this is not sufficient the price must be raised until The Guide stands upon its own feet financially.

Prohibition of Liquor Traffic

Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, moved: That we, the members of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, assembled in annual convention, desire to put ourselves on record as being unalterably opposed to the manufacture, sale and traffic in intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, believing that the economic waste caused by this traffic is appalling, and that its influence politically, physically, socially and morally is degrading to our people.

Therefore we would urge on our dominion government the necessity, in this our great national testing time, of throwing off this terrible encumbrance by the enacting and enforcing dominion legislation prohibiting the manufacture, sale and traffic in intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

J. L. Brown seconded, and the resolution was carried by a unanimous standing vote.

It was also resolved, That we commend the action of the Manitoba government in cancelling the licenses of a number of disreputable clubs of Winnipeg, and also in curtailing the hours of sale of liquor.

Bonding Produce Merchants

C. H. Burnell moved: That we recommend that the Central Executive lay before the government the necessity of having all produce handling firms licensed and bonded in the same manner as grain dealers.

It appeared from the statements of delegates that a number of firms to whom produce had been shipped had failed, causing considerable loss to farmers. It was considered that the bonding of dealers was necessary to protect shippers, and the resolution was unanimously passed.

Inter-provincial Harmony

On the motion of R. J. Avison, it was resolved: That this convention reaffirms its desire to see the closest and most harmonious relationship between the three associations and the three grain companies in the Prairie Provinces, and that the executive be instructed to forward such a movement in every possible way.

Farmers' Market Endorsed

The committee appointed to consider the Central Farmers' Market Association reported Friday afternoon, recommending the association to support the market by each local association purchasing stock, and taking steps to learn the best methods of preparing farm products for market.

P. H. Asheton Martin, manager of the market, was introduced to the convention and made a brief speech, in which he urged the farmers to send in the best quality produce to the market. He also spoke of the need of more capital, and said that while they had done a business of nearly \$25,000 in nine months on a capital of \$292, they could be of a great deal more service to both producer and consumer if they had more capital. The report was adopted.

More Money for Central

A motion to amend the constitution so as to increase the membership fee had been given notice of by A. J. M. Poole, of Springhurst. With the approval of Mr. Poole, however, J. L. Brown, for the resolutions committee, proposed as an amendment that the fee remain at a dollar, but the proportion forwarded to the central office be increased from 50 cents to 75 cents. This resolution was carried by a large majority.

The following resolutions were adopted after brief discussion: That this convention re-affirm its position in support of Woman Suffrage and Direct Legislation.

Hail Insurance

That a thorough discussion of the provisions of the Hail Insurance Act be undertaken by the local associations with the view to educating the farmers as to the value and importance of having the by-law properly submitted for approval at the next municipal elections.

That in the opinion of this convention a thru tariff from point of shipment to destination should be established whether a car travels on one or more lines of railroad, as we consider that the present system is unjust and practically prohibits business being done between points situated on different lines of railroads.

For the Surtax

Whereas, the prosperity of Manitoba is retarded by the holding of so much vacant land from use for purposes of speculation.

And, whereas it is desirable that holding land from use for a rise in price should be discouraged.

Therefore, be it resolved that this convention would urge on the government of Manitoba to amend the Assessment Act at its first session to authorize municipal councils to levy a surtax on all unoccupied lands held for a rise in value.

Agricultural Credit

Whereas, in all countries where agriculture is a prominent industry, agricultural credit banks in some form are established to meet the financial requirements of farmers, because it was found in every case that the methods of commercial banks failed to meet the needs of farmers, who required to borrow for productive purposes.

And whereas it is expedient that agricultural credit banks be established in Manitoba of a kind that would adapt their methods to the conditions that obtain in farming in this province,

Therefore, be it resolved that the board of directors be and is hereby authorized to make such investigations as they may deem best; prepare plans and solicit the aid of the government of Manitoba or any other body that can render them assistance in this regard.

Referred to Executive

A number of resolutions were proposed, which after brief discussion were referred to the executive for consideration. These included the following:

That this association is of opinion that when a car of grain or other produce is consigned to a company or its agent, and an advance on payment of such commodity given the seller, that it is manifestly unfair to charge the former owner interest on such advance payment, pending final settlement in full.

Whereas the farmers of the province

are suffering a great deal of damage to stock from open wells and barbed wire on abandoned farms.

Be it resolved that the executive be instructed to seek amendments to the Municipal Act empowering the municipal councils to remove these sources of danger and loss and to levy the cost upon the particular parcel of land in question.

That legislation be passed enforcing the registration of lien notes in Manitoba.

Resolved that we are in favor of an act compelling the railway companies to pay for all the stock killed on their tracks.

A discussion on the sample market and grading system occupied most of the final session of the convention on Friday evening.

R. M. Wilson, of Marringhurst, opened the debate, moving a resolution declaring that the interests of the farmers would be best served by the establishment of a sample market. He contended that the grading system was unreliable and that the farmers lost considerable money every year thru errors of inspectors and thru grain just missing one grade and going down to another for which the price was much lower. John Kennedy supported the contentions of Mr. Wilson, but did not pronounce definitely in favor of establishing a sample market at the present time. The farmers needed the opening of the market to the south, and the Inspection Act should be amended by removing the words "red fife" from the grade specifications, making it read "hard wheat" instead of "hard red fife wheat." This would put Canadian grades on a level with Minneapolis.

R. McKenzie went over the history of the sample market agitation, and said the decision of the association had been that they did not desire a sample market while most of the terminals were in the hands of grain dealers.

R. J. Avison took the same ground, and the matter was eventually referred to the executive to deal with.

It was decided, however, to ask for the amendment of the specification of Manitoba Northern wheat by dropping the words "red fife" as proposed by Mr. Kennedy.

The convention closed at 10.30 on Friday evening, with votes of thanks to the City of Brandon, the secretary of the convention, the press, etc., cheers for the President, and "God Save the King."

THE PATRIOT

Some names that we see
On the lists that go round
Of those that subscribe
To the Patriot Fund
Are names all well known
As men of finance
Who still follow the game
Both in England and France
And out in this land
Our Dominion so fair
We own the same brand
That have money to spare
But when a poor man
Fails a mortgage to meet
They squeeze him up tight
Tho he go on the street
For the extra expense
Must be met in some way
Without drawing on the bank
The subscription to pay
The mortgage they'll renew
At an extra per cent.
For they know he's against it
And has got to consent.

The men who act so
Are patriots you know
And the Union Jack waves
To keep up the show
But the poor widow's mite
Brings a blessing more fair
On the hands that thus give
What they hardly can spare.

WILLIAM ROSS.

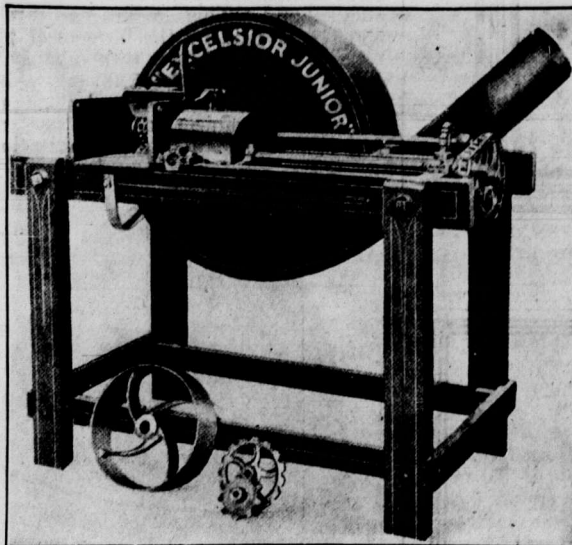
Maple Valley, Sask.

"I have sent for you," said the man of the house, "because these pipes need looking after. There's a leak somewhere and a lot of gas going to waste."
"No, sir," replied the gas company's inspector, meditatively; "maybe there's a leak, but there ain't gas going to waste—you'll find it all in the bill."

I want to send you the Ideal Fence Catalogue. Its fully illustrated, showing fence for every purpose, such from Factory to you at Prices from 18 Cents a rod up. Freight Paid. Write me to day, for Catalogue and Prices.

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Manager Ideal Fence Co. Ltd*



Concave knives of best English make. Stop, start, and reverse lever within easy reach of operator. Supplied with 12in. by 4 in. pulley.
Write Today for Special Price
Do not delay as stock cannot last long at present quotation. Ask also for full Watson Catalogue, listing most important farm equipment needs—FREE.

Clearance Sale Prices on

EXCELSIOR JUNIOR BLOWER FEED CUTTERS

This is the ideal Feed Cutter for the man with from 5 to 15 head of stock, and at regular list price is recognized to be one of the best possible investments in farm equipment.

A BIG STOCK ON HAND WITH SPRING GOODS COMING IN

forces us to make an exceptional offer in order to clear our warehouses. Write in to us direct for our price—It Will Surprise You!

Best results are obtained from mixed farming only with proper equipment—all authorities realize the importance of properly-cut feed for stock purposes. There is no more efficient cutter than the Excelsior Junior.

Runs on 4 to 6 h.p. gasoline engine, sweep horsepower or windmill. Fitted with blower attachment, as shown, it will cut, elevate and deliver to different parts of barn from half to three-quarters of a ton of feed per hour. Cuts three lengths.

John Watson Mfg. Co.
LIMITED. WINNIPEG
311 CHAMBERS ST.

SUGGESTION PRIZES AWARDED

In response to our offer to award prizes for the best suggestions received for improving The Guide, we received a very large number of letters. The suggestions were many and varied, and nearly every one of them contained something of value. It was a very difficult matter to decide as to the prize winners, but we have finally judged the letters and awarded the prizes as follows:
First Prize—Stanley Harris, Flat Creeks, Alta.. \$5.00
Second Prize—C. M. Rockwood, Estevan, Sask.... 4.00
Third Prize—Thos. W. Wood, Glendale, Man.... 3.00
Fourth Prize—W. H. T. Olive, Carbon, Alta..... 2.00
Fifth Prize—F. C. Every, St. Walbury, Sask.... 1.00
From the suggestions we received we hope to be able to supply our readers with more valuable information in The Guide than in the past.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

ALBERTA PRIZE CONTEST

It will be remembered that a friend of The Guide in Alberta offered \$500 in cash to the twelve subscription agents in that province who would secure for The Guide the largest number of sub-

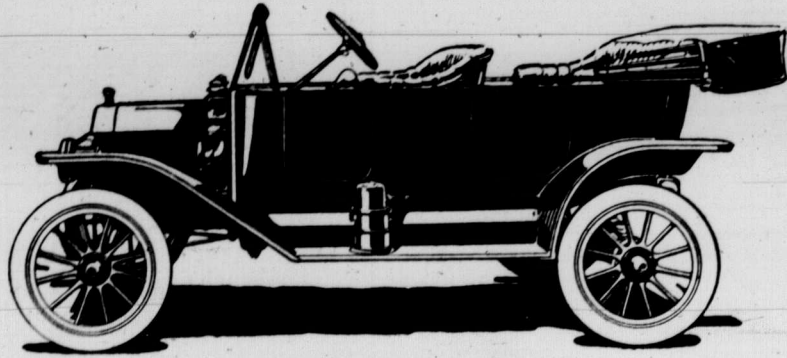
scriptions during the calendar year of 1914. As a result of the prize competition a very large number of subscriptions were sent in from all over Alberta, and the following are the fortunate prize winners who have received checks for the following amounts:

- First Prize—Matt Alsager, Leighton, Alta.... \$100.00
- Second Prize—Sepp Bayer, Kitscoty, Alta..... 90.00
- Third Prize—Thos. Toreson, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 75.00
- Fourth Prize—Jos. A. Zender, Provost, Alta.... 60.00
- Fifth Prize—P. Edblad, Westeros, Alta..... 50.00
- Sixth Prize—P. Pehrson, Duhamel, Alta..... 35.00
- Seventh Prize—C. I. Freeman, Wilhelmina, Alta. 35.00
- Eighth Prize—J. F. McLarnan, Waddington, Al. 20.00
- Ninth Prize—W. D. Trego, Gleichen, Alta..... 15.00
- Tenth Prize—D. J. Miller, Crossfield, Alta.... 10.00
- Eleventh Prize—Chas. Weaver, Halkirk, Alta.... 7.00
- Twelfth Prize—Sidney Brooks, Craigmyle, Alta.. 3.00

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

NESS' AYRSHIRES

Rowland Ness, Lakeview Stock Farm, DeWinton, Alta., the well-known breeder of Ayrshires, is offering a number of the best of his stock for sale. He has several bulls and a bunch of females which he will sell cheap for cash, as he has not stable room this winter for all his stock. The Ness Ayrshires are well known both in Eastern and Western Canada, and their prize winning records at Eastern and Western fairs need hardly be recounted at this time, sufficient to say that the very best blood of the Old Country breed runs thru the Ness Ayrshires, and there are animals in the herd which are fit to take their places at the best of the Old Country shows. Dairymen will find this a splendid opportunity to get a few head of A1 breeding stock, and they should get in touch with Mr. Ness as quickly as possible. There are also a few Clydesdale stallions of different ages and of choice breeding for sale, and these horses are being offered on very advantageous terms. Berkshire hogs also form an adjunct to the stock of this dairy farm, and singles, pairs or trios, not related, may be had at moderate prices. Intending purchasers of either Ayrshires, Clydesdales or Berkshires should write Mr. Ness and get full particulars from him. Visitors are welcome at the farm.



"MADE IN CANADA"

**Is it three hours to town in a buckboard
—or thirty minutes in a sturdy Ford?**

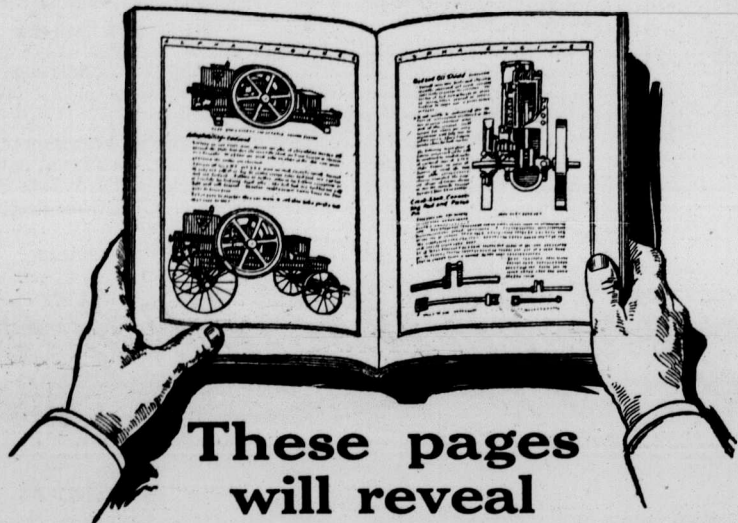
More than seventeen thousand Canadian farmers drive Fords because they make the necessary trips to town during the busy season in the shortest possible time—at the smallest possible expense—and they don't eat when they aren't working.

Ford Touring Car \$590. Ford Runabout \$540. Ford Coupelet \$850. Ford Sedan \$1150. Ford Town Car \$840.
(All cars sold fully equipped f.o.b. Ford, Ont.)

Buyers of these practical cars will share in profits, if we sell 30,000 new Ford cars between August 1, 1914, and August 1, 1915. Write for catalog (1).

Ford Motor Company
OF CANADA, LIMITED.

[Ford, Ontario]



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will reveal
VALUABLE INFORMATION ABOUT
Alpha Gas Engines**

THE main object of this handsomely printed and fully illustrated book is to show you how very adaptable the Alpha Engine is, and how it is possible for you to select from the Alpha line just the size and type of engine and the equipment that will best fit your needs for farm power.

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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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

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Secretary's Report

Roderick McKenzie, Secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association
Presented the following report to the Brandon Convention

As compared with 1913, the receipts for 1914 shows a gratifying increase, indicating that the Grain Growers' movement is more popular among the farmers. Many branches have been organized, largely in the newer districts of the province. At the same time a discouraging feature of the work is that many of our branches have not reported or sent in any dues for the year.

Since the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was formed, the branches have contributed to the Central Association as follows:

1903	\$ 703 80
1904	977 40
1905	1,618 00
1906	1,889 00
1907	1,847 00
1908	2,933 60
1909	2,823 80
1910	3,774 45
1911	2,548 45
1912	2,555 47
1913	2,773 38
1914	3,135 40

Total Dues \$27,580.70

Big Work with Small Funds

In addition to the dues the branches have contributed \$2,760.41 to an Emergency Fund. This makes a total of \$30,341.11 paid by the farmers of Manitoba to maintain their own organization, or an average of \$2,445.00 per year.

No other class in Canada has maintained an organization on a per capita tax so small. No other organization in

have met with gratifying success among these people, but it is necessary on account of having no literature in their own language to devote more personal attention to them than to English speaking communities. Unfortunately for Manitoba the methods adopted in the past to encourage these people to exercise their rights of citizenship has not been of a character that tends to make good Canadians. It would be money well spent if this Association should exercise an influence in bringing them into closer relationship and co-operation with the English speaking people, so as to build them up into a higher standard of citizenship.

Co-operation and Education

The key-note of our activities should be co-operation and education,—that kind of education that trains farmers to take the place that properly belongs to them in the directing of public affairs. On the labors of the countrymen depends the whole strength and health,—nay, the very existence of society, yet in our country politics, economics and social reforms are urban productions, the farmers getting only the crumbs that fall from the political tables. Truly, the creation of our rural civilization is the greatest need of our time. We have been in the habit of complaining of the action of men whom we entrust with legislation; how much have we done in the past to influence legislation along the lines of true democracy. How many farmers have we in Manitoba today who are prepared to assume the responsibility and the privilege of leading the hosts of reform in our legislative bodies. Our duty lies before us, training men to lead in the fight for freedom, relieving the masses from economic slavery and training ourselves to support the men whom we will select as leaders in the struggle for social reform and economic equality.

HORSES FOR CANADIAN SOLDIERS

At the Brandon Convention on Thursday, W. Elder, buyer of army remounts for Western Manitoba, addressed the delegates on the system which is being followed in securing horses for the second Canadian contingent. He stated that he had instructions to buy 100 heavy artillery horses and 150 saddle horses, and he was expecting instructions very shortly for a number of big geldings for transport purposes. Owing to the advantage which had been taken by scalpers and certain unscrupulous dealers, the government had given instructions that all horses should be purchased direct from the farmers. He laid stress upon the fact that only the best horses were good enough to carry Canadian soldiers into action, and pointed out the long and trying journey they had to go and the absolute necessity that they should be in good flesh and condition. There was no fixed price, and he paid whatever he considered each horse was worth. The most he had paid was \$200, but he would pay more if he saw a horse that was worth it, and when he bought heavy transport horses he thought \$225 would be the lowest price that would be paid. Mr. Elder answered a number of questions, and said full information could be found in correspondence between the Chief Remount Commissioner and Secretary McKenzie, which was published in the Manitoba section of The Guide on December 30.



R. McKENZIE
Secretary, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

Canada has contributed so much to the moulding of popular opinion in the direction of economic freedom and true democracy as the Grain Growers have done. The Grain Growers' movement is recognized by friends of democracy thruout the Dominion as blazing the trail for economic freedom of the masses. The one act of the Manitoba Grain Growers' executive in getting the railway companies to extend the seed grain rates for the season of 1915 will save the Manitoba farmers vastly more than they ever contributed to the support of the movement.

An analysis of the causes of failure of some of our branches reveals the fact that it is due to one of three causes: Indifference on the part of the officers elected,—want of a proper place for meetings (in several places I might mention having to pay \$3 or \$4 rent for each meeting),—and what is probably a more numerous cause—the officers and members yielding to insidious outside hostile criticism that had for its purpose the poisoning of the farmers' minds against their own organization.

Active Organization

An organizer has been kept in the field from the first of January to the first of August, and from the first of November to the end of the year. Much of his time has been taken up with organizing among the foreign population. We

John R. Drexel, discussing his detention in Germany, said:

"The kaiser has forbidden the German troops to drink, the czar has forbidden drink to the Russian troops, and France has stopped the sale of absinthe.

"The war, instead of relaxing temperance morally, has stiffened it. In this stiffening effect the war isn't like Blanc's case.

"A ragman knocked at Blanc's door. 'Any old rags or bones, sir?' he said.

"'No. Go on away,' said Blanc. 'My wife's gone south for the winter.' 'The ragman beamed.

"'I give three cents apiece for empty bottles, sir,' he whispered."



ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. \$2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 2 K Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Veins or Muscles, Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers. Allays pain. Price \$1.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. **W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F.**, 430 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

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

J. H. GRAHAM

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

DUROC JERSEY SWINE

Pleasant Valley Herd. The Pioneer Herd of the West. Some choicely bred, high quality animals of both sexes, all ages, for immediate sale. Splendid prize-winning record at the big Western Fairs this summer. Prices are very reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN MAURER, Clive, Alta.

Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

Long improved English Berks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Boars 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.



DUROCS

Look! Listen! Learn! Like It! Our herd has won in the 1914 Fair circuit as many special prizes—all breeds showing together—as all the other breeds and breeders. Young stock for sale, all ages, unrelated.

O. & O. C. MILLER, STRATHMORE, ALBERTA

BRANDON LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE

Have for sale 100 Angora Nannie goats in kid. Also 400 Western ewes and pedigree Leicester and Oxford. Down rams for sale.

J. J. GLEGG, Mgr., Brandon

FARMERS!

THERE ARE NO SYMPTOMS such as a headache or sneezing before the fire. This unwelcome guest calls on you without an invitation. It is not the nicest thing in the world to have those who are dear to you out in the snow, or even to have your livestock suffer for the want of shelter and no real man likes to live on the charity of his neighbor. Our policy will not prevent such a calamity as a fire, but it will certainly relieve the suffering it causes. A two-cent stamp will bring you full particulars. Write to

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Head Office : Saskatoon, Sask.
Live Agents Wanted in this Province

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Manitoba Livestock Associations

Continued from Page 13

lost to the country as screenings, a committee be formed to look thoroughly into the matter and prepare a proper case for submission to the provincial and, if necessary, the Dominion government, so that alterations can be made in the existing legislation to allow of screenings coming back to the farms. This committee to be formed of the presidents of the livestock associations and representatives of the Grain Growers' Associations. The opinion of the meeting was asked in regard to the acceptability of special fast stock trains being put on the separate lines on set days so as to ensure the livestock for sale being delivered promptly and with the least possible shrink. The suggestion was welcomed, and the matter was referred to the joint executive. The meeting closed with a report on the Western Livestock Union, which has already been reported in these columns. The officers for 1915 were elected as follows: President, H. E. English; vice-president, J. Barron; directors, A. C. McPhail, C. W. Weaver, J. H. Dalgleish, D. W. Agnew and J. Chapman.

Joint Convention

The joint meeting of the Manitoba Livestock Breeders' Association was held on January 12, in the City Hall, Brandon. A very large attendance of breeders was present and the interesting and instructive program provided was very heartily appreciated. J. D. McGregor was in the chair, and among those present were: Hon. George Lawrence, minister of agriculture; President W. J. Black, of the Agricultural College; the presidents of the Livestock Breeders' Associations, and Duncan Anderson, of the Dominion department of agriculture. Professor Jones, of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Agricultural College, gave an outline of the experimental feeding work at present being carried on by his department. The work had not been in progress for a sufficient length of time to allow of any definite results being announced, but it was felt that by the end of the feeding period a great deal of very valuable information would be available for publication. Experiments were in operation to determine the relative value in the feeding of hogs of the self feeder, oat and barley chop fed dry or wet, all barley or all oats fed dry with roots or finely chopped alfalfa. A new phase of the work at the college has been the addition of a meat department. For this division steers are bought on the stock yards, used for feeding experiments, then slaughtered, judged as carcasses, and then used in the college dining room. The steer feeding consisted of three different feeds: oat sheaves, oats and barley chop, and sheaves and roots. The relative value of Red Top and Timothy hay for horses is being tested, and another experiment is being carried out to compare the value of grains as horse feed. Sheep breeding, too, is being attended to, and in this connection it was mentioned that it had been found difficult to get screenings from the milling companies, they using them ground up with bran and shorts to be sold for feed. However, the sheep were fed roughage in the proportion of one sheaf to two sheep per day, and all the wild hay they want to eat, fed in the sheep racks. The value of silage and roots (mangel) for keeping up the milk flow in cows is being tested.

Conditions in Manitoba

Miss E. Cora Hind spoke by special request on livestock conditions in Manitoba. The address was very enthusiastically received, and the mass of accurate information which it contained will be very beneficial in opening the eyes of the breeders and grain growers to conditions as they exist in the province today. After dealing with the conditions at the Union Stockyards, the prices of the year, the attitude of the packers on the hog question and the effects of foot and mouth disease, Miss Hind asked in the words of the great American senator, "Where are we at?" Are we to go out of hogs and cattle and back into grain? Emphati-

cally, no. Far too many of the farmers have done that already. Cattle, hogs, and sheep are going to be scarce. They are scarce now, if you look at the great feeding lots of the United States and compare the numbers there to those of former years. Cattle and hogs will be scarce in the Canadian West.

The livestock commissioner of Alberta has stated over his own signature that while Alberta raised 1,000,000 hogs in 1914, she will not raise 500,000 in 1915. The litters that last year came in February and March in that province will this year be conspicuous by their absence. The number of young cows and heifers and breeding sows that have passed thru the Winnipeg yards to the slaughter pens is nothing short of grievous. There will be a market for all kinds of stock in 1915, for the man who has been able to hang on. There will be a market in 1916 also. Are western stockmen then to go on in the old way and take chances? The "No" is as emphatic to that as it is to the question, "Shall we stop breeding and rearing?" What then?

Time to Co-operate

"The time has come (indeed it came long ago, had we but had the vision) when the cattle and grain men and women, too, must co-operate. Years ago the livestock men and the grain growers met together in Brandon and could not agree as to which was the most important, and went their separate ways. To me that was a parting of the ways that should never have taken place. One of the best things that has come to pass in a long time is that they are together again this year, and may the bond thus united ne'er be severed in the years to come. Just ask yourself some plain questions. Had there been a co-operative packinghouse at the Union stockyards would the other packing houses have thought it wise to put a drastic closure on chop-fed hogs? Had there been a co-operative feeding plant at Winnipeg would it not have been possible to bring back from Fort William the seventy thousand tons of screenings sold to the United States and feed the stock that men could not handle on their own farms for lack of feeding done co-operatively? This could have been accomplished at a profit. Hay has been available at very reasonable prices notwithstanding the threatened scarcity earlier in the season. A co-operative cold storage plant, with branches throughout the country, would mean an equipment that would enable the farmers to hold for the best markets. One of the great blessings which the Grain Growers secured for this country was the right of the farmer to load his own grain direct to cars. It does not mean that all grain will go that way, but it has been a very wholesome check on the elevators. Co-operative packing houses, feeding plants for storage and marketing facilities would have just such a healthy check on the present packinghouse and abattoir interests. I am not making any attack on the present abattoirs and packing plants. They have served the public well, furnished excellent commodities, of which as Canadians we have a right to be proud. They have dealt very fairly on the whole, making mistakes sometimes, as in the one previously cited in this address. But in the words of Captain Miles Standish, "If you would be well served, you must serve yourself, you must not leave it to others." First, last and all the time, what the livestock and grain interests of the West need is co-operation, and don't forget that in order that co-operation be a real success it must not be co-operation between livestock breeders and grain growers only, but between the men and women of both the cities and farms."

Minister of Agriculture Speaks

The Hon. George Lawrence gave a very optimistic review of the progress which agriculture had made in the province during the past year. The showing was extremely satisfactory. He referred to the successful raising of excellent alfalfa seed at Neepawa during the past year. He expressed gratification at the improvement which had taken place in the production of dairy products, and showed that Manitoba led the other provinces both in quantity of output and quality of product. He sounded the



LAME HORSES PUT BACK TO WORK QUICK

TRY Kendall's Spavin Cure. It has saved a great many horses—has put them back to work even after they had been given up. Over 35 years of success has proved the merit of

KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

It is the old reliable remedy for splint, spavin, curb, ringbone, thoropin, bony growths, swellings, sprains and lameness from many different causes.

Its cost is so small a matter, compared to the value of a horse that you cannot afford to be without it.

Sold by druggists everywhere. \$1.00 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5.00. Get a copy of "A Treatise on the Horse" from your druggist or write

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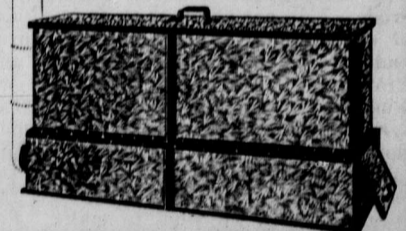
Hens, 4 lbs. up	12c.
Hens (medium)	10c.
Ducks	12c.
Springs	10c.
Geese	12c.
Turkeys	14c.

These prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg. We supply coops free f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Highest market prices paid for eggs, dressed hogs and beef hides. Correspondence solicited. References: Bank of British North America, Selkirk Ave., Winnipeg.

NATIONAL POULTRY CO., 389 Pritchard Ave., Winnipeg We guarantee prompt returns

Straw-Burning, Rust-Proof Snow Melter and Feed Cooker



Cooker 2 ft. x 2 1/2 ft. x 6 ft.
Fire Box 14 in. x 2 ft. x 6 ft.

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WE PAY THE FREIGHT From Factory to Farmer at Factory Prices SEND FOR CATALOGUE

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Notice is hereby given that The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session for an Act in amendment of Chap. 80 of Act of Parliament 1-2 Geo. V. to enable the Company to lend money to customers and others having dealings with the Company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by such persons, and also to enable the Company to carry on a mercantile business upon the co-operative principle.

DATED at Winnipeg this 23rd day of December, A.D. 1914.

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

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

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warning to farmers against indiscriminate marketing of breeding stock, and speaking of the farmers' duty to the Empire he made the following remarks:

Seeding and Cultivation

"I would like to say a word in regard to the importance of good seed selection. Our seed grain fairs have proved of great value in this connection, as they enable the man who has good seed to offer to the public to exhibit it for purchase. Good seed is as essential as good cultivation for the most profitable results, and good cultivation is the foundation of the grain growers' success.

"I want to say right here that I am heartily in accord with the desire to help the motherland in every possible way during the present unfortunate crisis. I do not think there is any part of our great empire that is more loyal and true to British traditions than the Province of Manitoba. However, we must not lose sight of the fact that sympathies sometimes stampede good judgment and that there are certain basic lines which we must follow to carry out to the best advantage the special efforts we wish to make. For instance, grain sown on first breaking of prairie sod, even the broken deeply and disced, produces small returns and leaves the soil unproductive for a number of years following. The most active demand for grain at the highest prices the world has ever seen will not alter the fact that superficial work

will not pay. Well-prepared land and good seed are the essentials, and where this course is adhered to the increase in production per acre will more than counterbalance the returns from a wide acreage poorly cropped and hurriedly handled."

A Permanent Agriculture

Duncan Anderson of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, spoke on "A Permanent Agriculture; the Farm Home." He said that had he to commence farming again he would depend upon livestock as the foundation for the farm revenue. It is not possible to have a permanent agriculture established anywhere with grain growing alone, but it must be remembered that there are four months in the year during which livestock should be kept off the market, namely, November, December, January and February. There is no other line of work at which a young man between twenty and thirty can go into and obtain a competency for his old age than that on the land. There is not enough attention given to the planning of the farm home. The trouble in old Ontario today is that houses have been built too large. Small houses should be planned and each one of these should be fixed up with all modern conveniences. Every house should have a bath, a water system and arrangements for sewage disposal. The speaker put down the lack of permanency in agriculture to be due to the loss of sentiment in connection to the sale of land.

In conclusion, the speaker referred to the war and gave it as his opinion that the struggle was for a democratic as against an autocratic form of government and that the only possible outcome could be the triumph of the former.

Horse Breeders' Association

The annual meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association was held in the City Hall on January 13. The sessions were very well attended and a great amount of enthusiasm prevailed. A pleasing feature of the meeting was the presence of so many new breeders who would no doubt infuse new energy into the association. After a lengthy business session in which it transpired that the finances were in a very good condition, John Graham, M.P.P., opened a discussion concerning the "Stallion Enrolment Act." The speaker held that on the whole the Act was a beneficial one. A great deal of adverse criticism had been directed against it but the principle of protecting the horse-breeding industry of the province, upon which it was based, was sound, and hence the Act would do the greatest good to the greatest number. There

were objections to the Act, however. It would be a hardship to the owners of good grade stallions, but the hardship would only be for a short time. Then, again, it may make horses in some districts scarce, but the speaker thought that this objection was more apparent than real and at any rate the directorate of the Horse Breeders' Association were in a position to remedy this shortage. It would be a very easy matter for them to see that the affected districts were supplied during the breeding season with licensed stallions. He felt sure, too, that the minister would be lenient in the first enforcement of the Act. Another objection was that it would cause some financial loss to individuals but that was the case with every piece of legislation that was put on the statute books. The speaker raised a discussion on the wording of the Act. He drew attention to section 4, which dealt with the stallion enrolment board. As it stood at present, the appointment of this board rested solely with the minister of agriculture. Since the administration of the Act was the very point upon which it would stand or fall it was suggested that an independent board be formed, composed of five men, in the persons of the minister or his deputy, the professor of animal husbandry at the Agricultural College, the professor of veterinary science at the Agricultural College, the president and secretary of the Horse Breeders' Association. Then again, in section 6 it was pointed out that it was not sufficient that the granting of a license to travel to stallions should be left to a veterinarian alone as the Act now allows for. A competent horse judge should accompany the veterinary inspector. It was not fair to throw out a good scrub and allow a poor pure-bred to travel.

The association approved of the object of the bill as a whole and agreed unanimously that the minister be urged to put it into operation forthwith. They further recommended that sections 4 and 6 should be adopted as originally suggested by the committee drafting the Act, i.e., in regard to the committee administering the bill being composed of five men and also that a horse breeder accompany the veterinarian. The discussion on this matter was fairly prolonged, but the association was quite unanimous in its recommendation. A. C. McPhail spoke on the "Future of the Horse Breeding Industry in Manitoba." After briefly reviewing the history of the industry, the speaker passed on to conditions as they are at present throughout the province. He was sure that the future for the horse industry was bright. Heavy inroads were being made on the horse stocks throughout the country by the call for horses for war

purposes. The pure-bred foundation stock of several of the breeds in European countries was also being very seriously depleted, and hence a splendid opportunity existed for the horse breeder in Manitoba today. The officers for 1915 were elected as follows:—President, J. Washington; vice-president, J. Scharff; directors, Freeman Rice, W. McKirdy, John Wishart and A. C. McPhail.

Cattle Breeders' Association

The fourth and last of the series of live stock breeders' meetings was held in the afternoon of January 13, when the cattle breeders convened with President Stephen Benson, of Neepawa, in the chair.

The committee appointed by the joint meeting of executives of grain growers and breeders to inquire into improved market facilities, cold storage and packing plants, etc., which has been presented to each of the associations, was endorsed by the cattlemen also. It was evident from the discussion which preceded the endorsement of this committee that the feeling is strong for a co-operative movement on the part of breeders and grain growers looking to a more profitable marketing of the products of the farms. President Benson, in his annual address, touched on the increased dairy production in the West, pointed out the need of thankfulness that so far Canada had entirely escaped the dread foot and mouth disease, stated that the present winter had been a remarkably easy one on feed, and expressed the hope that Western breeders were not liquidating their cattle to the detriment of the future supply.

Bull Sales

After considerable discussion, it was decided to continue the annual bull sales, the dates and method to be left to the executive committee. The following officers were elected:—President, John G. Barron; Vice-President, Andrew Graham; Directors: John Graham, M.P.P.; J. R. Hume, Jas. Duthie, and J. A. Chapman. J. R. Hume is a comparatively new breeder, but a successful one, and was welcomed as new blood to the board. Dr. C. McGilvray contributed a very able paper on contagious abortion in cattle.

G. H. CREIG APPOINTED SECRETARY

The directors of all the Livestock Breeders' Associations met to appoint executives and select a secretary.

There was a great desire to secure G. H. Greig, who has been acting in that capacity since the death of Dr. A. W. Bell. At first Mr. Greig refused to consider it, but finally a proposition was made which he was willing to accept, and he was appointed, the appointment to hold until such time as a livestock commissioner is appointed.

BRANDON WINTER FAIR CANCELLED

A meeting was held on January 12, at 7 p.m., in the City Hall, Brandon, of the Winter Fair Directors and all breeders interested in the matter for the purpose of considering the advisability of holding the show this year. President J. D. McGregor announced that at present the fair buildings were being used by the military authorities, and that word had been received a day or two previous to make arrangements for accommodating 600 more horses and men. Public sentiment throughout the country was against holding the fair at this period of national stress and at any rate it would be impossible under the circumstances to hold the fair in the usual winter fair buildings. In the discussion which followed, it was not thought feasible to use the exhibition grounds, and it was felt that it would not be wise to continue with the arrangements if there was a possible chance of the affair not being a financial success. Accordingly, it was decided to cancel the winter fair this year.

The boys' steer-feeding contest, for which prizes amounting to \$1,000 have been offered by the Western Bankers' Association, will be held probably on the same dates as announced, and it was also decided to hold the annual bull sale at the same time, all arrangements as to date and location of exhibits being left to the joint executive.

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Raising War Revenues

Brandon Convention Declares for Taxation of Land Values, Surtax on Undeveloped Land and Free Trade with Britain

A resolution of great importance, at this time, dealing with the raising of the additional revenues made necessary by the war, was discussed and adopted at Thursday afternoon's session of the Brandon Convention. The resolution, introduced by J. W. Scallion, the veteran Honorary President of the association, was as follows:—

Whereas, there is an enormous reduction in the importation of dutiable goods entered for consumption in Canada, causing an alarming shrinkage in the revenue heretofore derived from such importation, and

Whereas, it is intimated in the public press that the government proposes to raise the customs duties in order to try and increase the revenue, and

Whereas, it is obvious that an increase in the present customs duties can only result in a further reduction of importations and therefore defeat the purpose for which the duty was raised, besides greatly increasing the burden of tariff taxation on the people by compelling them to pay higher prices for similar goods of home manufacture, and the campaign to induce the public to buy "Made in Canada" goods, if successful, would only accentuate this result, and

Whereas, owing to the evident failure of the present fiscal system to meet the requirements of present national conditions and recognizing that the tremendous expenditure caused by the present war must be provided for by some system of taxation adequate to meet that expenditure, and also provide for the necessary public improvements of the country;

Therefore, be it resolved, that this Convention of Manitoba Grain Growers strongly urge the Dominion Government to frame a fiscal system of taxation that will bear justly on all classes, affording special privileges to none, that is a direct taxation of all land values, both rural and urban, including all natural resources of the nation, forest, mineral, water powers and fisheries so far as these resources are owned and operated by private or corporate interests, with a surtax on all or part of such land or other natural resources held out of use by private interests for speculative purposes;

And further, that this Convention would strongly recommend the Dominion Government at the coming session of parliament to enact such legislation as will bring about at once entire free trade with Great Britain, believing that such a measure would show true patriotism on the part of Canada and would greatly assist Britain in this day of trial. This Convention hopes that no selfish interests will try to prevent such a patriotic measure.

Mr. Scallion's Speech

Mr. Scallion said the resolution did not raise a political party question, because neither party in Canada had yet moved in the direction of such a system of taxation as was set forth. From the trade figures published by the government it was evident that the present system of raising federal revenues by means of the tariff had broken down. The money that was being raised at present by the tariff was only a fraction of what would be needed in the near future to meet the expenses of the war and the public business. The tariff took three or four dollars from the people for every one it placed in the public

treasury and at this time especially, such a wasteful system must be condemned. To raise the revenues now required by means of the tariff was an impossibility, for if the duties were raised, imports would be still further reduced and less money instead of more would be produced altho prices would be increased and great hardship would fall upon the people. (Hear, hear).

No Burden on Farmer

R. McKenzie seconded, and pointed out that the farmers had nothing to fear from the taxation of land values, because the tax would be according to the value of land and not the area. The outlying farmer whose land was worth \$10 an acre would pay only one-fifth as much as the more fortunate owner of land worth \$50 an acre, and the owner of a single acre in the heart of Winnipeg, worth \$2,000,000, would pay as much as the owners of 100,000 acres of farm land worth \$20 an acre exclusive of improvements.

A delegate suggested the addition of a clause in the form of a graduated income tax, intended to fall upon the large capitalist who lived in the city and owned no land.

F. J. Dixon For Single Tax

F. J. Dixon, M.P.P. for Centre Winnipeg, who is a member of the Rosser Branch of the Grain Growers' Association, made a strong speech in favor of the resolution as originally moved. He admitted, he said, that the income tax was the next best thing to the land values tax, but it was only the next best and when they made a recommendation they should recommend only the best. The income tax, in Mr. Gladstone's words, tended to produce a nation of liars. (Laughter.) The man who honestly stated his income would be taxed the highest, and the man who lied and hid his income would pay the least. The right principle of taxation was that every man should be taxed according to the benefits he received from the community. The man whose land had been made most valuable by increase of population, by public improvements or by means of transportation, got more from the community than the man on the outlying farm and should pay more taxes to the community (applause). Instead of taxing the fruit of privilege, let them wipe out privilege itself, and that was what they would do when they adopted the taxation of land values for federal purposes. A tax on C.P.R. lands would cause a drop in C.P.R. stocks immediately. At the present time the farmers contributed to the federal treasury according to their industry. The more land they cultivated, the more machinery they bought, the more buildings they put up, the more clothing and comforts they provided for their families, the more they contributed to the federal revenues; while the owner of the vacant land alongside, if he lived out of the country, as many of them did, paid not one cent to the Dominion treasury, but simply held on to the land in order to acquire wealth as the result of the farmers' labor. The U.F.A. and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Mr. Dixon pointed out, had at previous conventions passed resolutions in favor of free trade and land values taxation, and in Australia, where part of the federal revenue was raised by a tax on land values that tax was being increased 50 per cent. to raise extra revenues required for the war.

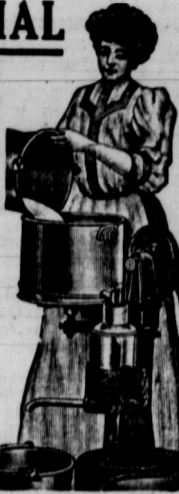
No amendment was offered to the resolution and no one spoke in opposition, and it was accordingly put as originally moved and carried with a great display of enthusiasm by a standing vote. One delegate, however, made the claim that it had not carried unanimously and when the "nays" were called for, he pluckily stood alone against the resolution.

Mr. Scallion specially thanked the convention for the way in which the resolution had been passed and said he considered it the most important pronouncement the Manitoba Grain Growers had made for years.

SPECIAL NOTICE

It would be very helpful for subscribers to The Guide who are dealing with more than one subject in their letter to write about each subject upon a separate piece of paper, as it must be handled by a separate department. It is quite satisfactory to have subscriptions, book orders and letters on any other subject sent in one envelope, but we would like to have them written on separate sheets of paper, as it will save a lot of confusion and each letter gets to its right place more quickly.

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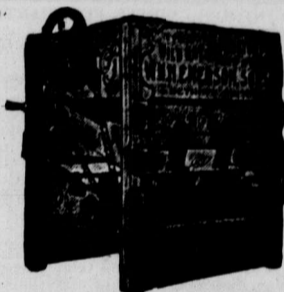
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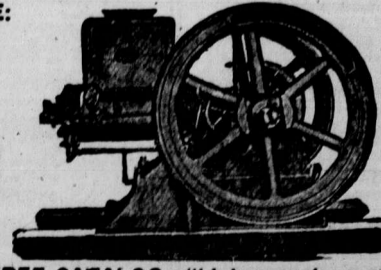
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The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

in Canada. Such offers should be free from any suspicion of exploiting a suffering people for private interest. It is a case where the most unselfish consideration of other people's needs will bring an abundant return after a term of years. But at this moment those who have charge of Belgian interests in London will take care that only genuine and advantageous offers are submitted to them. Is it not an occasion for Canadian initiative as well as Canadian philanthropy? This is a matter which must be left with the intelligence and conscience of the people of Canada. We owe it to humanity, as well as to the credit of the British Empire, to do our best for a people who have laid us so deeply under debt. Many will envy Canada the opportunity it has of doing something to make up to these people for the cruelties and indignities they have suffered. I have perfect confidence that when the question is clearly put before the people of the Dominion they will be found ready to give an adequate and sufficient response to the need of a brave people in a great emergency.

DUGALD McFADYEN.
Hotel Seville, New York, N.Y.

RURAL POST OFFICES

Editor, Guide:—In the hope of raising more enthusiasm in all the locals thruout Saskatchewan in the columns of The Guide, I make a start under the above heading, as one of the thousand secretaries of our great Co-operative Associations combined with the Grain Growers' Association as well. It is absolutely imperative in the near future that our Co-operative Associations thruout Saskatchewan must have an official paper that we can call our recognized channel for all correspondence: Matters of discussion, of ways and means, of finance, of trading, of supply and demand, of voicing complaints, and learning thru that paper what other locals are doing, and thereby gaining knowledge and experience for ourselves, and I fully believe that if The Guide will give all the secretaries full scope and encouragement to that end it will become more popular to all our Co-operative and Grain Growers' Association readers, as well as a financial benefit to The Guide itself. Fully 80 per cent. of our Associations are strictly rural and our meetings are held in the school house or village where there is only one storekeeper, who holds the dual position of post office as well, and is really a wee, dinky kaiser of Germany in ruling the whole district. I am well aware that there are good, honorable men as well as mercenary ones even in rural post offices, but the fact remains, that they use their dual position to the great disadvantage of those who use the post office for business outside their own store. It was bad enough before our Co-operative Trading Association started, when people sending to mail order stores or elsewhere to save money, often went miles to the next post office rather than apply in their local post office for money orders or post letters to other firms, because, if not at the time, they had previously been on the books of the storekeeper, or feared that they might be turned down in the future. But it is even worse now, for the storekeeper knows where all our Co-operative Trading correspondence goes to; he knows the secretary's handwriting, the headlines on our envelopes, etc., with the result that many firms that the locals apply to have been brought to book by the retail association and after accepting our orders have turned us

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down for fear of being boycotted by the retailers. My remarks are not meant to apply to any individual; they apply to the whole system of rural post offices being held by the one storekeeper; thus placing him in a dominating position over the free action of the people in his locality. Many applications to firms have never reached their destination. Wholesale houses have replied stating that the local storekeeper has a good supply of the articles wanted and regret their inability to comply, etc. If we are to have that freedom of action, that liberty to do as we please with our own, then this dual position in our rural communities must be swept away. We must not be made to pay five cents for registration of every letter that will ensure its delivery, or be under the thumb of the local boss in any way. Some may reply: "Do all business thru Central," and in this lies our salvation—when our wholesale house is established. But that does not alter the fact of this dominance, and the time is come when we locals thruout the province should demand of the government a free post office, purged from the power of the local storekeeper; a post office where we can transact our business without fear or favor, for the poor as well as the rich; where we can get our parcels and correspondence without the storekeeper being a kind of detective inspector over everything we do.

J. BUCKINGHAM.
Beagle, Sask.

FREE SEED FOR DROUGHT AREA

Considerable confusion and misunderstanding has been created by a statement that has appeared in a number of daily newspapers to the effect that the seed and feed grain being advanced by the Dominion to needy farmers in the West, would be supplied only to homesteaders on unpatented lands.

J. Bruce Walker, Immigration Commissioner at Winnipeg, when consulted by The Guide, stated that the despatch was misleading and inaccurate. The Dominion government, in these advances of seed and feed grain, was making absolutely no distinction between holders of patented and unpatented lands, but would come to the aid of all settlers in the drought stricken area who required this assistance. That area extends roughly from the third meridian on the east, to range 21 west of the fourth meridian on the west, and from the United States boundary on the south to township 30 on the north. Saskatoon is not in the drought stricken area, and consequently farmers in that district are not entitled to relief. The southwest corner of the Saskatoon land district, however, is inside the area above described and farmers from that locality who need seed or feed because of last year's drought can obtain relief. Previously the Dominion government has only given relief to settlers on unpatented lands, but owing to the acute distress in the drought affected district all are included on this occasion.

COST OF THE WAR

Six million men killed, wounded and missing, and \$7,000,000,000 in money is the price which the nations have paid for the first five months of the war.

Great Britain has lost 800 officers and 15,000 men killed, 4,000 officers and 60,000 men wounded, and 25,000 are missing.

France has lost 180,000 killed, 620,000 wounded, and 300,000 have been made prisoners.

Russia has lost 250,000 killed, 1,200,000 wounded, and 350,000 prisoners.

Belgium has lost 30,000 killed, 58,000 wounded, and 35,000 are prisoners.

Servia has lost 30,000 killed, 60,000 wounded, and 60,000 captured.

Germany has lost 250,000 killed, 850,000 wounded, and 400,000 have been taken prisoners.

Austria has lost 160,000 killed, 800 wounded, and 540,000 are prisoners.

The cost of the war up to the end of the year had fallen as follows:

Great Britain	\$1,225,000,000
France	1,500,000,000
Russia	1,750,000,000
Germany	1,500,000,000
Austria	1,000,000,000

Lloyd George estimates that the cost of the war for one year will total \$2,250,000,000, or twice the amount the four years' Boer war cost.



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Does all you could wish of a poultry fence and more. Built close enough to keep chickens in and strong enough to keep cats out. Even small chicks cannot get between the close mesh of lateral and vertical wires. The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires together with intermediate laterals, will take care of a carelessly backed wagon, or an unruly animal and spring back into shape immediately. The wires are securely held together at every intersection by the PEERLESS Lock.

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are provided so that the blast is always under control. You can blow out as much or as little as you like, making it a perfect oat cleaner and grader. The lower shoe is fitted with a cleaning rack that is adjustable, never touching the sieve, but just close enough to knock out any grain that gets stuck when going over the sieve. It is movable, working back and forth about two inches in opposite directions to the shoe. By this improvement the capacity is increased about 25 per cent.

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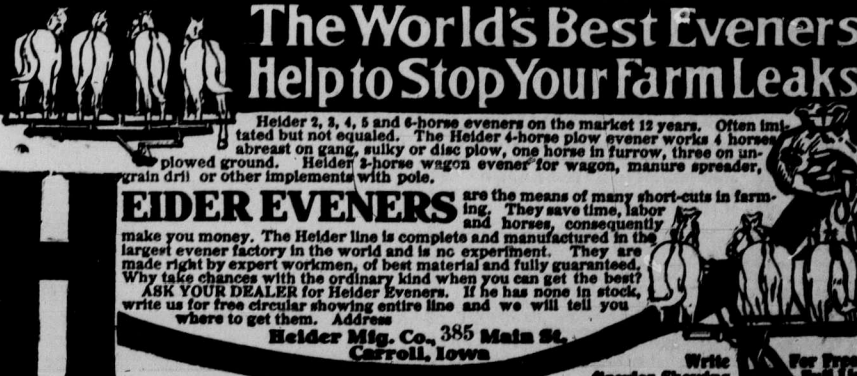
Farm Blacksmithing

By J. M. DREW, Instructor in Blacksmithing, Minnesota School of Agriculture

A blacksmith shop on the farm may be easily and cheaply built and equipped. With a little practice a farmer and his son can learn to do ordinary blacksmith work without trouble and may thus spend profitably winter days and stormy days in summer that would otherwise be wasted. This book is written to instruct farmers and their sons for this purpose. It is well illustrated and the information is simply and accurately given so that any farmer will be able to understand it and make use of it. Among the subjects dealt with are: The furnishing of the farm blacksmith shop; the use of iron and steel; making door hooks, staples, chains, rings, hooks, clevis, bolts and nuts, welding; making tongs; making whiffletrees irons; forging and tempering steel tools; the use of drills; sharpening plows; shoeing farm horses; the use of files; how to splice ropes; how to make rope halters; how to tie knots; how to file a saw; tables for calculating the sizes of tools. This book will pay for itself many times over in the hands of any farmer who wants to make good use of his time. Postpaid 60c.

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Simplify the Weekly Wash

Much Needless Labor Can be Avoided by Buying the Right Kind of Clothes
(By Georgie Boynton Child, in The Delineator.)

Unless you have tried to do laundry work yourself you may not realize how important it is to begin the study of your washing problem with the wise selection of your wearing apparel. One thing looks as easy to launder as another to the inexperienced eye. But a trained laundress knows that two washings of the same number of pieces often require entirely different amounts of care and labor.

If you will examine the price list of any well-managed and successful laundry, you will find that no definite price is given for any piece of women's or children's clothing. Each article is "so much and up." This method has been adopted for just this reason. Even in the laundries where work is systematized much more carefully than in the average home, and where there are specialized workers for each kind of work, it has been found impossible to quote an average price that would allow for the difference in time and skill that is required for a fussy thing over one made up simply. The difference lies very largely in the ironing.

A Wise-Young Mother

I once knew a housekeeper who was wonderful in the way she selected the patterns for her own underwear and house dresses as well as for her children's clothing. She could tell at a glance the patterns that would be most effective, and then would take these and improve them so that little dresses and aprons would be evolved that would slip over the ironing board and be ironed in half the time required to iron an ordinary child's dress or apron.

At the time of which I speak there were two or three of us young mothers, each making the dresses for her first baby. We all wanted them to be as dainty as possible. One of us bought only the most expensive nainsook for her baby's things, and made them with hand-embroidered yokes and ruffles on the bottom. I decided to ask the advice of my experienced friend before I bought my materials. She gave it quite plainly and bluntly.

"It is very foolish to spend so much money on materials, thinking that is going to make your baby well dressed. The important thing is to have plenty of the simple little slips so that the baby can have a crispy, fresh one every day, that can be done up so easily that the baby can be kept immaculate without effort. Why, even a fifteen-cent lawn, if it is fresh, looks better than ninety-cent nainsook that is the least bit mussed. Make up the baby's slips without yokes or ruffles. You will find that even a two-year-old child ought to have more slips than dresses, just because they are so much easier to iron."

Then she added another bit of advice about the length of children's dresses. "Another important point is the length of children's dresses. It makes a vast deal of difference if the length is right. A well-cut, simply made dress of becoming length always looks well, whereas, no matter how fine the material is or how beautifully made, a dress looks forlorn if it is two or three inches too long."

I began to study my laundry problem from a new point of view. While I was trying to simplify the work in my own home, I also watched the methods other mothers used. In talking with them I learned that the average mother, unless she does her own washing and ironing, never thinks of these details at all. Many of the women I knew spent more money on their children's clothing than I did; experienced a great deal more worry and anxiety; and had twice the amount of laundry work, but with no better results. Their babies looked no better dressed than mine because they failed to consider the laundry side of the matter before buying clothes.

We begin, then, by studying our laundry problem before it is a problem. Then we must agree on a policy that we can all adopt for laundry work:

We all of us want plenty of nice, clean clothing, and we want our work well done. We will simplify by buying

the things that are easy to wash and easy to iron, or by buying crinkled underwear that requires no ironing; by eliminating fussy, lace-trimmed garments, and by selecting colors that do not fade and that do not soil easily. In other words, we eliminate everything that requires an undue expenditure of time.

We soon discover that the thing which causes us the most difficulty in washing is not the size of the wash, but the difference in care required for the different kinds of clothing. Take, for instance, the washing of a family where there are many children's dresses and rompers. There may be among the colored clothes five or six different materials, each of which requires special treatment to prevent fading. There may be dresses of fast color trimmed with contrasting colors that fade easily. There may be white socks which have light blue, pink, or tan tops. An expert laundress would give each color a little different treatment; she would set the colors of the new dresses, and after rinsing, brighten the colors of those that were faded; but it would take skill and patience and time to do such a washing carefully.

The average washerwoman has not the training to do the work in this way. The result is that in most cases the clothes become faded and unsightly after one or two washings. Often in the wash are seersucker rompers of two colors. It requires hard rubbing and extra washing powder to remove the dirt that is deeply embedded in the fibre of the cloth. After a few treatments of this kind they require new bands and seats, and soon fade badly. Socks with colored tops usually are either imperfectly washed or the colors faded in the process.

In the case just given, the difficulty and loss of time in washing was caused by not having made the children's dresses and rompers of materials that could be washed without more than ordinary care. There are such materials to be found, and it pays well to make them our stand-bys. By testing samples of dress materials before we buy them we can be sure of what we are getting, and thought in buying means saving time in washing.

Wash-Day Loses Its Terrors

When we have gained the wisdom to buy the right kind of materials and learned how to make them up effectively and simply, we need no longer dread wash day. If the laundress fails us, we can put thru a good-sized washing without fatigue. Then it is that we will rejoice that much of the underwear is made of crinkled materials that require no ironing, and that the ironing that must be done can be done easily and at our own convenience. With an electric iron, or alcohol iron, and an ironing stool we can be independent.

Robinson was one of those really good-natured souls who are always ready to lend a hand to a pal in distress. One day, as he was pegging along on his bicycle down a narrow country road, he came across a man holding a ram by the horns.

"Halloa!" cried Robinson. "Can I help?"

"I should be much obliged," replied the other, "if you'd hold this ram just while I get that gate over there open?"


"Certainly," replied Robinson; and, dismounting, he boldly seized the ram by the horns.

"Thanks, awfully," said the stranger, now on the other side of the gate. "The brute attacked me more than an hour ago, and I've been struggling with him ever since. So long, old chap! Hope you'll be as lucky as I was!"

The will of Miss Caroline P. Whitlock, of Atlantic City, N.J., stipulates that a negro band shall follow the hearse in her funeral procession, playing lively airs.

The Germans have imposed a war tax of one day's pay monthly on all workmen in Germany, whether German or foreign.

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How to Debate

The Guide has received hundreds of letters from farmers, farmers' wives and their sons and daughters asking for help in connection with a debate. Of course, The Guide staff could not afford the time to prepare the necessary information for these debaters. We have, therefore, searched for and found a series of Debater's Handbooks, prepared especially for this purpose. This series includes eight books on the following subjects:

- "Government Ownership of Railways"
- "Initiative and Referendum"
- "The Recall"
- "Free Trade vs. Protection"
- "Income Tax"
- "Woman Suffrage"
- "Direct Primaries"
- "Capital Punishment"

These books will fill the need so far as debates on the above subjects are concerned. In each book is given a brief for the argument on each side of the question. Each book also contains a number of the best articles available, thus supplying authoritative information on both sides of the question.

In addition each book contains a long list of books, magazines and articles and where they may be secured, so that any person who desires to get information on either side of the question may do so. These books contain from 145 to 235 pages each and are attractively bound in green cloth covers.

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Farm Women's Clubs

CALL TO THE CONVENTION

Have you decided to attend the big W. G. G. Convention, to be held in Regina, on the 10th, 11th and 12th of February? Of course you can go! The fares of all delegates are pooled and the average will not be great. Don't trouble about an unnecessary new dress. The folks at home will not miss you for only three days when they find the cupboard full of good things to eat.

We want you and you will be very welcome. The friendly fraternal feeling is contagious at W. G. G. Conventions. Delegates will form new friendships and by meeting the progressive women Grain Growers present will find they have gained from them a more interesting view of the possibilities of prairie life.

There will be bright addresses from clever speakers on topics that will give you new incentive to solve the many problems of the Western home.

Reports from the delegates will be most helpful for they will give interesting accounts of their club work.

Addresses from the W. G. G. provincial officers will be of the type that will make W. G. G. club work prove irresistible to you. By all means come to the convention and you will be many times repaid for any sacrifice you make to attend.

ERMA STOCKING,
Provincial Secretary.

KINCAID CONVENTION

Dear Miss Stocking:—I would like to say a few words, thru our page, to the women of District 15, and also to report my trip to the convention. I drove about thirty-five miles to Assiniboia, and from there went by rail to Kincaid, where our convention was held. Imagine my disappointment at not finding any of our auxiliaries represented. I was the only woman present among about eighty-five men.

However, I enjoyed every minute of the sessions and was treated very courteously by the men. After all, are not our Grain Growers among the broadest minded men on earth? They certainly are, and as we are all working for one great cause, I was one of them and I felt at home. I cannot send you any paper I read, as I notice some of our directors are doing, as I did not read one, but gave a few minutes talk on our work and distributed some of our constitutions, and tried, if possible, to clinch another nail for the W. G. G. A.

One of the resolutions passed at the convention was:

"Resolved that the franchise should be given to women."

Another was on the prohibiting of liquor during the war, which goes to show that our men are helping us push our work and there is decidedly no antagonism toward each other in District 15.

I hope to hear of more auxiliaries being formed in our district and I want to say right here that anyone wishing information or help that I can give them may address me at Expanse. Ladies, let us see how many new auxiliaries can be formed in District 15 during the coming year. Hoping my trip to the convention will not be fruitless and wishing the W. G. G. A. a Happy New Year, I am

Yours fraternally,
MRS. IDA McNEAL,
Director District 15, W. G. G. A.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE DISCUSSED

Dear Miss Stocking:—The last of our meetings for 1914 was held in the school house on November 25, our hostesses being Miss Whyte and Mrs. Patow. There was almost a full attendance, and the afternoon was fully taken up by a discussion on the important subject of woman suffrage, followed by the election of officers for 1915.

The discussion was opened by able and impartial papers on the subject, read by Miss Hare and Mrs. Lawson, giving comprehensively the arguments for and against; and the open debate which followed was certainly an earnest and sincere expression of the opinions of the meeting. Upon a vote being taken the suffragists obtained the majority.

I think I may say that in this auxiliary the suffrage is desired chiefly as

a means by which women may attempt to remedy evils which touch them closely, chiefly the liquor traffic and the inadequate property rights of women. There is apparently no desire for political power for its own sake, and I think that the women of this district, if the suffrage were given to them, would vote according to their own conviction, or not at all.

Pressure of time having ended the discussion, the business of electing officers for the following year was proceeded with. It was understood that the officers for 1914 did not desire re-election, and the following members were nominated and unanimously elected: President, Mrs. Sanson; vice-president, Mrs. Lindley; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Hendershot.

Winter conditions making it impossible for us to meet again until spring, we decided that in the meantime we would attend the Grain Growers' meetings when practicable, and look forward to carrying on our meetings with renewed zeal next year.

On this occasion, a collection of clothes and money was made for the Belgian refugees, and has since been dispatched. Also, the Auxiliary formed a committee for the work of the Christmas tree and entertainment for the children, which will be held on December 23.

This interesting and busy meeting ended with warm expressions of thanks to our hostesses for their entertainment, and a vote of thanks to the retiring officers for their work during the past year.

F. M. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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8343—Child's Rompers. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 1-2 yards of 27 or 36 inch material.

8288—Blouse with Yoke and Sleeves in One. Cut in 34 to 40 bust measure. Size 38 requires 2 1-4 yards of 36 inch material.

8281—Two-Piece Skirt. Cut in sizes 22 to 30 waist measure. Size 26 requires 2 3-4 yards of 36 or 44 inch material for skirt; 5-8 yard 36 or 44 for insets.

7939—Boy's Suit. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 1-2 yards of 36 inch material with 1 yard 27 for trimming.

8326—Child's Dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1 1-8 yards 27 or 36 inch material for body portion and 1 5-8 yards for skirt; or 2 3-8 yards 36 inch to make of one material.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents for each. Send number of pattern and size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.



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If we can show you younger men or you older ones either for that matter, where you can make more money farming at BAY VIEW than you are now making, wouldn't you be interested? It costs you nothing to find out and it might mean a great deal to you. Study over the following statements and see if they don't appeal to you:

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We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests at a number of leading Universities show it

Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon common coal oil, no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

\$1,000.00 Reward will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? GET ONE FREE. We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one amp is given free. Write quick for our 10-D. Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free.

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Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of Coal Oil Electric Lamps in the World.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

A FIGHT

Yesterday, as I was coming to my office, two school-boys rode past me on bicycles, using the sidewalk as a highway. They had gone just a little past me when a boy of about fifteen years, who was a little taller than the biggest of the cyclists, came up to them on foot, threw off his coat and began to pummel them over the ears and head.

What it was all about I don't know. Wish I did, but I must say I never saw two boys fight with so little spirit. They took the beating the big boy gave them so meekly that I could not help but fancy that they deserved it.

The last I saw of them the biggest lad was lying in the snow, his shoulders heaving, and the other was having the finishing touches put to him on the far side of the walk. It was all very sudden and very mysterious and I would like to know whether the big boy was just a mean bully or was paying the others back for some sneaky trick. Wouldn't you?

DIXIE PATTON.

GOING TO SWEDEN

A Prize Story

My parents were born in Sweden and they have been talking about going to see the old folks. They have been saying they are going the same time as the Olympic came to Berlin. Perhaps the war will spoil it all. It is too bad for the people suffering in the war. Don't all the children in the Young Canada Club feel sorry for the children with their hands cut off? I guess we are all wishing the war to stop—so people do not need to suffer any longer.

When the war is over and the mines are cleared away, I will go and see grandma and grandpa. I will see the midnight sun, the cuckoo bird and the nightingale in the summer, and in the winter I will see the Laplanders drive their reindeers, and many other things.

I have no sisters or brothers, but I have two kittens and a dog. A neighbor gave me a little white lamb last spring. I taught him to eat milk out of a spoon, and I named him Johnny. He is big now and has long wool, and a bucking machine he really is, but he has no horns.

HARRY VESTINE.

Entwistle, Alta., age 8 years.

MY VISIT TO SCOTLAND

I had the pleasure of visiting Scotland, my grandmother's old home. I left Scotland when I was two and a half years old, and went back when I was eleven years old.

The first place I visited was Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland. I visited Holyrood palace, where Mary Queen of Scots, lived long ago. I went to Princess Street and the gardens where Sir Walter Scott's monument stands. When you get to the top people look very small on the street. You look over from the monument and see Edinburgh castle. It stands on a rock hundreds of feet high. This is where the soldiers of Edinburgh live. There is still an old cannon there that was used in olden times. When the invading army came to Edinburgh, they demanded the keys of the castle. Then they were told that they would be delivered by the hands of a maiden. And this maiden was the old cannon, which they called Munchmeg. This was the first and last shot it ever fired, for it fired the keys of the castle from it and killed all the enemy.

I went to the top of the Calton Hill, and from here you get a splendid view of the Firth of Forth. Looking to the left you see a railroad bridge, the largest in the world over a tidal stream. Then turning to the right you see the Salsburgh Crags. On the top there is the shape of a lion sitting on its haunches.

I visited Melrose Abbey, where Bruce is laid, all but his heart. I saw it in the daytime. If it is so very beautiful then, I don't know what it would be like at night. I was on Loch Katrine. It is a very beautiful lake made famous by Sir Walter Scott in his poem, "The Lady of the Lake." I had a trip thru the Highlands and saw the Highland cattle and deer on their native soil. I saw Balmoral Castle and many other fine buildings.

My holidays are over and I am back to Canada. I like Canada best for it

is so healthy in the winter and so much coasting and out door sports.

MARY CHALMERS.

Age 12 years.

A VISIT TO CHINA

The Chinese live on rice, tea and fish, for that is what they raise. Fish is very plentiful; the rivers flowing into the Pacific are very rich with salmon. I was surprised to find that the Chinese never cut their finger-nails. Sometimes they are an inch long.

And their shoes are not like ours. The heels are in the middle of the shoes. In Southern China they raise immense fields of poppies, but they do not raise them for bouquets; they raise them for the juice, and with the juice they make opium. Opium is to lessen pain. China is a very nice country, but I would not like to live there, for I can't eat what they eat, and how could we walk on such shoes? We would fall every step we took. And how could we bear to have such long finger-nails? I like tea and rice, but we can have it here, too. I enjoyed my visit very much, but I am glad to be back again.

RUTH OLSON.

Fairacres, Alta., age 9.

SOUTH AFRICA

I have four little cousins living in South Africa, two in Durban and two in Bullawayo. Those in Durban tell me that they sometimes hear monkeys scampering over the roof of their home at night time, and that they have seen several sharks which have been caught in the bay, where people swim and bathe. They are dangerous and sometimes kill men while they are in the water, so they have now built a wall round the swimming place to keep the sharks out.

They tell me that they grow oranges in their garden and that they can buy a dozen bananas for four cents (two-pence) from the Kaffirs. These Kaffirs pull light buggies just like our horses do here, and my auntie often goes for a ride in one. They call them rickshaws.

While the Boer war was on, my auntie could, from her kitchen door, see the English soldiers get off the boats and land.

Those who live in Bullawayo spend most of their time in England during summer with my auntie, because it is so hot in Africa, but at Christmas they are back. They sailed from England during this October and have about arrived by now. Their Christmas party is a kind of a garden party, quite different to ours in Canada. They have dinner on the piazza and their presents for their little friends they wrap in paper and hide amongst the orange trees. The guests have to hunt all over the garden and when they find a parcel they have to look to see whose name is written on it. It causes lots of fun.

EILEEN CHILD.

St. Denis, Sask., age 11 years.

THE PUP FAMILY

There were four pups in our family, one black and white, one all black, another white and brown, and a fourth one white. The black and white one's name is Jim, the black one's name is Jack, the one white and brown is Doris, and the white one's name was May.

A man got the black and white dog, he taught it to be a pointer. A boy got the black dog and he gave it to a shepherd, who taught it to go after sheep. A gentleman got the brown and white dog; he taught it to be a watch-dog. A farmer got the white dog and it started to eat chickens, so the farmer shot it. That is the end of the pup family.

MARGARET CHICKEN.

Age 8.

ADVENTURES WITH A WOLF

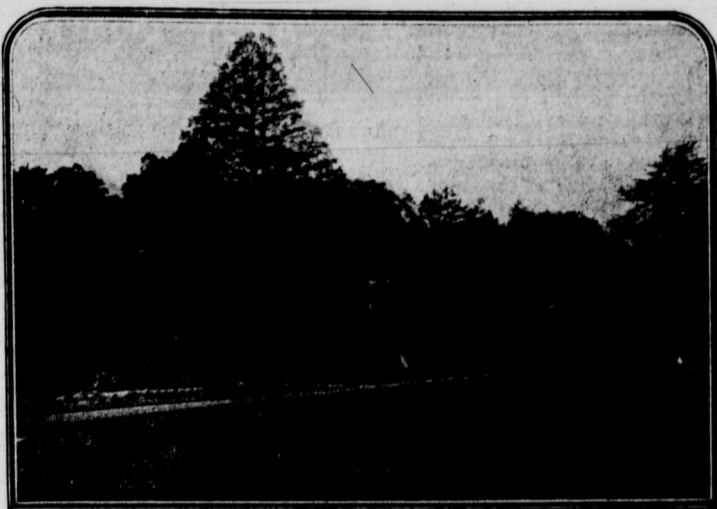
My brother and I were working on the land three miles from home. We had two colts and our dinner along with us. As we were working we saw a wolf and we were very much afraid he would eat our dinner and the colts. My father was mowing hay not far away, so we started towards him. When he saw us he gave us a good scolding and sent us back. We went back, but very much more scared.

FRANK GEREIN.

Vibank, Sask., Age 9.

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COLLECTION NO. 1
Contains 22 varieties of our Reliable Vegetable seeds in packets and ozs. 2 1/2 lbs. of seeds for \$1.25 prepaid.

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12 packets of Reliable Flower seeds for 25 cents prepaid.

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Contains 1 lb. Mangel, 1 lb. Sugar Beet, 1 lb. Swede, 1/2 lb. Carrot, 1/2 lb. Kale and 4 lbs. Rape—8 lbs. seed for \$2.50 prepaid.

Write today for our 1915 Catalogue in which we list all the hardiest and best varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Fruits, Trees and Shrubs, Grasses, Fodders and Seed Potatoes.

We have growing in our nursery and offer for sale:
255,000 Native Maple, 1 to 3 ft. high.
6,000 Ontario Maple, 2 to 6 ft. high.
12,000 Native Ash, 1 to 8 ft. high.
150,000 Russian and other Poplar in all sizes.
115,000 Russian Golden Willow in all sizes.
70,000 Russian Laurel in all sizes.
5,000 Crabapple and Plum Trees and a large stock of all hardy fruits, ornamental shrubs, plants, etc., at prices from \$6.00 per 1,000.

FOR \$10.00 CASH with order we will send prepaid to any address—50 Currant and Gooseberry Bushes of best varieties, 100 Raspberry Plants, 12 Plum and Fruit Trees, young and thrifty, 2 to 3 ft. high, and 12 Rhubarb Roots. All of the above for \$10.00.

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Live Stock

FEEDING STEERS CHOPPED GRAIN

Some interesting feeding experiments have been made during the past year under the direction of the Alberta Department of Agriculture. These are, of course, in a large measure not conclusive, as definite results in this line can only be secured by work covering a number of years. However, they are informative and interesting judged from the average stock feeders' view.

A bunch of steers were selected of the thick, broad, low set, contented looking type, carrying flesh on top with plenty of heart—girth and broad, short head, indicating vigor and intelligence. Great care was taken that in feeding, the animals should be as quiet as possible. One regular attendant, with whom the animals became familiar, was used. The steers were watered from a galvanized iron tank; the ice being kept off the water by means of a heater set in the tank. The heater was a specially constructed one for the purpose, the water coming in direct contact with it. A comparatively small amount of coal being sufficient to keep the water from freezing.

The steers were divided into three lots: All of No. 1 were fed cut feed entirely, principally green oats and some wheat with chop in addition. All of No. 2 were fed sheaf oats and cut feed twice a day with chopped feed mixed with it. All of No. 3 were fed sheaf oats and wheat and the chopped grain was fed separately. The experiment having extended only over one year cannot be absolutely conclusive; it showed in favor of the cut feed and chop mixed. There was not much difference, however, between these against long feed with cut feed and chop mixed.

One strong point in mixing the chop with cut feed was found in that each steer was more likely to get his full share of the feed. When the chop was fed alone some animal was sure to get more than his just share. Not only did this deprive the more timid animal of sufficient, but it gave too much to the other and thus put him off his feed. So far as the experiment went, indications were that it did not pay to have the grain ground exceedingly fine. The experimenters were enabled to feed much more heavily with the coarse ground feed and there was much less liability for the animals to go off their feed on it. When feeding coarsely ground chop they were able to bring the steer up to an allowance of fourteen pounds per day; and where it was finely ground it was with difficulty that the steer could stand twelve pounds per day. In the beginning, to feed the chop, a start was made at about three pounds, and the ration gradually increased until a maximum of twelve or

fourteen pounds was reached. The chop was started about the first of the year and in two and one half months the cattle were on full rations. The chop consisted of oats and barley or oats and frozen wheat. This latter did not give very good results. A couple of weight making tests are given below:—

Weight of 22 steers weighed out on May 27	33,130 lbs.
Weight of 22 steers weighed in on Nov. 22	26,855 "
Total gain in weight	6,275 "
Average weight of 22 steers weighed out	1,506 "
Average weight of 22 steers weighed in	1,220 "
Average gain per head	286 "

SILAGE FOR FATTENING CATTLE

The past summer has been a severe teacher to many farmers. Feed is scarce and many cattle have to be sent to market which might more profitably have been wintered over had the feed

cattle. The value of silage when used for fattening cattle is set forth in the following extract from an Iowa bulletin, the conclusions from which, although written concerning conditions in that State, are equally applicable to Western Canada:—

Corn silage should be put into the feeding program of every Iowa beef producer if he wants to fatten cattle economically and efficiently. That corn silage is our most profitable cattle roughage has been clearly demonstrated at the Experiment Station as well as upon hundreds of Iowa farms.

The addition of corn silage to the ration not only decreases very materially the cost of gains, but usually makes them more rapidly. The steers are finished more quickly and ordinarily sell for a higher price than where clover is used as the roughage.

Fattening cattle of all ages utilize silage as their roughage ration. It is as good for the calf and yearling as for the two and three year old. All profit from its use.

Silage is practically one-third to two-fifths as valuable as clover hay for beef production. Silage at \$3.20 a ton and clover hay at \$7.66 a ton were equally efficient in fattening two-year-old steers in 1911-12 in our station tests. Ordinarily when clover is sell-

ing from \$10 to \$15 per ton, silage is worth from \$3.50 to \$6.00.

That the corn grain which is put into the silo is not wasted our feeding records clearly show. Cattle receiving silage do not eat as much grain as hay fed cattle, the decrease being approximately equal to the amount of corn found in the silage.

For a short feed, silage is pre-eminently our most abundant and efficient roughage. The gains are not only more rapid than where clover or alfalfa is fed, but are made more cheaply. Furthermore, the selling price is markedly enhanced. Actual experiment has shown that as compared to clover in a ninety-day feed, silage cattle, rightly fed, will sell from ten to seventy-five cents higher per hundred weight.

For a long feed silage is quite efficient, producing, as compared to clover, both cheaper gains and a higher quality of finish.

Protein supplements must be fed with silage in order to make it an efficient fattening food. Cattle cannot be fattened economically on corn and corn silage. It is imperative and absolutely essential that protein concentrates such as cotton seed meal, cold pressed cottonseed cake, linseed oil meal or similar feeds be fed.

Some very good rations which have been tested out and found highly efficient, follow:
For calves—Corn, full feed; linseed or cottonseed meal, 3 pounds per thousand pounds of live weight daily; clover or alfalfa at free will; oat straw at free will; corn silage twice daily, all that they will clean up in from thirty minutes to an hour.

The addition of dry roughages to the silage ration is profitable as all cattle seem to crave a certain amount of dry rough feed. Although clover and alfalfa are desirable oat straw may be profitably used in their absence.
Yearlings and two year olds or older will require about the same ration as calves with the exception that the protein supplement may be decreased somewhat. Two year olds should receive about two and one-half pounds of linseed or cottonseed meal per thousand pounds of live weight daily; yearlings about two and three-quarter pounds.

The average daily silage, hay and grain consumption of a two-year-old steer weighing 1,000 pounds at the start, during a five-month full feeding period will approximate:

- Shelled corn, 13 to 16 pounds.
- Cottonseed meal or linseed meal, 2.7 to 3.6 pounds.
- Clover or alfalfa hay, 3 to 5 pounds.
- Corn silage, 22 to 35 pounds.

With silage as lone roughage the consumption will be about 28 to 35 pounds. It requires practically one and three-quarters to two and three-quarters tons of corn silage for a five months' feed for a two-year-old.

In the absence of any dry roughage such as clover, alfalfa or oat straw, corn silage may be used as the lone roughage. Some dry corn stover should be utilized if possible. In case of lone silage feeding, however, one had best increase the protein concentrates slightly.

In what quantities throughout the feeding period shall we feed silage? Our experience clearly shows that sil-



Bunch of steers being fattened on the Olds Demonstration Farm, Alberta


been available. A substitute is needed to fill up the feed gap. What better one could be advocated than corn? Some farmers still believe that corn cannot be grown successfully in the West, but some farmers in practically all localities throught the country have this year produced corn on their farms. The value of corn in the States to the south is only too well known, and as silage, nothing perhaps is so universally used and highly prized as a food for all kinds of stock, particularly

ing from \$10 to \$15 per ton, silage is worth from \$3.50 to \$6.00.

That the corn grain which is put into the silo is not wasted our feeding records clearly show. Cattle receiving silage do not eat as much grain as hay fed cattle, the decrease being approximately equal to the amount of corn found in the silage.

For a short feed, silage is pre-eminently our most abundant and efficient roughage. The gains are not only more rapid than where clover or

WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY



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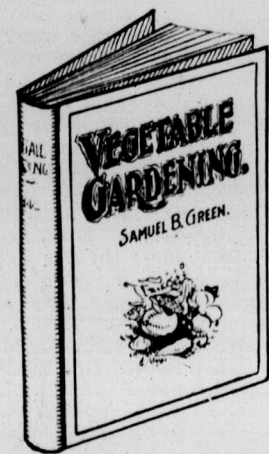


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VEGETABLE GARDENING

A MANUAL ON THE GROWING OF VEGETABLES FOR HOME USE AND THE MARKET



By SAMUEL B. GREEN, Late Professor of Horticulture, University of Minnesota
This volume contains complete directions for the proper care and management of a farm or market garden. It is a thoroughly practical work, and is the result of the author's many years of careful study and experience in vegetable growing. It is a work of incalculable value to farmers, truck gardeners and amateur vegetable growers, as well as a most complete text for students.

A PARTIAL LIST OF CONTENTS:—Location, soil, cultivation, irrigation, rotation, manures and fertilizers (with complete explanation of the effects of the various manures on different crops), garden tillage, weed eradication, garden implements and machinery, seed sowing, including a discussion of the different soils and the manner of seeding in each kind; transplanting, seeds and seed growing, germination, development of varieties, crossing, self-pollination, mixing varieties, glass structures of all kinds, greenhouses, kinds, heating, ventilation, construction, watering, etc.; insects injurious to vegetables, insecticides and methods of destroying insects, use of poisons, insect traps, classification of vegetables, warm and cold climate varieties, frost tender and frost hardy varieties, characteristics of the different vegetables, with directions for the cultivation of each kind; garden herbs.

The list of vegetables and herbs which are discussed in detail include: Anise, artichoke, asparagus, beans, beets, brussels sprouts, cabbage, caraway, carrot, catnip, cauliflower, celeriac, celery, citron melon, corn, cress, cucumber, dill, egg plant, endive, garlic, ground cherry, horseradish, kale, kohlrabi, leek, lettuce, muskmelon, mushroom, mint, okra, onions, oyster plant, parsnip, parsley, peas, peppers, peppermint, potatoes, pumpkins, radishes, rhubarb, rutabagas, sage, salsify, spinach, squash, strawberry, tomato, sweet basil, sweet potato, thyme, tomatoes, turnip, watermelon, winter savory.

The Appendix includes a monthly calendar of garden operations which is a valuable and safe guide for planting in the proper season. Also the following tables which have been found intensely interesting: 1—Weight of one quart of seeds and number of seeds to the ounce; 2—longevity of garden seeds when properly cured and stored; 3—amount of seeds required per acre; 4—average time required for seed to germinate; 5—standard of purity and germination of agricultural seeds; 6—quantity of seeds required for a given number of hills; 7—quantity of seed required for a given length of drill.

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age should be fed very heavily in the early part of the feeding period to insure most efficient results. The grain at this time may be somewhat limited. We put our steers upon a full feed of good quality silage the very first day and have never had any difficulty. Silage is a roughage and may be so handled without danger. To insure quick and economical finishing, the silage is best decreased somewhat at the close of the feeding period and the grain increased accordingly. Cattle, when nearly finished, tend to eat too much of the bulky, watery, palatable silage, thus leaving too little room for concentrated grains, a consumption of which is highly imperative at this time.

The shrinkage of silage fed cattle is not heavy as is ordinarily supposed. Silage fed cattle do not shrink any more than dry hay fed ones. Our results clearly indicate that cattle receiving both silage and dry roughage during the feeding period, shrink less than those fed on either dry feed or silage alone.

AVOID FROZEN ROOTS

"Never feed frost-bitten potatoes, roots or other vegetables to live stock; the risk is too great."

This is the advice of an experienced stockman who knows of the trouble and even losses which are almost certain to follow feeding frozen food of any kind.

"At this time of the year farmers are often tempted to utilize waste vegetables and roots by feeding them to cows, hoping that no harm will result. If the roots have been frozen trouble naturally follows.

"The introduction of heavy, chilled vegetable matter into the stomach of an animal naturally causes a sudden reaction, and it is not unlikely that the food value of the material is much reduced. Stockmen cannot afford to take any chances in feeding frozen vegetables to their herds and flocks."

Poultry

THE 200-EGG HEN

With the introduction of an improved system of trapping the hens and getting their individual records, and subsequently breeding only from the best layers, mated to males from heavy laying hens, we will eventually make rapid steps towards securing the 200-egg bird. There is no question about that. But will we ever reach 200 eggs as an average? I do not believe it can be done. And if we could, would it be desirable?

It will take a great many years before we can get the general average up to the 150 mark. To average 200 eggs a year, in a flock, would mean that some of the layers had a record of 250 or more, for each hen would not lay the exact 200 eggs and then stop. Some of the flock would be at least 50 eggs short of the average.

There is no disputing the fact that there are individual hens on many farms in the country that are doing remarkable laying. I cannot at this writing recall what was the highest record given, but I know it was something in the neighborhood of three hundred eggs for the year. But such cases are rare. It is surprising how many 200-egg layers have developed, but the average of heavy layers have been nearer 150 eggs than anything higher.

The Winter Layer

While I believe in breeding up the laying qualities of our stock, I think there should be a limit. In my own yards I do not aim to secure large or phenomenal year-round egg records. Instead I breed only from the best winter layers. Those pullets or hens that give the largest number of good sized eggs from October 1 to June 1 are more desirable than hens that do the bulk of their laying during the season when the prices are lowest.

I would much rather have my hens average 120 eggs a year and remain in robust condition, than to have their constitutions broken down in the race for higher records. There is a reason in all things. If we are going to force our hens ahead to become champion layers, something is going to be sacrificed.

As an illustration, note the hardy-looking prize fighter, with all the strength and force imaginable, a perfect picture of health. Watch him when on a decline,

Chiclets

REALLY DELIGHTFUL

THE DAINTY
MINT-COVERED
CANDY-COATED
CHEWING GUM

and see how rapidly he collapses and how prematurely old he grows. Will it not be so with our hens trained and bred up to the highest point? To accomplish these great results will it not be necessary to do some pretty close inbreeding?

And what will become of our meat supply if all our energies are to be centered on a large egg crop? Is it not a fact that when we spend our food and attention on the hen with a view to creating an ideal carcass, that we cripple the egg yield? Then is it not reasonable to suppose that this unnatural flow of eggs will have a tendency to cripple fertility and produce weak and puny chicks?

The Dual Purpose Hen

Why not have a combination of both eggs and meat? Let there be a limit. Gradually increase the egg powers of the hen, but do not sacrifice one bit of her meat tendencies. Above all keep her in good health so that the offspring may inherit her hardiness. But do not try to build up one object at the sacrifice of the other. With such work it would not be long before we would have a more delicate race of fowls than many fanciers have been guilty of.

No one can have a higher opinion of the value of the trap nest than I have. I believe it is next to the incubator and brooder in contrivances that have placed poultry culture many notches higher in both success and profit. But the trap nest can be abused. Like all good things it does harm when improperly handled, and this craze for phenomenal records is one way of abusing its use.

Mate up your breeding pens with fowls that show an excellent type of carcass for a meat supply, and then having secured that, each year mate up and breed those hens of the flock that have given the most generous supply of eggs during the winter months. A worthy object is in that way attained. A family will be reared that fully fills the American idea of what a fowl should be—a general purpose bird. This method will give it to them.

Above all things, do not force a hen with stimulating drugs and powders to get high egg records. Be content to allow pure food and good breeding to do that work. Nature knows her duty. She is willing to be assisted but not forced. The beginner is apt to become too ambitious. He wants to have his flock do wonderful work, and will resort to all kinds of methods to secure such results. It is a mistake. Go slow in your efforts, and always keep in mind that perfect health must be had from start to finish, and without it nothing but loss will result.—M. K. Boyer in the Poultry Advocate.

EGG EATING

Egg eating is caused by lack of nests, overcrowding, want of opportunity to exercise, or lack of litter to exercise in, and nests that are located low down in the light where the chickens are tempted to scratch in the nest boxes, thus rolling out the eggs. Once the trick is learned no eggs are safe, and the birds that first learn this bad habit communicate it to others. To prevent, give plenty of room in the hen house, and have a suitable place for the chickens to scratch in. Put the nests in a secluded corner, as dark as is practicable, and furnish enough of them. Give the chickens plenty of green food.

Different cures are advocated. Some say that a quantity of china eggs scattered over the chicken house floor will discourage the practice; others that a bushel or less of egg shells fed liberally will satisfy the hens' craving for lime, and break up the habit; others that old plaster and plenty of grit is a help; occasionally someone will claim that eggs doctored with red pepper puts a stop to it. The best cure is prevention.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, January 16, 1915)
Wheat—Values took a sharp drop on the opening day this week due to pressure in the American Markets...

altho much half-fed stuff is being competed for by the packing houses, helping the price out on this class. A lot of plain stuff in the steer and yearling class drew bids around five cents...

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Table with columns: Fort William, Jan. 15, 1915, 1914, 1913. Rows include Wheat, Barley, and Others with prices per bushel.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES
Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, January 16, were:
Cash Grain Winnipeg Minneapolis...

WINNIPEG FUTURES
Wheat—Jan. May July
Oats—Jan. May July
Flax—Jan. May July

SHIPMENTS
Wheat Oats Barley Flax
1915 (lake) 266,024 198,246 31,882 4,568...

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars \$1.41
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars 1.39...

CALGARY LIVESTOCK
Calgary, Jan. 16.—Hogs—Low Chicago and West Coast markets was the argument used by buyers this week in pounding the market...

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY
Week Ending Jan. 15, 1915.
Wheat Oats Barley
Pt. William and Pt. Arthur Ter. 5,179,725 3,054,785 266,120...

Winnipeg Livestock
Stockyard Receipts
Receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week have been as follows: 1,096 cattle, 35 calves, 27,417 hogs, and 26 sheep.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from January 12 to January 18 inclusive

Table with columns: Date, WHEAT (1-6), OATS (2CW, 3CW, etc.), BARLEY (No. 3, 4, etc.), FLAX (1NW, 2CW, etc.). Rows show prices for Jan. 12-18.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE CORRECTED TO MONDAY, JANUARY 18

Large table comparing Winnipeg Grain (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax Futures), Winnipeg Livestock (Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Lambs), and Country Produce (Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Milk and Cream, Dressed Poultry) prices over time (MON-DAY, WEEK AGO, YEAR AGO).

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.
Butter
Dealers report that on the whole the market is dull. Very little is being received from the country...

Free House and Barn Plans

WRITE FOR 1915 CATALOGUE

Our new catalogue of Farm Machinery and supplies, which will be ready for mailing about the end of the month, contains a large number of house and barn plans specially designed for Western conditions. Under each plan is a short description of the building and the estimated cost of all labor and material necessary to erect same. We have a staff of experienced architects to assist our customers in designing suitable plans, estimating material and giving such other advice as may be required. We will also furnish, free of charge, to anyone purchasing a carload of Lumber, blue print working plans and specifications for any kind of building. Our aim is not only to bring Lumber and all other building material to the farmer at the lowest possible cost, but to give him such assistance as will enable him to use that material to the very best advantage. The service which we are offering absolutely free through our architectural department would, if supplied by a regular firm of architects, be considerably beyond the means of the average farmer.

A GOOD TIME TO BUILD

Lumber prices have now struck "rock bottom." They cannot go lower and must soon advance. Take advantage of prices now if you can. We are prepared to quote you mill prices on Lumber, Corrugated Iron, Metal Shingles, Building Paper, Roofing, Nails, Cement, Plaster and all other builders' supplies, including freight prepaid to your station.

A Sample of Our Lumber Prices Delivered to any Station Taking 40c.

Freight Rate:

Common Fir, dimension 2 x 4 to 2 x 12	\$17.50
No. 1 Fir Shiplap	16.50
No. 1 Common Fir Boards	16.50
No. 1 Fir Drop Siding	24.00
No. 1 Cedar Shingles	2.75

Write for 1915 Catalogue containing House and Barn plans, also full information and prices regarding our large line of Farm Machinery, Woven Wire Fence, Posts, Sheet Metal Products, Builders' Supplies, Coal, etc.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

Fort William Winnipeg Calgary New Westminster

Ralph Connor on the National Crisis

"Our National Crisis" was the subject of an inspiring and informing address delivered by Dr. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor), at the Wednesday evening session of the Brandon convention.

It was only a few months ago, Dr. Gordon said, that war was looked upon almost as an impossibility. It seemed impossible that great Christian nations could forget all their Christian principles and seek to settle arguments by the means employed by their remote ancestors who lived in caves. Tracing the incidents which immediately preceded the war, Dr. Gordon, while declaring himself an earnest peace advocate, rejoiced in Britain's swift decision to fulfill her treaty obligations and go to the defence of Belgium. The cause of the war, he said, lay deeper than the murder of an archduke, an ultimatum to Serbia or even the violation of Belgian neutrality. They were to be found in the history, traditions and national characteristics of the nations engaged in the conflict. Briefly recalling the history of Prussia, the speaker went back to the seventeenth century when Prussia was one of hundreds of small German states. From that time, he pointed out, Prussia has been annexing and absorbing her sister states, sometimes by conquest, sometimes by treaties, until at length the German Empire emerged. The philosophy of Nietzsche, Treitschke and Bernhardi was set out and the autocracy and despotism of Germany was contrasted with the British ideal of liberty and democracy.

The British Ideal

"The principle," he said, "that runs thru the British Empire is that peoples shall have the right to say how they shall be governed" (applause). That principle was at stake in the present war, and Canada was fighting for that principle, not because the Empire was at war only, but because she stood in the front rank of free nations all equally pledged to maintain the relations of free people (applause). Honesty, however, compelled him to say that he did not believe all the blame for the war rested upon Germany. It might have been avoided if Britain had been true to her own highest ideals. Britain was chiefly known as a trade pusher, and Canadians were often known best as dollar chasers and land grabbers (hear, hear). He believed Almighty God was going to teach them that the big things, the big assets in a nation's treasury were not the things that could be measured by acres or counted by dollars. Let them look at what had happened; what Britain was doing today. What was she spending all those millions for? For trade, for territory, for money, or for glory? No! For honor, for right and for righteousness. These were the things Britain was pouring out her blood and treasure for. "A man's life," said One, "consisteth not in the things which a man possesseth. What shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" The people had been giving their souls in exchange for things, but today they were giving away things that they might save their souls (applause).

A Patriotic Acre

After Dr. Gordon's address, J. L. Brown, of Pilot Mound, moved:

"That whereas the great struggle now going on in Europe in which the issue is clearly drawn between the forces that make for progress and liberty and those that make for reaction and despotism, demands of Britain and the British Dominions the utmost possible sacrifice for the preservation of our glorious heritage; and

"Whereas we have not yet felt the weight of the burden as many of our fellow citizens and our allies have felt it;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we pledge ourselves and that we seek to induce our fellow members to pledge themselves to give the outturns from one acre of grain, preferably wheat, of the crop of 1915 to the needs of the Empire."

Mr. Brown eloquently supported the motion, referring to the increase in the price of grain caused by the war, and urging those who could afford it not to stop at one acre, but to give as the Lord had prospered them.

The resolution was seconded in all parts of the hall, and carried by a unanimous standing vote, the delegates singing the National Anthem with great enthusiasm. It was suggested that a committee

be appointed to formulate a definite scheme to carry the resolution into effect, and the President said this should be attended to later in the convention.

Manitoba Directors' Report

Continued from Page 8

ference continued for two days, when all phases of the situation were discussed with great vigor and candor on the part of the representatives of the Grain Growers' Associations.

Representatives of the manufacturers were impressed with the strong position the Associations hold in respect to the needs of economic changes to improve conditions in farm life. The only tangible result, however, was the preparation of a memorial to be presented to the Dominion government, by a joint delegation of the two bodies, asking for an immediate appointment of a commission to make a thorough investigation into conditions surrounding farm operations, and report to the government in time to receive consideration at the first session of parliament. The government, apparently, has taken no action on this memorial up to the present time, and as parliament is expected to meet early in February, even if a commission were appointed now, it would fail to accomplish the purpose intended by the conference. It might be necessary for this convention to protest against the delay, and the danger of shelving the question of relieving the farmers of the burden imposed upon them by our fiscal system by referring it to a committee that might not report for an indefinite period.

Other Organizations Assisted

Another feature of the work this year was the number of calls from other bodies upon the time of our directors for conference on public business. Our secretary, on invitation, took part in March last in a convention of Ontario farmers, held in Toronto, to organize along lines similar to the organized farmers of the Prairie Provinces. We are glad to report a very advanced movement on the part of Ontario. He, also at the request of the Credit Men's Association of Winnipeg, joined a delegation of prominent bankers and business men to investigate the better farming movement of North Dakota, and at a later date attended a convention of farmers from the Northern Spring Wheat States in St. Paul, in December last, for promoting the co-operative method of selling grain.

Legal Assistance Given

In conclusion we may be allowed to point out some of the benefits which could not possibly be obtained by individual effort, citing some circumstances which have transpired during the past year. The matter of Gardiner vs. Johnson was a case of the misappropriation of a car at Vista by an elevator operator, and was brought up at the last convention. The convention referred it to the directors with instructions to investigate and if necessary to take action. Your directors found there was sufficient ground on which to base an appeal and when the case came up in court the appeal was sustained, the decision being in favor of the farmer against the elevator operator, who had taken a car which by right belonged to the farmer.

In the matter of the killing of the team of horses belonging to James Siple in the Elkhorn station yard by an engine which had not given warning by ringing the bell or otherwise, this was also brought up at the last convention and the matter was referred to the board of directors to be dealt with. Shortly afterwards this matter was settled privately, the horses being paid for. In this case individual effort had completely failed to get compensation.

Further Reduction Demanded

Arising out of this report, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That the directors continue their efforts to remove the discrimination in the matter of commission on oats and barley, as we consider that the amount suggested, viz., half a cent on oats and three-quarters of a cent on barley, is a fair and proper charge in comparison with one cent per bushel commission on wheat and flax, and also adequate recompense for the service performed.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

SHORT COURSE SCHOOLS IN AGRICULTURE

Will be held at the following places:

BLACKIE	- -	Jan. 25th to 30th
STRATHMORE	Feb. 1st	" 6th
WETASKIWIN	" 8th	" 15th
TOFIELD	- - -	" 15th " 20th
WESTLOCK	- -	" 22nd " 27th

CCOURSES of instruction will be given in livestock, dairying, agronomy, and poultry raising. Lectures embodying the thoroughly practical with the latest in science as far as it can be applied to Alberta agriculture, will be given at each place. The various types and breeds of Livestock will be discussed, keeping uppermost in mind **practical utility**. Dairying will be given the attention its growing importance deserves. Agronomy, with special work on seed selection and weed extermination, will be fully discussed.

Seven carloads of pure-bred stock are being carried for demonstration purposes. Practical experts will lecture on the various phases of work.

EVERYBODY WELCOME

For further particulars address:

J. D. SMITH, Hon. DUNCAN MARSHALL
Acting Supt. of Institutes Minister of Agriculture
EDMONTON, Alta.

THE RAILWAYS ARE CARRYING STOCK FREE OF CHARGE

Sell Your Experience

BOOKS AS PRIZES

Contributions Wanted

Would you like to add to your library? You can obtain the following books by making use of some of the odd moments in the evenings. Glance over the following titles:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Elements of Agriculture. | 6. Chicks; Hatching and Rearing. |
| 2. Grasses and How to Grow Them. | 7. Poultry Houses, Coops and Equipment. |
| 3. Alfalfa. | 8. Turkeys, Ducks and Geese. |
| 4. Poultry Manual (A Complete Guide to Success.) | 9. Poultry Remedies. |
| 5. Egg Money, How to Increase It. | |

We intend publishing a Special Seed and Poultry Number of The Guide in the latter part of February, and in order to make the issue as practical as possible, we want to publish the actual experiences of farmers who have made a success of poultry raising and seed production. In order to make matters easy for contributors, and also to obtain as much valuable information as possible, we have divided the subjects up under the following headings. For the best article on either of these subjects, as outlined below, we will give the complete library as above; for the second best article we will give any one of the first three books and any five of the remaining six books, and for the third best article, any one of the first three books and any two of the remaining six. The subjects are as follows:—

SUBJECT No. 1.—MAKING DOLLARS FROM FARM POULTRY

Contributions on this subject should deal with:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| The suitable breed. | What price was obtained for the poultry. |
| Kinds of feeds used. | How much the feed cost. |
| Quantity of feed used. | Whether the eggs are sold to the storekeeper, or traded, or sent direct to private customers. |
| Care and housing of the chickens. | What profit do you consider can be made from farm poultry? |
| Whether natural hatching or incubators were used. | |
| How the chickens were sold, alive or dressed. | |

SUBJECT No. 2.—HOW I RAN MY INCUBATOR

Contributions on this subject should contain complete instructions as to:—

- How incubators can be run successfully.
- What dangers to avoid when operating them.
- Personal experience is what is wanted and the article should contain a statement of the number of chicks hatched out of a setting. Brooders, too, are used in connection with the incubators, and hence, to be complete, the experience should describe how to care for and feed the chicks until they are old enough to look after themselves.

SUBJECT No. 3.—MAKING MONEY ON WINTER EGGS

There is a good market for winter eggs in all the large towns and cities, and we want to find out how farmers have successfully taken advantage of this opportunity. Such an article should contain full details of the plan followed.

- The time the chickens are hatched so as to be winter layers.
- The manner in which they are cared for.
- The feeds used.
- The kind of house used.
- When the eggs are gathered.
- Whether they are stamped.
- How shipped, and how often.
- Whether to private customers, to a wholesaler or retailer, what market shipped to.
- What is the average price received for eggs?
- What is the profit received from the business?

SUBJECT No. 4.—HOW I INCREASED MY CROP YIELD

Articles on this subject should describe exactly what methods have been used by means of which the yield of grain has been increased. This will include some of the following:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Seed selection. | Cultivation, packing, harrowing, etc. |
| Treatment of seed for smut. | Depth of seeding. |
| Methods of cleaning seed grain. | Quantity of seed sown per acre. |
| Fall and spring plowing. | Comparative yield per acre. |
| Summer-fallow methods. | |

SUBJECT No. 5.—MY EXPERIENCE WITH A HAY CROP

Contributions on this subject should contain details as to the method followed in growing, cutting and curing a crop of hay:—

- Timothy, Red Top, Brome Grass, Alfalfa, Clovers or Mixtures of these forage plants can be described, and full details should be given as to:—
- The amount of seed sown per acre.
- When cut.
- Kind and condition of the soil.
- How cured.
- Time sown.
- Amount of hay to the acre.
- With or without a nurse crop.
- Your opinion as to the value of that particular hay crop in the farm rotation under conditions in your locality.

TO CONTRIBUTORS

We want articles from all three of the Prairie Provinces and from all parts of each Province. When writing on any of the subjects, just think that you are telling a neighbor who has had no experience in the matter under discussion just exactly how to be successful along whatever line of work you are describing. We do not want elaborately worded articles. Facts are what we desire. Photographs should accompany the articles if any are available. Write plainly on one side of paper only. All articles must be received by February 17, 1915. The result of the competition will be published in the Special Number. Address all contributions to:—

AGRICULTURAL EDITOR, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Christie Grant's Bulletin of Bargains

1.25 BOYS' SWEATER FOR .89

Of course you will say you can buy boys' sweaters at any time for this money, but when you pay 89 cents in the regular way you get an 89 cent sweater. Ours are different; when we priced them at 1.25 they were mighty good value at that. We know the sweater business and we know sweater values; but we have a matter of one hundred and twenty-five that we are going to clear out. Some sizes are missing; several colors are not represented in the lot, but if you are fortunate enough to get the size you want the color is a secondary consideration. Of course, if we cannot send the size, we will return your money.

REGULAR	BOYS' SWEATERS	SPECIAL
1.25		.89

.50 BOYS' NIGHT ROBE, .33

We are going to bunch this lot up with the Boys' Sweaters because, as far as value is concerned, they are in the same class. For 50 cents you could not buy the bare material. For 33 cents—well you would have to count the buttons and thread and the making would be a big factor.

REGULAR	BOYS' NIGHT ROBES	SPECIAL
.50		.33

4.50 RED LINED COATS FOR 2.95

This is not necessarily a Christmas gift—it is a great comfort. The coat is made of blanket cloth and is lined with red flannel. It is just the kind of coat that elders in their childhood coveted; but in those days there were no exclusively mail order houses to set the standard of values. The sizes are 4 to 8 years.

REGULAR	BOYS' RED LINED COATS	SPECIAL
4.50		2.95

HERE IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

Every household should have a combination Hot Water Bottle, because no home knows the time when it will be required. If one of these bottles were always available many serious illnesses might be avoided.

As yet we have not catalogued these Combination Hot Water Bottles in our regular catalogue because we have never as yet catalogued drug sundries, but when we do—in the Spring and Summer Catalogue—our regular price will be 1.85, and at that it will be just about 1.00 less than prevailing prices in Winnipeg drug stores.

REGULAR	COMBINATION HOT WATER BOTTLE	SPECIAL
1.85		1.38

35.00 MEN'S MARMOT LINED COATS, 21.60

It may be a little late in the season to think of fur lined coats, but if you have lived in the West for any length of time you know that February is the month that tests the fibre of your wearing apparel, and then remember there are other winters, and every one of them will have a frosty February. This is a season's end offering that makes you think of next year.

REGULAR	MEN'S MARMOT LINED COATS	SPECIAL
35.00		21.60

Being a purely catalogue house we find it advisable from time to time to offer to our mail order customers certain lines to clear at greatly reduced prices.

If we did a city business we would offer these as Friday bargains to the people of Winnipeg, but, being a purely catalogue house, we are giving our mail order customers all the benefits of all the price reductions we make to reduce our merchandise.

The particular lines described herewith are some that were in our regular catalogue. At the end of the season we had not enough left to justify us in giving them a place in our Sale Catalogue so we are telling you about them now and we sincerely hope that our mail order customers will appreciate our special values because, in this way, we can form a connection valuable alike to them and to ourselves.

The prices we quote herewith do not begin to cover the cost of manufacture; but that is just the principle of Friday bargains. When lines become broken they must be cleared out else merchandise would continue to increase until it became un-saleable. To avoid this, it is far better to make reasonable sacrifices.

THERE IS ONE THING TO BE REMEMBERED, HOWEVER, AND THAT IS THAT IN EVERY CASE OUR QUANTITIES ARE LIMITED. IF THEY WERE NOT, YOU WOULD NOT HAVE THESE OPPORTUNITIES.

PERHAPS YOU REQUIRE SHOES

Since we organized our Mail Order business, we have come to the conclusion that our shoe values were the best we offered in our Fall and Winter Catalogue, because our shoe sales have been phenomenal.

Like all other lines of goods, we find at the season's end that we have some lines in which some sizes are missing.

When we offer special shoe values, you will readily understand that they are very exceptional. Here is a list we have to offer, and you can judge for yourself. But the quantities in every case are very limited; so that you must act promptly to profit by our special offerings.

WOMEN'S KOZY SLIPPERS Red and Brown

REGULAR		SPECIAL
.80		.50

WOMEN'S JULIETS Red, Brown and Black

REGULAR		SPECIAL
1.00		.75

WOMEN'S FELT BUSKIN

REGULAR		SPECIAL
1.15		.75

REGULAR	MEN'S BUCK MOCCASIN, 10 in. Top	SPECIAL
1.50		1.15

REGULAR	MEN'S HOCKEY BOOTS	SPECIAL
2.75		2.00

REGULAR	BOYS' HOCKEY BOOTS	SPECIAL
2.25		1.50

CHRISTIE GRANT CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA AT YOUR SERVICE

HERE IS ONE GREAT BARGAIN

In our Fall and Winter Catalogue we listed Furette either in sets, or stole and muff separately. In normal years, when this option is given, there is always a surplus of muffs, because in most cases the wearer requires a stole, but a muff is regarded in the nature of a luxury, a pair of knitted gloves serving to keep the hands warm. Contrary to all calculations, we find we have something like 100—or, to be absolutely accurate, 97 stoles—that we are going to offer at a fraction of their worth. The lot consists of good imitations of Astrachan, Persian Lamb, Beaver and Seal. These throws are parts of sets that sold from 5.50 to 7.50.

REGULAR	WOMEN'S FURETTE TROWS	SPECIAL
2.75 to 3.75		.50

15.95 CURL CLOTH COAT, 8.85

This is one of the newest style coats, made from one of the most popular materials on the market. The material is Caracul or Curl Cloth and it is not only stylish in appearance but is warm and comfortable and gives splendid wear as well.

The coat is made with deep roll collar and new set-in sleeve, and finished with self cuff. The fronts are rounded and the back has half belt, while the pockets are patch style.

It is 48 inches long and is lined throughout with good quality satin.

Colors: Black, navy, brown or grey. Sizes 32 to 44 inches.

REGULAR		SPECIAL
15.95		8.85

As the quantity is limited we advise you to order early and in doing so give a second choice of color.

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR AT A FRACTION

Here are some lines of Women's Neckwear that are worthy of your attention. They are stylish and moderately priced.

PLEATED SHADOW LACE FRILLING—For yokes or sleeves; 2½ in. wide; 1½ yds. in a box. Black, white or ecru. Per box—

REGULAR		SPECIAL
.45		.25

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS—Trimmed with wide real Maltese lace. Each—

REGULAR		SPECIAL
.75 and 1.00		.59

MEN'S PLAIN JAPANESE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS—Hemstitched; splendid quality.

REGULAR		SPECIAL
.25 Each.		3 for .55

MEN'S HEAVY QUALITY JAPANESE SILK HANDKERCHIEF—With 1½ in. border and handsome hand embroidered initial.

REGULAR		SPECIAL
.35 Each.		2 for .50

A CLEARANCE OF LADIES' FANCY NECKWEAR

ALL OUR FANCY NECKWEAR up to 50 cents, including Jabots, Fichu effects, Sailor Collars, Stocks, etc. Special for **.19**

ALL .60 TO 1.00 NECKWEAR—Including Camisoles, Boudoir Caps, Fichu effects and Guimpes.

REGULAR		SPECIAL
.60 to 1.00		.49