

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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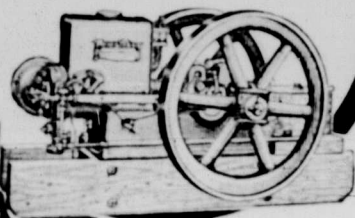
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The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN Editor

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The Circulation Manager

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Ottawa week in most in- sensation tion h- nett, Kingst- bers wh- rather- the gov- aid for- Messrs- more th- taken t- dashed- Nickle- over bo- and op- ways- complet- would- from th- appeal- read th- Macken- thing b- corrupti- of parli- ing of t- gradin- lie life- measure- blame- compan- will fin- and th- ask a- have a- party f- The- bers of- so bitte- Conserv- his coll- agree th- to let- liquidat- theless- evening- oppositi- rangem- six mor- amendu- oppositi- stage- until n- Hon- duced- ing co- abilities- tion of- delayed- posed- ment is- busines- is still- underst- group- erals a- posed- mean a- to rec- session- A gr- either- posed- J. Roel- Lands- relief- a resul- Buchan- Liberal- to give- tion fr- on pay- In th- ation- Borden- to the- difficul- Domin- had be- by the- also to- sum o- standi- that t- this en- been i- road v-

Our Ottawa Letter

The C.N.R. Deal—Bennett and Nickle make Strong Speeches

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, May 15.—The parliamentary week just closed has been one of the most interesting and doubtless the most sensational of the session. The sensation has been provided by R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, and W. F. Nickle, of Kingston, the two Conservative members who have jumped over the traces rather than support the proposals of the government in regard to further aid for the Canadian Northern Railway. Messrs Bennett and Nickle have done more than jump the traces. They have taken the bit into their teeth and have dashed away far ahead of their party. Nickle would have the government take over both the C.N.R. and the N.T.R. and operate them as government railways. Bennett would have the most complete kind of an investigation and would eliminate Mackenzie and Mann from the system. Of them he said: "I appeal to every man in this house to read the history of the operations of Mackenzie and Mann. He will find nothing but a long trail of parliamentary corruption, of lobbying, of degradation of parliamentary institutions, of lowering of the morale of public life, of degrading those standards by which public life should be truly and properly measured. Both parties have been to blame. Look at the aid given to this company. Just before an election you will find it given. One party proposes and the other acquiesces, content to ask a few questions only in order to have a large enough contribution to the party fund."

The criticisms of the Liberal members of the house, while severe, were not so bitter as that by the two rebellious Conservatives. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues who spoke, all seemed to agree that it would not be a wise thing to let the Canadian Northern go into liquidation at the present time. Nevertheless E. M. Macdonald, of Picton, this evening voiced the disapproval of the opposition, insofar as the present arrangement is concerned, by moving the six months' hoist. This is the only amendment which it is possible for an opposition to move at the resolution stage. The vote will not take place until next week.

Co-operative Bill Too Late

Hon. Arthur Meighen this week introduced his long anticipated bill respecting co-operative societies. The probabilities are, however, that the introduction of this measure has been so long delayed that it cannot possibly be disposed of at this session. The government is desperately anxious to wind up business by the first of June and there is still much work to be done. It is understood that there is a considerable group of members, including both Liberals and Conservatives, who are opposed to the legislation. This would mean a debate, so the bill is not likely to receive much consideration this session.

A great mass of legislation has been either advanced a stage or finally disposed of this week, including Hon. W. J. Roche's bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act, which will give considerable relief to homesteaders in the West. As a result of representations made by W. Buchanan, W. E. Knowles and other Liberal members, Hon. Dr. Roché agreed to give another concession to pre-emption entrants whereby they are relieved from the payment of all interest except on payments which are in arrears.

Borden On C.N.R.

In the course of his speech in explanation of the C.N.R. aid resolutions, Mr. Borden said that the situation presented to the government was not without its difficulties because the credit of the Dominion and of the several provinces had been pledged in very large amounts by the guarantee of securities. It had also to be taken into account that the sum of nearly \$180,000,000 was outstanding in unguaranteed securities; that that money had been invested in this enterprise by people who may have been influenced by the fact that the road was recognized as a great trans-

continental line in Canada, and, as such, had received very substantial assistance from the federal and provincial governments.

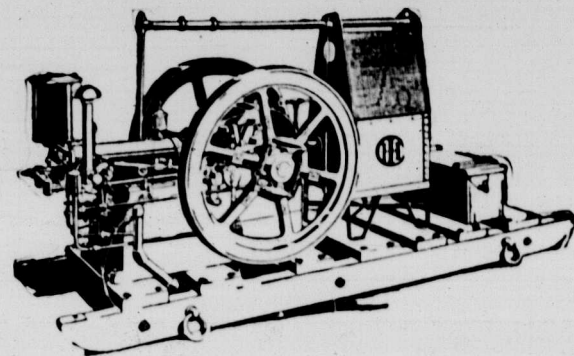
It was suggested, he went on to say, that the road should be allowed to go into liquidation and that its finances should be organized with the view of cutting down the amount of unguaranteed securities, but he was free to admit that this proposal never commended itself to his judgment. While it might be possible to save from thirty to fifty million dollars by that method the result in the end would be the loss of ten-fold that sum to this country in view of its progress and development. It was apparent that the road could not remain uncompleted. It constituted a part of a great projected transcontinental system and its traffic over the lines in operation had developed wonderfully in the last half dozen years, especially in the western provinces. To leave the road uncompleted, Mr. Borden said, would retard the progress of the country for at least a generation; and so far as he could discern if the C.N.R. went into liquidation it could not be brought to completion unless the country should come to its assistance by some such measure as that proposed. "Therefore," he said, "it seems to us that under proper stipulations and safeguards it was not only desirable, but necessary, for the country at this time to give such assistance as would insure the completion of the road at an early date."

Mr. Borden produced affidavits stating that Mackenzie and Mann had not diverted any of the money granted to the road from the purposes for which it was intended and also to show that no money was made by the two knights out of the operation of the Northern Construction Company. The first mentioned affidavit was given by A. J. Mitchell, controller of Mackenzie and Mann Company Limited, and the second by A. R. Mann, A. Mackenzie and C. Cummings, the chief officers of the construction company.

Sir Wilfrid's Criticism

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who followed, was apparently feeling his way with the object of hearing what R. B. Bennett and W. F. Nickle, the "Bul Moose" party, would have to say before committing himself definitely as to what the policy of the opposition would be. He, however, stated a number of objections to the agreement as viewed by the Liberal party. The first objection, he said, is that altho it purports to be a unification of the Canadian Northern system, it is no such unification—that the 28 companies are still in existence and will continue as they are today. The next objection was that the guarantees secured by the government are absolutely illusory while the mortgage is absolutely insufficient. "I said a moment ago," he continued "and I repeat, that this enterprise must go on. It has been conceived for the benefit of the Canadian people. We require this railway. My right hon. friend (Mr. Borden) said he would not let it go into liquidation. It must not go into liquidation, but we should have control of it. Since we must go into partnership with the Canadian Northern, let us see that we are the master, not the servants. Let the agreement be modified; let the resolutions be modified. As they stand at the present time they are not conceived for the benefit of the Canadian people; they are conceived altogether for the benefit of the firm of Mackenzie and Mann and of the Canadian Northern Railway Company. We have no objection to helping them. We have helped them in the past. I, for my part, have been an admirer of their energy and enterprise. I have not much in common with them; I cannot claim them as friends; but I admire energy, enterprise and pluck wherever it is found. At the same time, there is this consideration to be borne in mind by the Prime Minister, that there are interests which are transcendent and the primary of these transcendent interests is that

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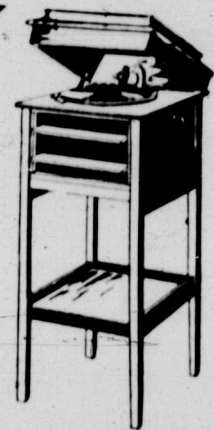
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of the country. I have to repeat that the interest of the country is not served by the present resolutions, and as they stand it will become the duty of the opposition to oppose them from first to last."

Meighen in Defence

Hon. Arthur Meighen in an able speech replied to the contention of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and at great length endeavored to present to the House in lucid form the meaning of the resolutions under consideration. He said that while the government believed its proposals to be complete and that they safeguarded the public interest in every way, yet they were laid before the house not as a perfect document beyond all possibility of improvement, but as the proposal of the government to which was invited the criticism of members of the house. If the bill could be improved in the public interest it was open for improvement and the government would welcome any suggestion along that line. In the earlier portion of his speech Mr. Meighen maintained that the guarantees received for the proposed aid to the Canadian Northern were ample. The opposition, when in power, guaranteed three quarters of the cost of building the G.T.P., and for its guarantee and its \$100,000,000 of subsidy never got one dollar. Now the leader of the opposition said that the government was not justified in aiding Mackenzie, Mann and Company with a paltry forty millions of stock as compensation for this guarantee. "We have," he said, "a two-fifths proprietorship in the Canadian Northern absolutely, come what may. If it succeeds, as there is every anticipation it will, then the value of that stock enters the treasury of the country as compensation, and there is every reason to believe that before long there will be a par value for that stock and the government will have recouped the forty million dollars which Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government squandered on the N.T.R."

The Insurgent Speeches

The first severe criticism of the government proposal from within the ministerial ranks came on Wednesday evening when W. F. Nickle, Conservative member for Kingston made a strong speech in opposition to the terms of the resolution. Mr. Nickle, during the course of his remarks, took occasion to criticize the prime minister. He said that he was not a member of the house in 1904 or in 1908, but he was taking some little part in politics. "There rings in my ears yet," he said, "the statements of the Right Hon. leader of the government and his confederates, that, if Canada were to support the cost of building a railroad (the N.T.R.) we should own and operate it. In the debate that took place in this house in 1903 the right hon. leader of the government of today made the remark, 'I do not shrink from government ownership and government operation.' He went further and moved a resolution, in support of which he said that he regretted that the bill then going thru the house would put back government ownership fifty years. I am not going to discuss the advisability or expediency of government ownership; that is a matter that may be discussed at another time, but what I do say is that, if my leader turns sharp corners and sees new light and I do not see that light, I see no reason why I should be held up to the contempt and ridicule of the Conservative party because I go on my way unperturbed, holding my allegiance to the principle that he upheld in 1903."

Mr. Nickle gave as his reason for advocating that the government should take over the C.N.R. his belief that the problem for Canada is: can we not develop some transportation solution that will place in the western provinces the raw material of the East, so that we may have manufactures in the West? "What I would like to see," he said, "would be for the government to take over the National Transcontinental Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway."

Mackenzie's Threats

Mr. Nickle, towards the close of his speech, severely criticized Sir William Mackenzie on account of an alleged interview which appeared in the Kingston Whig, in which it was stated that the

railway knight was not favorably disposed towards Kingston because of the opposition of its representative in parliament to the C.N.R.; also because it had been stated that Sir William Mackenzie would give no contracts to the chief industry of Kingston, the Canadian Locomotive Works Company. He said: "What is democracy coming to when the plutocrats can so tyrannize over the representatives of the people? Does free speech amount to anything? First they tried coercion, then they tried other influences in their power. Are the representatives of the people to be throttled? Better a thousand times that I should go out of public life than that Mackenzie and Mann should put their hands on my throat and make the public think a man dare not stand up and express his conviction in this house. The day the government brought down this measure I met Sir William Mackenzie. What did he say?—'Why don't you go over to the opposition?' That is his idea of freedom within a party. He thinks there is no room for independence in Canadian politics either on one side or the other. I would sooner have honorable defeat than mean victory. I would sooner go down to defeat in Kingston than I would be in Mackenzie's shoes—and so far forget the order to which I belong as to adopt the tactics of the South African savage and blow a poison dart into the back of an unsuspecting enemy. Gentlemen may laugh. Some man behind me laughed. But he does not know what it is to suffer. Let him stand where I have stood for the last three weeks and see whether he will laugh. I do not profess any virtues, but when I accepted the nomination I reserved the right to think and speak for myself. If party government in this country has got to such a stage that within a party there is no room for independence then I say to this house that so far as the member for Kingston is concerned, give me the freedom of the elector rather than the fetters of the elected."

Mr. Nickle said he was opposed to going into partnership with Mackenzie and Mann just as he would be opposed to going into partnership commercially with people he could not trust. He believed that they would do the government in the long run.

Bennett and Meighen

Strong as were the statements of the member for Kingston they were comparatively mild when compared with the biting criticism hurled at Mackenzie and Mann by R. B. Bennett in the course of a four-hour speech delivered on Thursday and which was marked by frequent interchanges between the member for Calgary and Hon. Arthur Meighen, solicitor-general. Finally Mr. Bennett, becoming impatient of the interruptions, referred to Mr. Meighen as "an impertinent young man" and also as "the megaphone for Mackenzie and Mann." Earlier in the course of his speech he expressed his regret that the solicitor-general had constituted himself the apologist for the railway promoters. Mr. Bennett described Sir William and Sir Donald as "mendicants." He said that ever since he had been in public life they had been on their knees begging money from the federal and provincial governments. They had conceived the idea of building a transcontinental railway with government aid and of owning it themselves. In the railway history of the world, he said, there was no instance where a couple of men had endeavored to become the owners of a transcontinental system. Space limitations make it absolutely impossible to give an adequate idea of the ground covered by the member for Calgary. He was bitter and biting thruout and seemed to be quite regardless of how his criticisms of the government proposals were taken by the members of the cabinet or his confederates in the house.

Would Eliminate Bill and Dan

He insisted that the proper way to do with the C.N.R. situation was to eliminate Mackenzie and Mann entirely. They had made a botch of the job as contractors he argued, and knew no more about operating a railway than children. The people of the west, he said, would support him in this assertion. Mr. Bennett had some alternative proposals to make. He said that there should be the full-

est possible inquiry into the C.N.R. system and the operations of Mackenzie and Mann. There should be, he said, a physical valuation of the road. The people of the United States had found that freight rates must be based on physical valuation—that water in a creek has no value. A long ten years' struggle in the United States came to an end last year and the Interstate Commerce Commission commenced its labor of physically valuing every road in the country and on that valuation they will base the freight rates. Therefore we should begin right with the C.N.R.

Another suggestion made by Mr. Bennett was that the \$100,000,000 of common stock should be placed in trust and the operation of the road put in charge of some prominent railway man, such as Sir Thomas Tait. "Let us pause," he said, "before we go forward lest it be said of us that we have made progress too swift and have not considered the end from the beginning. It is for us to look at this enterprise in the right way and not be deterred from our duty because the action which that duty lays upon us seems temporarily unpopular."

Oliver Blames Government

Hon. Frank Oliver, who followed Mr. Bennett, advanced the view that the real cause of the trouble in connection with the C.N.R. was the premature construction of the line from Yellow Head Pass to the Pacific coast, for which the government of British Columbia and the present Dominion government were entirely responsible. This section of the road would cost \$60,000,000 and had it not been undertaken the company would not now be in need of forty-five million dollars.

THE CANADIAN WAY

Comparing the methods in the United States and Canada by which the state, or at least its parliamentary power has been used to transfer vast properties, powers and privileges into private ownership, the investigator is impressed by the evident superiority of the Canadian system.

In the United States most of the legislators have been small lawyers, merchants' farmers or nondescripts, few of whom aimed directly at becoming great capitalists themselves. They dared not openly use their parliamentary power to vest in themselves as beneficiaries charters, subsidies and land grants. They were willing to grant all of these to others, provided the granting was attended by certain tangible considerations, such as the promise of renomination, or of a higher political career or direct bribes in money or in stock. Bribery has been common in the United States legislative bodies for more than a century. The members have been mostly middlemen selling the law-making power of the state usually to the highest bidder. Of the thousands upon thousands of men who have sat in congress or in state legislatures, hardly more than one or two are remembered as the founders of great fortunes. In the United States senate there are, it is true, many multimillionaires, but they were able to get into that body only after they had accumulated enormous wealth.

But in Canada members of parliament have had no scruples in directly vesting in themselves by their own votes properties, powers and privileges of every description. They gave bank charters to themselves, railway charters, subsidies and land grants, coal and other mineral areas, timber and agricultural lands and other donations, all comprising the most extraordinarily valuable gifts estimated in billions of dollars. Having the power of doing this by their own votes and freely exercising that power, they of course had no need of middlemen. Consequently, also, there have been few legislative bribery scandals in Canada. "Slush funds" there have been in abundance, but they were funds applied not for the personal benefit of any set of legislators, but for partisan campaign purposes. An American legislator might often be bought for a few hundred or a few thousand dollars, but the Canadian legislator could not be purchased in so crude a way. He would not have to take money, a dangerous practice, at best, and always open

to the possibilities of detection and prosecution. The Canadian system has been a much more refined one, in which the vulgar business of passing money has been, not invariably, but usually absent. Each member would have his own "job," or combinations of members would have their "jobs," requiring simply an exchange of votes. Hence, in voting for one another's "jobs," the members could do so with what they could style "perfect propriety," at the same time expressing the most sanctimonious horror at the "Yankee system" of money corruption of legislators.

Most of the great Canadian fortunes can be directly traced to the activities of their founders as members of parliament or other legislative or governing bodies. Or to point it in another form, members of parliament in Canada have usually been the founders of the great fortunes. Lord Strathecona, for example, was a member of the Canadian parliament during the very years when millions began to roll in upon him by means of the possessions that he and his associates obtained thru the laws of one kind or another. The same is true of many other railroad and land, coal and timber and manufacturing and banking magnates. One notable exception to this rule is the case of those eminent railway magnates, Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann, of the firm of Mackenzie and Mann, owning the Canadian Northern Railway system. Neither has ever sat in any legislative body, but they are exceedingly perspicacious men, and have learned the art of hypnotizing cabinet ministers and other members of parliament, and getting all they want—Gustavus Myers, in the New Review.

SEED COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

It is interesting to note in the following extract from the report of the Seed Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture for Canada for the period from March, 1911, to August 31, 1913, that so few samples of alfalfa seed tested were of Canadian origin. Since it is recognized that varieties giving the most satisfactory results in any locality are those which have been obtained from plants growing in that special locality or at any rate under similar conditions to those prevailing in the district it is evident that there is a wide field open to the farmers of the West in the production of acclimatized alfalfa seed. Try a small patch this year.

In regard to Alfalfa, the report says: "Of the 353 samples of seed tested at Ottawa last season, probably not more than half a dozen were of Canadian origin, while more than one-third of the total number contained weed seeds which occur only in Alfalfa produced in Europe. The remainder originated in the Western and Middle Western States, most of them probably in Montana and Utah. Very little Alfalfa seed is produced in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and practically none of it is to be had in Canada."

Referring to the influence of frost on immature oats, it is stated that two degrees when in the milk stage will, in most cases, ruin oats for seed, even tho the heads may fill and give a heavy bushel.

This report, which constitutes a concise summary of the work of the Seed Branch for the period indicated, is available to all who apply for it to the Publication Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

SPRING RUSH OVER

Duluth, Minn., May 16—Eight hundred and fifty thousand bushels of grain have been shipped from here during the week ending today and lake men claim that the annual spring rush of grain shipments is over. Only some ten to twelve million bushels of all grain are now at the elevators here, considerably under the usual amount at this time of year, and the low rate offered, seven-eighths of a cent to Georgian Bay and one and one-eighth to Lake Erie ports, is not attractive to carriers. It is expected, therefore, that grain shipment from now until the next crop begins to arrive will be exceedingly light.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 20th, 1914

DEBATE ON C.N.R. DEAL

For the first time since the policy of pouring the public money into the treasury of the C.N.R. was inaugurated, Parliament is now giving real serious attention to the system of financing employed by Mackenzie and Mann. For the past ten years these gentlemen have gone to the provincial and Federal Governments alike, year by year, and carried away millions of the people's money, without ever saying "thank you," or even being asked for what purpose they intended to spend it. This reckless system of squandering the public money would undoubtedly have continued had not public opinion demanded a change. And now when the C.N.R. is practically bankrupt, and the country on the verge of a financial crash, the politicians have finally awakened to the fact that a part of their duty is to protect the interests of the people, and that there is a limit to which they can go in pandering to the plutocrats. The C.N.R. deal is one which affects the pocketbook of every farmer in the Prairie Provinces and should be studied carefully because it will not be settled at the present time nor for several years to come. New light that is being continually let into the Mackenzie and Mann financial methods indicate that, next to the protective tariff, the construction of the C.N.R. has been the most demoralizing and corrupting influence in Canadian political life since confederation. The prospects are that this corruption will still continue for some years to blacken the future pages of Canadian history. It is quite true that in the end Canada will have a third transcontinental railway. But at what a cost, not only in public money and public credit, but also to public honor and public morals! The Borden Government has made the first real attempt to deal in a businesslike manner with Mackenzie and Mann, and yet the information they have compelled these two railway promoters to give has confused the public mind and aroused such widespread incredulity that a great deal more light is needed before the statements provided by Mackenzie and Mann will be believed.

The feature of the last week's debate in Parliament was the revolt of R. B. Bennett, M.P. for Calgary, and W. F. Nickle, M.P. for Kingston, and their fearless analysis of the C.N.R. financial situation, coupled with their scathing denunciations of Mackenzie and Mann. These two men are lifelong members of the Conservative party and are still remaining in the party, but they claim the right to criticize the C.N.R. deal proposed by the Government, which they believe to be not in the best interests of the people of Canada. There are quite a number of other members of the Conservative party who are opposed to giving Mackenzie and Mann another \$45,000,000, but they have all been whipped into line by methods familiar to political parties, and, tho they have a great deal of sympathy with Bennett and Nickle, they have not the courage to follow them. These two men have performed a distinct and signal service to the people of Canada by the course they have taken, as undoubtedly it was their revolt and the fear of other Conservative members following them that forced the Government to extract the information secured from Mackenzie and Mann as to their financing methods. Mr. Bennett criticized both parties very sharply for the reckless manner in which they have given the public money to Mackenzie and Mann. He declared that both parties were guilty, as the party in power would make a proposal to aid Mackenzie and Mann and the other party would readily support the

proposition in order that both of them might get a good subscription to the party campaign fund. This statement, which has not been challenged, was made in Parliament. It is in reality a charge that the Members of Parliament have betrayed the people who elected them and sold themselves to Mackenzie and Mann in return for contributions to their campaign funds, which they hoped would enable them to go out to the country and fool the people again. Mr. Bennett has been in political life for many years and has also been intimately connected with the largest corporation in Canada, so he should know whereof he speaks. Has corruption become so widespread in Canada that wealthy men can buy up our members of Parliament in this wholesale manner? This is a matter which should be sifted to the bottom in the interests of the people, but if both parties are involved, as Mr. Bennett declares, it is very likely that they will unite to suppress any attempt to expose their bargainings with the C.N.R. promoters.

The examination to which the C.N.R. deal was subjected by Mr. Bennett and Mr. Nickle establishes pretty clearly that the \$40,000,000 of common stock which the Government will take is of no value and affords consequently no security. It is also pretty clearly established that the whole C.N.R. system is now mortgaged to its full value and the additional mortgage which the Government will take will be practically worthless. The Government has issued a statement declaring that a thorough investigation of the C.N.R. system shows that Mackenzie and Mann have never made anything out of the C.N.R. personally, either thru their construction company or thru any of their subsidiary companies. This statement will not be believed and no one could reasonably be expected to believe it until it is accompanied by a complete explanation of the huge personal fortunes which Mackenzie and Mann have accumulated. Mr. Bennett has demanded a Royal Commission to investigate the whole C.N.R. system and undoubtedly such a commission would render splendid service, but at the same time it would probably uncover facts decidedly unfavorable to both political parties and will probably not be granted. Mr. Bennett also demonstrated pretty conclusively that the capital stock of the C.N.R. was water, as well as the stock of the twenty subsidiary companies. He also maintained that the Government's plan to amalgamate these companies into one was unworkable, because of the bonds outstanding against each company. It is impossible for any ordinary individual to understand the network of companies which Mackenzie and Mann have built up, and it is doubtful if there are a half dozen members of the House of Commons who have the slightest idea of this great national tangle. It seems clear, however, that Mackenzie and Mann have performed the greatest feat of financial jugglery ever seen in this country or any other, and the result has been to make themselves wealthy and the C.N.R. bankrupt. The last few months have seen swarms of lobbyists in Ottawa working with the members on both sides of the House in an endeavor to have the C.N.R. deal put thru. These lobbyists have included Mackenzie and Mann and their associates in the C.N.R., together with contractors and corporation magnates who are creditors of the C.N.R. The rights and the interests of the common people have mighty little chance in the face of such pressure, and such methods do not tend to purify our political life. No doubt the present scheme to provide another \$45,000,000 will prevail and will keep Mac-

kenzie and Mann quiet until another election is held. Two or three years hence there will be another swarm of lobbyists around Ottawa and another demand for more money for the C.N.R. There will be little likelihood for any democratic legislation for the benefit of the people so long as both political parties are controlled by a handful of Canada's wealthy men.

THE FARMER AND MILITARISM

We would call the special attention of our readers to an article on page seven of this issue, in which is reproduced a speech on "Farmers and Militarism," delivered by Professor Mack Eastman, of Calgary University, before the annual convention of Rural Municipalities and Local Improvement Associations of Alberta. Professor Eastman has made a wide study of the question of militarism, not only thru general and contemporary history but also thru residence in some of the militarist countries of Europe. He finds that tho the nations of Europe are impoverishing themselves by the enormous burdens of their armies and navies, the great mass of the people have absolutely no desire for war. They feel no ill-will against their fellow workers in the adjoining countries and no desire to fight with them. The chief causes of big armaments are the periodic war scares deliberately engineered by armament firms whose profits depend on making each nation believe that some other nation is planning an attack upon it.

Professor Eastman pointed with alarm to Canada's growing expenditures on military and naval armaments, and predicted that if the present tendency was not checked the country would before long be saddled with the expense of maintaining a standing army which would only be an irritation to our neighbors. Professor Eastman is strongly against the establishment of a Canadian navy, and regards the proposed gift of \$35,000,000 to the British Admiralty only as a lesser evil. He maintains that such a gift would not be any help to Great Britain, and for this and all other statements which he makes he gives very good reasons. The article throws new light on several aspects of the question and will repay careful perusal.

WEST DEMANDS JUSTICE

The annual meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, held on May 12, took firm and decided action upon the judgment of the Railway Commission. The following is the resolution unanimously adopted by the Board:

"Whereas, the Winnipeg Board of Trade petitioned the Government of Canada, under date of Nov. 14, 1911, to, by legislation, lay down the principle that rates charged by railways in Western Canada should not exceed those charged in Eastern Canada for similar service, to a greater extent than necessary to cover additional cost of performing the service, if any, in Western Canada; and

"Whereas, the Government of Canada caused an investigation to be made by the Board of Railway Commissioners into the rates charged by railways for carriage of freight in Western Canada; and

"Whereas, the Board of Railway Commissioners has held repeated hearings, taken voluminous evidence from the many interests involved, and, after consideration thereof, has given its decision; and

"Whereas, by its judgment, dated April 6, 1914, the Board of Railway Commissioners has declined to grant Western Canada that equality of treatment with Eastern Canada in the matter of freight rates which has been advocated by the Winnipeg Board of Trade for many years past, but has simply ordered reductions in certain rates; and

"Whereas, the Board of Railway Commis-

sioners in its said judgment holds that the Railway Act permits discrimination between localities under certain conditions;

"Therefore be it resolved, that while the Winnipeg Board of Trade welcomes the reductions ordered by the Board of Railway Commissioners which slightly lessen the disparity between freight rates charged in Eastern and Western Canada, this Board emphatically protests against the discrimination which still remains between rates ordered by the Commissioners for the carriage of freight in Western Canada and the rates charged for similar service in Eastern Canada; and

"Be it further resolved, that the Winnipeg Board of Trade reiterates the position it has always taken, viz., that no basis of freight rates will be fair, just and equitable to the people of Western Canada which permits of higher rates being charged for the carriage of freight in Western Canada than is charged for like service in Eastern Canada (except in so far as cost of performing the service may be greater), and this Board respectfully urges the Government of Canada to effect such a change in the Railway Act, when the present contemplated revision of the act is made, as will embody the principle of equality which this Board has always advocated and maintained."

In the discussion preceding the adoption of this resolution, it was stated very clearly that the Railway Commission had not given justice to Western Canada and it was felt that the principle of equality should be laid down by legislation and not left to the discretion of the Railway Commission. The spirit of this resolution will be approved generally thruout Western Canada, as the people of the Prairie Provinces are not satisfied to accept the stamp of inferiority quietly even tho it may be applied by such an august body as the Railway Commission.

A MAN OF PRINCIPLE

The public life of Canada has lost one of its most striking personalities by the death, which occurred on Friday last, of Hon. F. D. Monk, K.C., D.C.L., ex-M.P. for Jacques Cartier, Quebec, and for a short time Minister of Public Works in the Borden Government. Mr. Monk was one of the leading figures in the political life of the province of Quebec for many years, and had the distinction of being one of the very few Canadian statesmen who have resigned their places in the Government rather than sacrifice a principle. Mr. Monk, together with the other Conservative leaders in Quebec, promised the people of that province at the last general election, that if Mr. Borden was placed in power his naval policy would be submitted to the people before action was taken, and when Mr. Borden asked Parliament to sanction a grant of \$35,000,000 to the British Admiralty without the consent of the people, Mr. Monk at once gave up his position as Minister of Public Works, and the salary of \$7,000 a year which went with that office. Mr. Monk was at that time in poor health, and a few months ago resigned his seat in Parliament because of his sickness. The deceased was a man of high intellectual attainments and was Professor of Constitutional Law at Laval University. On his father's side he was of English descent, while his mother was of the French race. Mr. Monk was 58 years of age.

COMMERCE AND EDUCATION

When the western farmers, thirteen years ago, began their agitation for improvements in the grain trade, one of their chief handicaps was the lack of finances to carry on their educational work. They soon realized that the only effective means of improving the grain trade was by going into it themselves and marketing their own grain thru their own agency. The spirit of determination, which has characterized the western farmers' organization from the beginning, brought The Grain Growers' Grain Company into existence eight years ago. This pioneer farmers' grain company was a wonderful success from its inception, and thru its

operations the grain trade has been practically revolutionized, and, tho the farmers are not today securing the full market value for their grain, conditions have vastly improved and will continue to improve until in the future practically all the farmers' grain in the West will be marketed thru their own agencies, and full returns thus be secured for their labors. But aside from the improved conditions in the grain trade, The Grain Growers' Grain Company aided in the solution of another mighty problem. After paying the highest market price for purchased grain and securing only the regular one cent per bushel on commission grain, The Grain Growers' Grain Company after paying all expenses has realized a handsome profit each year. As these profits accumulated the shareholders of the company wisely decided that a part of this money should be used for educational work, and, by resolution of the annual meeting four years ago, the Board of Directors was instructed to set aside \$25,000 for educational work that year. The same policy has been adopted by the company each year since. A part of the educational fund of the company was used to assist the associations of the three provinces in the establishment and publication of their official organ, The Grain Growers' Guide. But for this assistance it would have been impossible to build up a paper absolutely free from political and capitalistic influence. Another part of the educational fund of The Grain Growers' Grain Company was devoted to direct grants to the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta. A few days ago The Grain Growers' Grain Company sent a check for \$1,000 to each of these associations, making a total of over \$25,000 in direct grants to these three associations in the past five years. This financial assistance to the associations has enabled them to prosecute their work more vigorously and to bring an ever-increasing number of farmers into their ranks. In forwarding the checks to the associations T. A. Crerar, president of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, wrote as follows:

"One of the chief aims of The Grain Growers' Grain Company is to use its best influence towards building up a great and united farmers' organization in Western Canada, with the hope that it will eventually spread thruout the Dominion. Such an organization when united, and harmoniously devoted to a single purpose, will be a powerful factor in improving the economic and social conditions now surrounding our farm life, and will very greatly hasten the day when the man on the land will enjoy the full return for his labors. In this matter the farmers have to work out their own salvation."

Thus it will be seen that the Western farmers builded better than they knew when they decided to go into the grain business on their own account, and by so doing have laid permanent and stable foundations for a structure, which, working hand in hand with the great organizations in the three provinces, will be a mighty factor in developing in the Prairie Provinces a rural civilization which should, in the course of time, surpass that of any other country. Inspired by the successful work of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company was brought into existence, and out of its accumulated profits recently donated \$2,000 to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company has not yet been in operation a year, but in the course of time will undoubtedly be able to assist in the educational work in that province. The Grain Growers' Grain Company, however, operates in all three provinces, having more shareholders in Saskatchewan than in either Alberta or Manitoba, and it is only reasonable that the company should devote its educational grants to each of the three associations. The western farmers

have been very successful in their organization work. But much as they have accomplished, it is only a beginning and the next ten years will see results from their work many fold greater than in the past. By united and harmonious effort they can bind the farmers of the Prairie Provinces together into an organization which will enable each and every farmer to enjoy a comfortable and prosperous home for himself and family in this country, and to banish the hardships which at the present time bear heavily upon such a large proportion of our rural people.

The farmers of Saskatchewan will welcome the appointment by the Government of the commission to investigate the sale of farm machinery. It is quite evident from the appointment of this commission that the Government intends to enact legislation which will protect the farmers of the province from any unscrupulous implement company. Those companies that want to do business on an equitable basis, and do not wish to impose upon the farmers unjustly, will not resent a thorough investigation and reasonable legislation. Other companies, who may wish to exploit the farmers, should be regulated whether they like it or not.

It is a most remarkable coincidence that the judgment of the Railway Commission should be handed down on the day following the budget speech by the finance minister. The Budget speech announced that no tariff concessions, except on binders and mowers, would be made to the western farmers, and naturally aroused resentment in the Prairie Provinces. The findings of the Railway Commission undoubtedly brought a certain amount of gratification to the Prairie Provinces and would, of course, tend to lessen the disappointment over the failure to secure tariff reduction. This coincidence in the announcement will tend to create an impression that there has been political influence exerted by the Government at least in timing the announcement of the Railway Commission's judgment. Needless to remark such an impression will add neither to the prestige of the Government nor of the Railway Commission.

Have you applied for your Fenian Raid Bounty from Col. Sam Hughes? Everybody's doing it. It is not necessary that you ever heard tell of the Fenian raid. If your brother's wife's aunt's sixteenth cousin knew a man who lived in the same province with a veteran you are entitled to \$100 bounty. All women, married and single, should also apply early, because if they are not widows of veterans they would have been if they had lived at the right time, in the right place and a favorable opportunity had presented itself. When Sam sets out to make good with the people he doesn't stop at trifles. Do it now!

The Reciprocity Agreement scared the "noble eighteen" protectionists, including the present Finance Minister, out of the Liberal party. Free agricultural implements put Sir Lyman Melvin Jones on the run also. There is still a good bunch of protectionists in the Liberal party that should be scared out, for the benefit not only of the party but also of the country in general.

It would naturally be expected that the chief officials of the railway companies would publicly protest against the report of the Railway Commission, but these protests are for public consumption only. Privately the railway companies are tickled beyond measure in getting off as lightly as they have done, tho of course it is their best policy to squeal. But that is the nature of all those who enjoy special privileges and are not allowed to retain them to the full.

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Farmers and Militarism

An Address delivered by Professor Eastman, of Calgary University, before the Convention of Alberta Rural Municipalities and Local Improvement Associations

I am by temperament a militarist. In early childhood the glamor of war excited my imagination, and in my boyhood I was busy organizing military societies. I was credulous enough to believe that war was a biological necessity, that international struggle was essential to the development of physical courage and moral fibre, and that other similar sophistries were eternal verities. At times reason and fact made me pause, but it needed a period of study and observation in militarized Europe to convince me that I must right about face. Since then I have realized that a war between two of the nations that are in the van of progress would be an unmitigated curse to mankind; that today the real foes of every people are within and not beyond the frontier; that limitless moral fibre may be developed in combating these domestic enemies; and that, as for physical courage, we could trust to football and lacrosse.

The Cost of War

As far back as 1853, Greg, in his "Essays on Political and Social Science," said: "Judging from the past history of our race, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred war is a folly and a crime. Where it is so, it is the saddest and wildest of all follies and the most heinous of all crimes." Greg had especially in mind the Napoleonic era. The battles between England and France alone cost these nations the blood of 1,900,000 of their sturdiest manhood. As for France, according to Leroy-Beaulieu, her wars between 1793 and 1799 robbed her of 1,500,000 lives. Such wholesale slaughter has a fright-

fully demoralizing influence upon the physical stamina and ultimately upon the moral strength of a people. The very year after Greg wrote, Europe saw the commencement of the Crimean War, truly a wild folly, parent of the heinous crimes of the recent Balkan imbroglio, for as Von Moltke once declared, "Every war is the father of other wars."

Twenty years later came the Franco-Prussian War, which struck such a staggering blow at human progress, smothered all liberal thought and movements and turned Western Europe into an armed camp. This catastrophe would have been avoided but for one man's aggressive folly and another man's unscrupulous cunning, seconded on both sides of the frontier by the official press. And this press, then as always, talked of France and Germany, as if they were two persons, one of which had insulted the other. Yet all this time the peasants and citizens of both countries were patiently toiling at the world's work, quite unaware that they were insulting or being insulted. Nevertheless the blunder destroyed their wealth to the extent of over \$2,500,000,000, inaugurated the baneful reign of Armed Peace and rolled national debts into the billions. Today the military budget of France stands at \$460,000,000, while the impoverished social budget amounts to barely \$36,000,000. "Life is languishing, and death alone absorbs our living resources," cried Jaures, last December.

Civilization Stagnates

And so it seemed to me even before the wild militarist reaction of the last

two years. Every work of industrial improvement, of education or artistic advance was delayed or crippled thru lack of funds. I remember once pointing out to the librarian of the Bibliotheque Nationale that certain volumes were indispensable for the history of French colonization. He shook his head and said: "I know it, but they would cost \$30, and we have to count every sou." Everything goes to organize destruction. And so it is, more or less, in all the militarized nations; civilization stagnates; the forces of progress are atrophied; the militarist snowball grows into an avalanche and threatens to sweep us back into savagery. Even in the United States of America, in 1910, the total war cost was 67.25 per cent. of the national expenditures.

In Canada the monster is trying to raise its head. In 1894 the entire cost of our militia was approximately \$1,285,000; the estimates for 1914 demand nearly \$19,000,000, which is more than double the sum expended five years ago. Someone has lately mentioned a navy, and a few months ago the minister of militia laid pompous plans for the militarization of our universities. All this comes most opportunely at a time when the financial stringency has arrested educational progress thruout Canada. By the way, do you know that one discharge of a big gun costs as much as a four years' university course?

Waste of Intelligence

Thus far we have been discussing the waste of human life in war and of social wealth in militarism, but we must not forget the waste of intelligence in both. Try to imagine what our civili-

zation might be already if during the last century scores of thousands of inventive brains and generous hearts had been concentrating their energies directly upon productive industry and social amelioration instead of upon destruction and oppression. True, from destructive inventions the world has sometimes wrested constructive machines, but how indirect and how uncertain has been the process! And how great our loss by the way!

Modern War—An Industrial Game

Of what nature, then, is war? Obviously it partakes of the character of the civilization to which it belongs. The kings of agricultural peoples make wars of territorial conquest; their dream is to round out their domains, to seize their neighbors' fields. The governments of industrial countries make commercial wars with a view to the exploitation of new regions and new markets. In 1895 the Japanese fought the Chinese for the exploitation of Corea; in 1898 the Americans fought the Spaniards for the exploitation of Cuba; in 1899 we gloriously triumphed over the Boers (oh, those palpitating memories!) for the exploitation of the Transvaal's gold mines; in 1900 the Europeans invaded Peking and imposed their railways upon China; in 1904 the Japs and Russians massacred each other for the exploitation of Manchuria. Five wars in ten years! The triumph of pacifism! Whatever the pretext or the war cry, the basic cause was commercial. Our modern financial oligarchies seek not subjects but customers; business men make business wars.

Continued on Page 10

The Mail Bag

THE FARM SIDE

Editor, Guide:—I, as no doubt most of your readers, have been much interested in the articles from the pen of Mr. Woodsworth on "Some Problems of City Life," and the contrast therein suggested between city and rural life.

I heartily agree with the writer that the workers in the city and those on the farm have much in common—a common interest to uphold and a common enemy to combat; and that we should get together and reason these things out.

We farmers are indebted to Mr. Woodsworth for the sympathetic way in which he analyzes the economic problems of the wage-earner, but much more are we indebted to him for the fair basis he suggests—the gross produce of an average Manitoba farmer, as shown by the last census returns—from which we can arrive at something of a conclusion as to the economical problems of the average farmer. This is vastly different from the ordinary course of the city writer on farm topics.

Mr. Woodsworth has not analyzed the gross income from the farm so as to show what net income the average farmer has to provide for his annual "budget." Had he done so I do not think he would have inferred, as he seems to have done, that the position, financially, of the farmer is so much better than that of the city wage-earner. Probably he thought that that should be done by a farmer and so I will take this \$1,554 gross income from the farm as a credit and charge up to it the various items of outlay that a farmer with a wife and three children has to meet under ordinary advantageous circumstances and we will see how he comes out at the end of the year with his farm holding worth \$10,950. In doing so I would premise by saying, for the benefit of your city readers, that this gross produce includes the value, at market prices, of everything produced on the farm that may be consumed on the farm or sold off it.

The following is the balance sheet of an average Manitoba farm:—

By gross value of all products from farm, \$1,545.

To working expenses:—Seed for year, \$100; grain for horses (5 say), \$225; hay for horses and cattle (8 say), \$75; grain for cattle, pigs and poultry, \$75; hired help, \$200; taxes and insurance, \$60; threshing and twine, \$180; blacksmithing and repairs, \$30; upkeep of machinery and implements, \$50; upkeep of buildings and fences, \$50. Total, \$1,045.

To produce of farm consumed by the family:—Meat, 800 lbs. at 8c., \$64; butter, 300 lbs. at 20c., \$60; eggs, 50 doz. at 15c., \$7.50; potatoes, 30 bus. at 25c., \$7.50; milk, 160 gals. at 12½c., \$20; vegetables, \$10. Total, \$169.

To household expenses, etc.—Groceries, tea, sugar, dried fruit, \$100; flour, \$30; fuel, light and water, \$50; clothing for family, \$200; personal expenses, marketing, \$20; upkeep of house furnishings, \$20. Total, \$420.

Grand total of expense, \$1,634. Balance, on the wrong side, \$89.

This leaves our farmer \$89 "in the hole" he would say. Is it not about the average position? Yes, altho he has not even paid a subscription to his "Guide" or a cent for any other literature; nothing for the church or for pleasure, and that trip East has been postponed to the far distant future. Some explanation I feel is due Mr. Woodsworth for my charging for vegetables, fuel and water, as I know these items tho very low will meet with criticism. The census enumerators included the value of every beet, carrot, onion and cabbage in the farmer's garden in their estimate of the produce, and why not?

While many of our farmers get their fuel with their own labor, more have to buy it at their railway stations and then haul it home miles, so it is only right in attempting to arrive at a sane conclusion as to the expense of running a farm to include at least something like

half what it costs the more unfortunate one. An artesian well costs from \$200 to \$600 and sometimes runs much higher; then pumps break and wear out and sometimes the well gives out or caves in, and there is considerable annual expense connected with the water supply on the average farm, while many have to haul water for their stock, as well as for domestic use, for miles and some have even to buy it. Is it conceivable that in a city with say 50,000 householders co-operating for their water supply it will cost more than to supply 50,000 farms depending on individual effort? If so then our modern methods of consolidation and co-operation are worthless.

I would particularly draw the attention of your city readers to the expenditure of \$1,045 under the head "working expenses," as I fear they generally fail to realize how expensive the upkeep of a modern farm is. I expect that Mr. Woodsworth himself took it for granted that nearly all the gross produce of the farm was available to provide the farmer with his "budget," while as a matter of fact there is but a third of it, \$509. This net produce gives the farmer his earnings, about \$1.66 a day or 16½ cents an hour for a day of 10 hours, or about 14 cts. an hour for time actually employed.

But we have shown this average farmer who has tried to support his family by his own efforts and give them a decent living is now in debt. If that continues from year to year he will soon have no farm. Is not that often the result? There is another way out. Included in the inventory of the stock on the farm are two nice heifers rising three years old, on which the eyes of the good wife rested often in anticipation of the increased produce she would be able to dispose of next year. They are sold for beef, the debt is paid and there is a little over to go to—the church.

Not good business, says the banker, reducing his working capital; he should have borrowed money and increased his

stock and his revenue would have increased. Well may be, but again, if many farmers in his position do likewise there may be a scarcity of dairy produce and the income from this source, because of lessening of the supply, may actually increase. We are now dealing with one of our pushing go-ahead farmers who is bound to "get on," and he thinks the situation over and decides that he must economize somewhere. Johnny is twelve years old and must help on the farm next year, so he can do without hired help and so save \$200. Is he blamable? Another average farmer in the same position (we have many of them amongst us) takes the banker's advice, mortgages the farm, gets a few more cows, finds it difficult to meet the interest, loses a few head, chiefly on account of a scarcity of food one winter, sees no hope of extricating himself from his difficulties and sells out, goes to the city and may succeed. Another, finding himself in the position of the average farmer not able to make both ends meet, tries to economize by working himself and family harder, encounters illness, has to have in the doctor and a trained nurse. Four dollars a day and keep for the nurse, to say nothing of the doctor, soon runs the expense up to crippling proportions, and he, to extricate himself, sells out at a good figure, goes West where land is cheaper, but the conditions more onerous. He goes thru the process again and finally seeks a town, where if labor is scarce the pay bears some proportionate relation

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

Please remember to address all communications for the Editor of this Page to: M. S. Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

EDUCATION

As requested by a correspondent, whose letter appears below, my topic for this week is regular attendance at school, tho I am inclined to think that our friend has presented the case very effectively himself.

In going up and down the land it has seemed to me that one of the great lacks in country life is a definite standard of education. John or Jennie go to school until they are fifteen, or until they are in the fifth grade and then they quit school. No particular standard of efficiency is demanded of them. They pass no strictly prescribed examinations. Not that examinations are a final test of excellence, far from it, but they are the only system we have at present, whereby one can obtain a definite standing in educational circles. And it is my belief that every normal boy and girl should be obliged to attain to a certain definite educational standard before leaving school. Canada's great burning question today is not the navy, or the tariff, or social evils, or even woman suffrage, it is education. Give us real, effective education for a generation or two and all these other reforms will be added unto us.

One reason why there has been such an anarchy on the part of people generally towards education is that our educational system is so faulty, it seems to touch real life at so few points. But we are groping blindly towards the light and faulty and all as our system of instruction is, education is nevertheless power. The more things a man knows about, the more effective he is in the community. Now there are really very few parents who do not sincerely desire to give their children the best there is to be had in life, but they frequently do not judge wisely as to what is best. Many of them slave early and late themselves and cheat their children of the joy and wonder and power of a good education in order to give them in the end the paltry good of a large farm and some stock, a mighty poor substitute for the bigger, broader and finer life that a good education has to offer them.

Frequently the disinclination of the child for study is at the bottom of his irregular attendance at school. He is so prolific in excuses for staying at home that the parents grow weary in well-doing. This can be largely prevented from happening by the parents beginning when the child is very small and instilling into his mind the idea that he is going to get a good education, whatever else he attains in life. Make this the very atmosphere of the home. Then when the child is seven or eight years of age he should be started to school and never allowed to remain at home except for sickness. Never, except under the most urgent pressure of necessity, should he be kept home to help on the farm. He should be trained to regard school attendance as being as inevitable as the rising of the sun. When the weather is cold and stormy in the winter he should be driven to school.

I think I have mentioned in this page before two brothers who lived about a mile apart and some distance from the school, in a certain district in Manitoba. They both had children of school age and they made an arrangement to drive the little ones to school alternate mornings. These two men lived up to this agreement with a regularity and consistency that I have never seen equalled in any other parents. Rain or shine those children were at school, and they were never late. One morning the youngest, a little dot of about seven, froze her cheek very badly. Did they keep her home for the rest of the winter on that account? Not a bit of it. She was back the next morning, with the cheek carefully dressed, and very much bundled up, but as ready as ever

for work. Her father and mother evidently did not feel that because she had had the misfortune to freeze her face she should be cheated out of a whole winter's schooling. What Canada needs is more parents of this calibre, men and women who have such a deep and wholesome respect for the value of education that they put it first and the acquisition of money and land second.

It is time parents began to realize that it is not a little thing to keep the boy or girl home a day this week and two days next week. Quite apart from the loss to the child of each day's instruction the great evil is that it implies that school is a rather unimportant thing to be set lightly aside. This is the great and irreparable harm of this easy-going custom on the part of parents, which leads pretty soon to the child's beginning to suspend school attendance on his own account. At fifteen he leaves school writing badly, reading badly and spelling badly and he goes out into the world and in time comes to be the father of children no less ignorant than himself. And in the end the whole nation suffers. If you are one of the parents who is doing this injustice to the rest of your community it is time to right about face.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

BETTER SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Dear Miss Beynon:—Please urge upon parents the cruelty of keeping their boys from school for a day or more

while, to take issue with you over your editorial in The Guide of the 22nd ult., headed "Obligations to Criminals."

Question 1: What is a criminal? Is a starving man who steals a loaf of bread to appease his hunger, and is promptly arrested and cast into prison, more of a criminal than a number of legislators at Ottawa, who, assisted by their thugs and heelers, steal \$40,000,000 odd from the public treasury, i.e.—the pockets of the people? Or a similar gang at Quebec, who receive large sums, per medium of the "bribe road," or officials in the Kingston Penitentiary, who forced the so-called criminals to steal the property of the department, for the benefit of the aforesaid officials. I might go on, as no doubt you are aware, and cite every province in Canada, but let me pause for a moment to state here that the province of Alberta stands in a class quite alone. I used to find it quite difficult to believe in a personal devil, but after seven years' residence here I now can easily believe there are thousands of them. The following are just a few of the things that have converted me: Five years out of the seven burnt out by prairie fires, including the present year; twenty-three head of valuable cattle and horses mutilated in the most fiendish manner; nearly murdered by armed men just outside of my own door, when I was seriously ill; solicited for a bribe in writing by a J.P.; attempted blackmail by letter and, when I reported the matter

their homes, watched their mothers weep bitter tears of despair, with the result that the iron has entered their souls, and Canada will have to reckon with them in the future. I have told everyone in authority, from R. L. Borden downwards, that they are very industriously engaged in sowing the seeds of a future prolific crop of tragedies that will have to be reaped some day.

Permit me to explain: The morality embodied in the statutory laws of the country (which are largely copied from England) is miles higher than the official morality, and apparently quite beyond their apprehension, with the result that instead of being an ordinance of protection to law-abiding citizens, it has become an implement of torture. If a person will not suspend all his faculties, i.e., be deaf, dumb and blind, when they are carrying on their plunder, then they will quietly give him his quietus by "framing him." I could tell you facts, Miss Beynon, that would cause your blood to curdle. I cannot pretend, neither will time permit me, to go into the details now.

I know you mean well, but I am afraid you are hitting the wrong nail on the head. It is not lack of education, but lack of common justice and decency that is wanting.

I am not a foreigner, tho I know I am classed as such by ignorant persons, and sometimes by editors of Canadian newspapers I have observed Australia classed amongst "foreign countries." I have two good farms well supplied with everything in the way of stock and machinery, and still I can see no course open but to abandon them. I would be worse than a brute to go on raising stock to have the poor things tortured like mine have been. I have travelled considerable, and read much, and in all my experience of fifty-five years I have never seen, nor even dreamed of seeing, such a terrible state of affairs as prevails in Christian Canada(?) at present. You ask, "What are you going to do about it?" I reply, "I am going to fight the monster to the last ditch."

AUSTRALIAN.

BALLOTS AND BULLETS

Every war shows up the hollowness of some common objections to equal suffrage.

It is said that the right to vote and the power to fight must go together. But out of 1,000 young men who have just volunteered for service against Mexico, only 200 passed the army tests. At the time of the Spanish War it was the same; only a small fraction of those volunteering were found physically fit. It was so even as far back as the Civil War. Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson wrote:

"It appears by the record of the U.S. Military Statistics that out of the men examined for military duty during the Civil War of journalists 740 in every 1,000 were found unfit; of preachers, 974; of physicians, 680; of lawyers, 544. brave divines are horrified at the thought of admitting women to vote when they cannot fight, tho not one in twenty of their own number is fit for military duty, if he volunteered. Of the editors who denounce woman suffrage, only about one in four could himself carry a musket, while of the lawyers who fill congress, the majority could not be defenders of their country, but could only be defended."

If no men were allowed to vote except those who are able and willing to do military and police duty, women might consistently be debarred for that reason. But so long as the old, the infirm, the halt, the lame and the blind are freely admitted to the ballot box, some better reason must be found for excluding women than the fact that they do not fight. A.S.B.

We, The Mothers of Men

(Part of a poem by M. C. Smith, which appears in the Woman's Journal)

In the name of the ages of anguish,
In the name of the curse and the stain,
By the power of your sorrows I call you,
By the power of your pain.
We are mothers. Thru us, tho in bondage,
Thru us, with the brand in the face,
Be we fettered with gold or with iron,
Thru us comes the race.
With the weight of all sin on our shoulders,
'Neath the serpent of sin ever curled,
We have sat unresisting, defenceless,
Making the men of the world.
We were ignorant long, and our children
Were besotted, brutish and blind,
King driven, priest ridden, who are they,
But our children—Mankind?
We were kept for our beauty, our softness,
Our sex. What reward do we find?
We transmit, must transmit—being mothers—
What we are to Mankind.

when they want their help on the farm. School work is not like plowing and other work, where, after an interruption, you begin again where you left off. While the poor lad is away from school the class goes on and he misses the connection of lessons, and it is little wonder that he can take no interest in his lessons and becomes a half-educated dunce. It is not his fault, but the parents'.

If people marry and have children, they are responsible to the children and to the state to give them the best education they can. If they need help on the farm or in the house let them hire it, as they would have to do, if they had no children. There may be a truant officer appointed by the government, but if so, he does not act. In England the truant officer enquires for the reason each time a child does not appear at school. Put it in your own words, but do urge this upon parents who read The Guide.

GRANDFATHER.

CANADA UTTERLY CORRUPT

Dear Miss Beynon:—Tho but a "Mere Man" I feel constrained to filch from my well-earned night's rest a short

to the authorities and endeavored to take criminal action against the writers, they two, assisted by three others of their kind, put their heads together and worked up a clumsy "frame" for me, and I can get no redress whatever, because I dare to be a man.

Pardon me, this is somewhat of a digression. I will return to the question. You say of the Krafchenko case, "So far as this particular case is concerned, it is over at last." Not a bit of it. Krafchenko seems to be the only one connected with the miserable affair that proved himself to have a spark of manliness in him. All the others turned round and whined like a litter of pups, and informed on somebody to save their own miserable hides. You further say: "This second generation of our foreign population is supplying us with an enormous percentage of our criminals, whereas the immigrants themselves supply a very small percentage indeed." Exactly, the immigrants were induced to come to the country by brazen, impudent lies, and when they had reached this "Land of Promise," being unacquainted with the language and the conditions of the country, they were made the victims of every parasite. The second generation have, in

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Profitable Pork Making

On every real farm somewhere or other provision is made for the accommodation of a larger or smaller number of pigs. Sometimes these animals are kept cooped up in a small, dirty cot or portion of a lean to to the barn, fed whenever the hired man doesn't forget to empty the swill bucket and never cleaned out from the time of their sentence to "penal servitude" until the time comes for them to pay the supreme penalty, figuratively speaking, and be offered up on the family altar to perpetuate the never ceasing diet of fried pork that has come to be recognized as the staple diet on the ordinary farm. In other cases the pigs are allowed free license to roam wheresoever they will. Nothing is safe from their inquisitive visits. Neither garden nor granary, neither hen house nor stable are exempt from their foraging expeditions. They are looked upon perhaps as a necessary evil, kicked every time they are not nimble enough to get out of the way, but tolerated because they are recognized as a valuable asset when the inroads upon the pork barrel have made it necessary to cast around for fresh supplies.

Attention to Detail

Expediency is the word which most fittingly expresses, in the majority of cases, the methods which have been and still are being employed by the farmers thruout the West. That there is much justification for such methods is in a large measure true, due to weather conditions, the short season and the natural advantages directly at the



A Good Bunch of Money-Makers

disposal of the farmer, but at the same time it must be remembered that in farming, just as in every other business, strict attention to detail is the only way in which the utmost can be made out of the investment. And so, while the two instances described above may perhaps be somewhat exaggerated when applied to the average farm, yet it must be admitted that too little attention is being paid to "stopping the wastes" by the majority of farmers. It stands to reason that an animal which has been provided with legs presumably as a means of locomotion cannot be expected to develop to the best advantage cooped up in a stall or place in which it has not any more than enough room to turn round. It is also equally true that the best results will not be obtained from an animal which, after having been developed from the wild state along definite lines by careful attention, selection and breeding with the object of attaining some special, desirable qualities, is allowed to run loose, made to hustle for its food and incidentally hounded away from everything which it most desires and which its bringing up has led it to naturally expect. Neither condition is normal, neither is economical, but a right combination of care on the one hand and exercise on the other will work wonders and will make the difference on the right side between actual profit and loss, a consideration which too few farmers at the present day enquire into.

The Brood Sow

At this time of the year most of the sows have farrowed, and the question arises as to the best way to care for

the sow and young pigs. With the necessity for increased flow of milk required to feed the youngsters, the sow should be fed largely concentrated foods. It is important at this time that there is no stinting of the food, because the subsequent development and gains of the young pigs will in a large measure depend upon the manner in which they grow during the first few weeks sucking the mother. If skim milk is available this will form a very valuable addition to the ground oats which will provide the larger portion of the ration. A little linseed meal, barley meal and bran mixed with the oat chop will add to the nitrogenous and carbohydrate portions of the ration, and some good hay, preferably alfalfa, or, better still, some soiling crop, will give the necessary bulkiness to the ration.

Sheaf Oats Good

The writer has found that green sheaf oats give good results fed to brood sows, the pigs eating a portion of the sheaf and the remainder being useful in forming good dry bedding for the sow and litters. One sheaf a day is in no way expensive and will be found to be very much appreciated by the sow. All concentrates should be fed in the form of a thin slop, and it is important that the sow obtains sufficient water. Carrying water is one of the objections offered by the hired man when discussing hog feeding, and it is very often the case that the pigs generally, and sows in particular, do not get sufficient water. Sow's milk is made up of about eighty per cent. water, so that it is

evident that if the flow of milk, which is so necessary to the development of the young pigs, is to be as full as possible, the sow must have as much water as she will readily consume. Usually in spite of all a careful feeder can do the sows lose flesh when nursing the litter, but the amount of loss will depend to some extent upon the care which is given in the selection and choice of foods and the manner in which the young pigs are handled. If a pasture is available the sow should be turned out away from the young ones for an hour or so during the first couple of weeks. This will give her exercise and the green stuff will aid the milk flow and keep the sow in a good healthy state.

Weaning Time

At weaning time, usually when the pigs are about ten weeks old, the best plan to follow is to keep feed away from the sow on the day that weaning is to take place, allow the youngsters to suckle the sow dry in the morning and turn her out into a dry lot or field some distance from the pig pen where the young pigs are. Do not feed anything on that day, but give free access to all the water needed. On the following day a little feed may be given, and in this way the sow will dry up in a short time. Then, if it is the intention to have two litters a year, the sow should be fed well to aid the approach of the period of heat, because at this time—directly after weaning—it is found that a sow will breed more readily than at any other period. In this Western country, however, it is doubtful whether it is economical or even

Continued on Page 17

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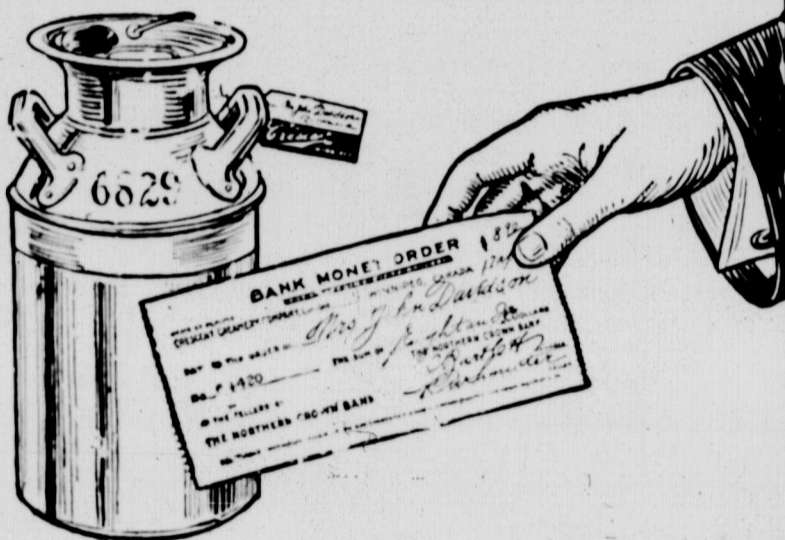
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farmers and Militarism

Continued from Page 7

Business men! you exclaim. Can wholesale loss cause wholesale gain? My answer is: To general business, no! To special business, yes! In every militarized country there are vested interests to whom wars are the staff of life and to whom rumors of war are the breath of life. The armor-plate and army-furnishings syndicates are merely the nuclei of an intricate system of interests whose prosperity is bound up with the prosperity of militarism. Their ramifications are innumerable and frequently hidden. They reach down to the worker in the coal-mines and to the cobbler in the barracks town. The slightest reduction of armaments would destroy the profits of the principal companies and injure all the related industries and all their shareholders. At a meeting of the shareholders of John Brown and Co., in 1905, Sir Charles McLaren said he was glad to see Sir John Fisher prepared to go in for building battleships, because the heavier the work the more of it went to their firm. Remember that among these shareholders we find men of great influence: dukes, journalists, newspaper proprietors, members of parliament, financiers and directors of banks. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. have ninety-five titled people among their shareholders, while Vickers' Sons and Maxim have seventy-four. The central industries in the militaristic system are like the ganglia in the nervous system. If you hurt the nerve-centres every nerve-fibre quivers. This explains the prodigious influence of these interests, which tatten on an armed peace quite as much as on a war. Need I tell you that last year the Krupp dividends were 14 per cent, while the Deutscher Munitions Fabrik had to resort to trickery to reduce their dividends to 30 per cent? The Krupps' profits last year were \$9,000,000; and they very generously gave \$200,000 each to the Pensions fund and the Workmen's Holiday fund and \$150,000 to the Christmas fund. How loyal their 80,000 employees must be to their interests! To augment their gigantic establishment the Krupps maintain a wonderful press bureau at Essen which helps them toist their goods upon the lesser nations and occasionally wrest new orders from the Imperial government. In every strategic centre the Krupps have their consuls who render them faithful and effective service by stampeding Oriental and South American governments into a rivalry in armaments. The stampede sometimes involves the wholesale purchase of commissions of experts. Clemenceau assures us that the Germans are much more successful than their French rivals in applying this argumentum ad hominem. In 1909 another German syndicate, more ingenious, tho less powerful, was caught in the act of inserting false news in the Parisian press, with a view to exciting German opinion to demand more artillery. Von Goutard, the director of this syndicate, was soon after appointed to the Russian house of peers.

In France, tho the recent Krupp scandal has no exact counterpart, conditions are similar. I think it has been proven that the dangerous friction of the last decade between France and Germany with regard to Morocco, has been caused by questions of mines and loans and railway concessions which affected certain powerful syndicates. In several public lectures in Paris, 1911, a French financial critic stated without contradiction, that when the French troops disembarked at Casablanca, it was without the knowledge of the French government, and upon the initiative of the Moroccan Committee, a powerful group of industrial and financial magnates. He affirmed also that these troops were met at the wharf, not by the representative of the French government, but by the representative of the Moroccan Committee.

It was in conjunction with the financial powers, and without the knowledge of the people, of the parliament or even of the government that Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, carried on his part of the Anglo-French intrigue for the isolation of Germany. The Kai-

ser's threatening message struck the unsuspecting Prime Minister Rouvier like a bolt from the blue, and in a hastily summoned meeting Delcasse was thrown overboard by his colleagues. This repudiation of the conspirator provoked quite an outcry in some of the newspapers and elsewhere, about "national honor," "national humiliation" and "German insolence." Much of the German press, on the other hand, seized the opportunity, as it seizes every other, to represent the French nation as uniformly revengeful and chauvin. Parts of both presses were serving up the "subsidized patriotism" which W. J. Bryan recently denounced, while part merely loved sensation or found it profitable. One journalist assured me that his paper had cleared a million francs thru a mediocre war scare.

At all events, the newspaper readers on both sides of the frontier (themselves victims of a so-called "patriotic" education) naively believed that the people on the other side were a dangerous and bellicose crew. The truth is that both peoples are sincerely humane and peaceful; that both are dupes of the militarist class or of a perniciously false education, or of special vested interests which influence a fraction of the press; and finally that both would lose immeasurably more by a European cataclysm than even the victor would gain.

Subsidized Patriotism

The "subsidized patriotism" I mentioned must appeal to us as truly admirable when we learn that the subsidizing is done by armament companies whose business is international. German companies make arms for Russia; Italian factories furnish weapons to the Turks of Tripoli; French capital is devoted to supplying the Kaiser's fleet with armor-plate; companies of different nations pool their interests or make agreements so that whichever combatant loses, both companies will win; and all these syndicates use the diplomatic agents of their respective governments to force their surplus product upon new markets in the South and East and conjure up a yellow peril which will prove rich for them in thumping dividends. These are the interests which, thru a subsidized press, exploit the ignorant prejudices of the people and, on occasion, succeed in transforming legitimate patriotism into fanatical jingoism.

Problem Governments Fear

Now, while it is true that these malign influences represent but a small fraction of general capital, yet in their union lies their surprising strength. They are organized, financed and generally ready to buy whatever is for sale in their home parliaments or in foreign governments. Thru fair and foul play these special industries have grown to enormous proportions in all the great military nations, and their suppression would cause social distress and political commotion. Last February 9, Admiral Von Tirpitz confessed that his refusal to entertain Churchill's holiday proposal was mainly due to "an industrial reason" viz.: that during a naval holiday the German yards would be compelled to close and throw thousands of skilled mechanics out of employment.

Parallels to this situation are numerous. Do you remember the roar of indignation from the imperialist press in England when, after the South African war, the government dismissed some hundreds of workmen from the Woolwich arsenal? The suppression of any established industry, of any vested interest, is a complicated problem. Even if all the powerful and subtle influences I have described were suddenly to become extinct, how would the European governments dare to disband their monster armies and flood the labor-markets with hosts of unemployed? For you must remember that even in France, in spite of the fact that toward three-quarters of a million men are withdrawn from competition in the labor-market, there is still an average of unemployed of nearly 300,000. Were military service abolished, the legions of unemployed would become dangerously, appallingly numerous, and would demand the right to work and

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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

GRAIN COMPANY DONATES

The Central Office has just received from the Grain Growers' Grain Company a check for the sum of \$1,000, being the second instalment of a grant of \$2,000 generously voted to our Association by their directors for the Company's current year.

The men at the head of our big farmers' company are in a superior position to judge of the value of the work carried on by the Association. The donations which they make to the mother institution to assist her in prosecuting her work, are the best evidence that they do value her work on behalf of the farmers of Saskatchewan. The shareholders of this Company are, of course, the real contributors, and to each of them, as well as to the directors, the Association makes this friendly and appreciative acknowledgement.

J. B. M.

ANGER AT RADISSON

The Radisson branch of the Grain Growers' Association met on Saturday for the purpose of re-organization. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: R. E. Anger, president; John Campbell, vice-president, and J. S. Nutting, secretary. The Association has not done any co-operative work yet in Radisson, but we had a very enthusiastic meeting on Saturday, and we are confident that we will have some good work to report to you this fall.

J. S. NUTTING,
Sec., Radisson Ass'n

WIL JAMES THOMPSON AT VAWN

An organization meeting was held at this point on March 7 by W. J. Thompson, director at large, and a branch of the Association formed. We have now 24 members paid up, for which please find \$12 in membership fees to Central.

The following officers were elected: President, W. Bruce Comerford; vice-president, Jos. Reinhart; sec-treas., A. Smith; directors, Percy Thompson, J. St. Marie, Oscar Anderson, John Ireland, Mr. Board and Jos. Witsel.

ARTHUR SMITH,
Sec., Vawn Ass'n

MEACHAM ORGANIZED

A meeting of the farmers of Meacham district was held on Tuesday to organize a local of the G.G.A. Thirty members joined, for which we enclose \$15 fees. The following officers were elected: President, M. M. Dolphin; vice-president, Jas. Hogan; secretary, W. E. Hall; treasurer, Mr. Swett; directors, M. Ellingson, T. Horan, Mr. McIntyre, L. Nowosad, D. Welsh.

W. E. HALL,
Sec., Meacham Ass'n

FAIRMOUNT ENTHUSIASTIC

I have much pleasure in forwarding you the sum of \$10.50, being membership fees due Central on twenty-one paid up members. We have three not paid up. We had a re-organization meeting on Saturday, April 4, at 7 p.m., in the Ealingford schoolhouse, four miles south of Fairmount Siding. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one, everyone present seeming to realize the necessity of organization and co-operation, instead of the present unsatisfactory system of striving alone.

Five members were nominated for president, the result being that Mr. MacGivens was elected. We feel sure that the chair will be ably occupied. In P. Douglas we have a worthy vice-president, one who in the absence of the chief will fill the office very creditably. Six directors were chosen: Cal. Wilbaldsen, Norman Wright, Luther Alexander, Tom Given, William Clark and Thos. Lynch. They are all enthusiastic and their efforts should result in a greatly increased membership. Kindly forward us a copy of Cushing's Manual, as we

wish to carry on our meetings in the approved style.

JOHN A. WEBB,
Sec., Fairmount.

A LUNAR ECLIPSE

Just a few lines to accompany the enclosed fees. You will no doubt be pleased to hear that we are forging ahead here. It is a rather large district we take in, but I hope that next year we shall be supporting two, if not three, locals in this part. There has been a good deal of interest taken in the movement since we made a start in co-operation. We also had a dance and a social, which was the means of attracting a good deal of attention to the work. It was held on March 11, and we had such a turnout that we eclipsed the moon. Please let me know when the revised constitutions are out, as we wish to have one for every member.

I should like some information re Women's Auxiliaries, as I believe we can organize one here.

It may interest you to know that the first man I was introduced to in this country was our new vice-president—A. G. Hawkes—a fact of which I feel proud. Hoping to be sending in another batch of fees in the near future.

WM. ARMITAGE,
Sec., Ormiston-Local

CLEARVIEW REPORTS

Your letter of the 10th to hand, for which I thank you. We have as yet only 13 members in all, so please find enclosed \$6.50 as per instructions. Our officers are: President, O. Hainstock; vice-president, N. Buckler, and OSWALD S. HODGES.

Sec., Clearview Ass'n

BROTHER GRAYSON AT WORK

We, the farmers in the Yellow Lake district, have, under the able guidance of Brother Grayson, of Waldeck, formed ourselves into a local branch of the G.G.A. Now we want all instructions as to the manner of procedure. In the first place we will want to form a Co-operative Trading Association, and I would like you to send me all literature that would be useful to me in trying to get the farmers of this district cemented together.

JOHN J. AITKEN,
Sec., Yellow Lake Ass'n

"HANS VON SMASH"

The annual concert and box social of the Dreyers branch of the S.G.G.A. was held on Friday, and altho the roads were bad, there was one of the largest crowds we ever had in attendance. The program was excellent and great credit is due the committee, R. Cowell, W. T. Jackson and L. C. Kibbe. The one outstanding feature of the program was a comedy, entitled "Hans Von Smash," performed without a flaw by R. Cowell, C. Beere, L. C. Kibbe, W. T. Jackson, and Misses Ruth Cowell, E. Dreyers and E. Blomquist. There were also dialogues, recitations and songs, both humorous and sentimental, and all were well rendered.

At the conclusion of the program thirty three boxes were sold, realizing \$72. The Association will now be able to extend their activities. The chair was occupied by Secretary H. R. Earl, and Mr. Plocher acted as auctioneer.

H. E. EARL,
Sec., Dreyers Ass'n

MISSIONARY WORK

I beg to inform you that on Monday the 9th inst., S. Bingham and myself went to Salter—a new settlement on the Biggar-Battleford branch of the G.T.P.—and organized a local branch of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. We had a capital meeting of the farmers in the locality, who, after some discussion, resolved unanimously to open a branch of the G.G.A. It was decided to hold the next meeting on Saturday the 14th inst., for the purpose of affording an oppor-

tunity to others to join, who have intimated their intention of doing so. E. Paisly, of Salter P.O., was elected secretary.

J. J. WHITING

GLADMAR STARTED

At a meeting held on April 14 in Gladmar schoolhouse we organized a branch of the G.G.A. with fourteen members, and we hope to secure many more. The following officers were elected: President, J. E. Black; vice-president, O. O. Foss; secretary-treasurer, Thos. Warren; directors, John Fowler, Duncan Bell, David Fettes, L. Lund, Arthur Ball. Enclosed find \$7 fees as per instructions.

THOS. WARREN,
Sec., Gladmar Ass'n

R. M. JOHNSTON AT FRANCIS

A meeting of the farmers of the Francis district was held in the Municipal Hall for the purpose of organizing a Grain Growers' Association. W. J. Dynes was appointed chairman pro tem, and W. H. Linnen, secretary pro tem. R. M. Johnston, of Eastview, district director, was present and explained the objects and aims of the S.G.G.A. and the benefits of organization. After his address we decided to organize, and the following officers were elected: President, Mr. Geo. Striebbe; vice-president, H. Linnen; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Dynes; directors, C. M. Brett, Chas. Craig, John R. McLeod, M. D. McCuaig, H. McMillian, Jas. Hay.

W. J. DYNES,
Sec., Francis Ass'n

C. H. CUNNINGHAM BUSY

Enclosed find \$13 fees due Central. Our local is still in existence but not so strong as last year, the reason being that some of our members joined other Associations closer home. Lately our president—C. H. Cunningham—has gone to considerable trouble and work introducing some social life into our Association and has been amply rewarded. The last two meetings the hall was crowded, in fact some were standing outside the door. We had recitations, songs and a debate on Local Option. At the close free lunch was served, which seemed to be much enjoyed by all. As our new secretary, you have our best wishes and hearty support, and tho we know it to be a very responsible position, we feel certain you are able for the task.

HARRY COOK,
Sec., Hazenmore Ass'n

WINS A BOX OF APPLES

The social of the local G.G.A. at Birch Hills on April 10 was a great success in attendance, sociability and enthusiasm. The only disappointment was the non-appearance of W. W. Thomson, organizer of the Agricultural Co-operative Associations, and E. H. Devline, M.L.A. The following took part in the program: Miss L. Barrs, C. E. P. Brooks, Miss Kutsen, Mr. Woodring, Jonas Johnson, Mr. Jamieson and Messrs. Cocks and Darwin. Mr. Codling acted as chairman.

Mr. Woodring won the box of apples in the guessing contest and treated all to the same. The ladies provided an excellent lunch.

C. P. BROOKS, Sec

CO-OPERATIVE MORTGAGE ACT

I would esteem it a favor if you would write us telling all you know of the Co-operative Farm Mortgage Association. Several of our members are desirous of forming a local C.F.M.A. and personally I believe it is needed here, as money is scarce and too dear. I understand that the act was passed by parliament and only had to be signed by the lieutenant-governor to become law. Since then, however, we seem to have lost track of it, and I would like to know if the question is to die a natural death so soon. I do not think that the majority of our locals understand the act or more would have been said concerning it. As many are keenly interested in this matter, I would ask that you find room for this letter in the Saskatchewan section of The Guide, and give us any information you may think useful bearing on the subject.

I am, for enlightenment,
FRANK B. PEARSON,
Pres., Thunder Creek Ass'n

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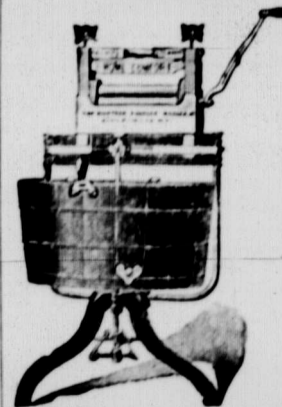
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Alberta

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.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRANT

Dear Mr. Woodbridge:—I have much pleasure in enclosing herewith the Company's check for \$1,000, being the second instalment of the grant voted to your Association by our directors for the current year.

During the past five years our Company has contributed over \$25,000 to the three Provincial Grain Growers' Associations. The Grain Growers' Grain Company was originated and has been developed with the primary object of improving conditions for the people on the farms of the three Prairie Provinces. Such an object necessitates a great deal of educational work, a great deal of which, in the nature of things, must be done by the Associations; and it is because our board has recognized the valuable educational and organization work being done by the Association that these grants have been freely given.

One of the chief aims of the Grain Growers' Grain Company is to use its best influence towards building up a great and united farmers' organization in Western Canada, with the hope that it will eventually spread thru the Dominion. Such an organization when united and harmoniously devoted to a single purpose, will be a powerful factor in improving the economic and social conditions now surrounding our farm life, and will very greatly hasten the day when the man on the land will enjoy the full return for his labor. In this matter the farmers have to work out their own salvation. The Grain Growers' Grain Company in the last six years has given in cash grants over \$60,000 to educational work in bringing this about.

It is our hope that no difference of a local character will in any way be permitted to interfere with the larger objects our farmers have in view, and we trust that the assistance we are giving you herewith will enable you to prosecute your work to this end with increased vigor.

I am, your truly,
T. A. CRERAR

It need hardly be pointed out that our Association has recognized for some time past the advisability or rather absolute necessity of working together and building up a great and united farmers' organization in Western Canada along the lines of the policy outlined in Mr. Crerar's letter. The farmers' organization may be classified under three headings—educational, business and publicity. The first in the field was the educational organization, taking up a specific line of work, and dealing more especially with the great economic evils of the time. The study of these questions naturally led to other matters, and consequently after a few years the leaders of the educational movement embarked on a business enterprise and the Grain Growers' Grain Company was formed, later on to be followed by the Provincial elevator companies. In order to provide a connecting link for all parties and still further strengthen the work, the Grain Growers' Guide was also established as the official paper of the different organizations.

The point that should never be lost sight of is that the business organizations are the direct offspring, the children of the educational organizations and while the various companies are rapidly growing and becoming a more powerful factor in the business world probably than the most optimistic had hoped for, their growth is after all more or less dependent on the advance of our educational campaign and the endorsement and moral support of the parent organizations is now and always will be of considerable importance to them.

It requires no very great amount of foresight or business sense to see that in these days of big business if the farmers are to do their most effective work they must get as one man. This does not mean that the different organi-

zations as at present constituted must lose their particular identity. Each can maintain its own individualism and independence, and thus act as a check on each other, but in business where each has a common object in view, namely, the good of the farmers, and where each has to meet a common enemy, each must co-operate and assist the other as may be most in the interests of all.

It is interesting to note that since the organization of the U.F.A. and including the present donation, the Grain Growers' Grain Company have given altogether the sum of \$5,800 in cash to assist in our work, or approximately 20 per cent. of our total income since organization. While the Grain Growers' Grain Company have given these sums for organization work, we have had to use our own discretion very largely as to how it should be applied, and during the whole of the time only slightly over \$3,000 has been actually spent in placing organizers in the field. The balance has been devoted to perfecting and enlarging the capacity of our Central Office.

It is obvious from these figures that the parent organization without this strong and sturdy offspring to help it would be very seriously handicapped in its work, and that both the organization and the service which we are able to give from the Central Office would be less efficient than it is today. The interests of our farmers' companies are inextricably bound up one within the other and each has its part to play. We are all in reality part of one great farmers' organization and while it is right, and common courtesy demands, that each should be grateful to the other for help rendered, it is after all a duty and a pleasure which we owe to ourselves to render each other every assistance whenever the cause is just, and thus become a practical example of the doctrine of co-operation or "each for all and all for each."

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES

The executive of the United Farmers of Alberta in meeting on May 6, after very careful consideration unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"That while we regret the rise in ocean freight rates on the Atlantic, we believe that the remedy asked for by the Dominion Millers' Association is worse than the evil complained of.

"We further believe that this evil would be largely alleviated by the opening up of the market to the south of us, so that we could ship a large proportion of our grain to the south and thus avoid the ocean freight rates, and possibly help to bring them down by sending less business there.

"We further believe that the opening up of the Panama Canal route would materially alter the aspect of the whole question."

The executive also asked me, in view of The Guide leader of April 29, to write an article for The Guide explaining our position. The Dominion Millers' Association have so far been our worst enemies on the question of free wheat. We owe our defeat on this question chiefly to them. They have shown themselves shortsighted, absorbed absolutely in the pursuit of their own ends, regardless of the interests of the Canadian people in general and of the Canadian farmers in particular. All this may afford no reason for refusing to work together with them in a clear and fair cause, but it certainly demands a very keen scrutiny of any proposal they may make for co-operation.

In the present case we have come to the conclusion that the millers' proposal is not in the interests either of the general public or of the farmers. The chief grievance of the millers is not so much the rise of freight but the great difference in freight between flour and wheat, which makes it easier to ship Canadian wheat to Great Britain than

Canadian flour. This of course is a hardship to our millers, but it is not easy for farmers to feel very much interest in this so long as the millers sell Canadian flour about \$1 a barrel dearer in Canada than they do in Great Britain.

We also see that the Canadian public suffer from the higher freights by paying higher prices for articles imported from Great Britain, and we should be glad to find out a reasonable remedy for this, but we do not believe that the statement of the millers in regard to the special loss of farmers on exported wheat is a correct one. The millers say that the combine of Atlantic steamer lines in 1912 took over six and a half million dollars out of the farmers' pockets in freight increase. Now in their memorial presented to the government on February 27, in paragraph six, they themselves say, "representatives of steamship companies themselves acknowledge that there was a combine and the rates on flour were fixed at the North Atlantic conference, but the rates on wheat were open and subject to competition." The rise in wheat freight rates, therefore, was not caused by the combine, but appears to be the natural result of the working out of the laws of supply and demand, the larger quantities shipped and the method of trying to pour all the large quantities thru one spout in a very short time. Evidently during the rush season the over supply of cargo and the difficulty of finding steamers to carry the grain would have the tendency to raise freights.

Further, there is no evidence to show that the "six and a half million dollars taken out of the pockets of the farmers" were paid by the farmer at all. They were added to the prices of the wheat and paid by the British consumer just as the increase of freight on articles shipped from Great Britain to Canada is added to the price of the goods and paid by the Canadian consumer. There is nothing to show that the freight rates on wheat give excessive profit. The millers take the average of the last five years and show that 1912 rates are 4 3/4% higher. They might have gone five years more back and shown a similar result, but if they had taken the average of the last thirty or forty years they would not have found the present rates excessively high.

Everyone acquainted with shipping conditions will probably agree that flour and wheat do not come into the same class. While flour and a good many other articles of merchandise are largely shipped on the regular line steamers, such bulky articles as grain draw upon a much larger supply of steamers and grain freights are much more subject to the natural laws of supply and demand. The freights are high, but probably they will be as long as we raise increasing quantities of grain and are forced by millers and other interests to ship them all in one direction and in large masses during short periods. Give us freedom to ship South. On all that goes South we escape the high ocean freights anyhow, and by taking off some of the pressure on the Atlantic we have a chance of getting lower ocean freights on what we may continue to ship East.

The establishment of a line of government steamers under our conditions would almost certainly lead to a large waste of public money. It might for a short time, at our expense, artificially lower the rate on flour on the line steamers and so help the millers to give cheap flour to the British consumers. It would do very little or nothing for us on wheat, and it would be building up another bulwark against Free Trade to the South. Already the chief argument against us is this: Look at our magnificent transportation equipment for the trade movement East and West, with the enormous public and private capital invested in our railways and canals; are we to sacrifice all this by turning our traffic southward? Imagine how much stronger this argument would grow if we added to our present equipment an investment on a fleet of Atlantic steamers. The present moment is a particularly foolish one for establishing such a government owned fleet on the Atlantic, as in a very short time the opening of the Panama Canal route may completely revolutionize the grain shipping in our Western Provinces.

JAS. SPEAKMAN.

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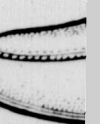
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Plain Facts about Alfalfa

Intend to grow alfalfa this year, what varieties will do well here?

It is evident that you realize the great value of this "King of fodder crops," which is now attracting the favorable attention of so many farmers in the Canadian West. Your question is a timely one, because success with alfalfa, under our conditions, necessitates the selection of varieties that are cold-resistant. There are some fifty varieties of alfalfa, of which three at least, have proven sufficiently hardy to do well here, viz., the Grimm, the Turkestan (if acclimated in the northwestern States), and the Baltic; possibly also one or two others, recently introduced from Northern Europe. The Grimm and Turkestan are being grown successfully here. The former is believed to be the hardiest, but the latter is also well adapted to our conditions, and is a very good hay producer. The Baltic is a splendid, hardy hybrid, the seed of which, however, is scarce and rather expensive, which will probably preclude its general introduction, for the present at least.

How many farmers know good alfalfa seed?

Growing alfalfa for seed has become a large and profitable industry in certain countries. This being the case, some have been attracted to engage in it whose sense of honor and business integrity has been warped by a desire to "get rich-quick." Their "tricks" are various, but the card they usually play first, is the offer of cheap seed. This will be found to be either adulterated, of low vitality, or mixed with a variety of weed seeds. They may also offer seed grown in much warmer latitudes than ours, which is unscrupulously guaranteed as "hardy." The choice of good, pure and hardy seed is so vital a factor in alfalfa success, that only dealers of gilt-edged reliability and known standing should be consulted and patronized. These will "deliver the goods," true to type and variety, and the purchaser will receive that for which he pays. The writer wishes it understood that he has no interest whatever in any seed concern, neither has he any seed to sell, his sole purpose being to advise and serve prospective growers.

Test the Seed

Where may alfalfa seed be tested? Procure a sample of the seed you contemplate purchasing and send it to one of our Government Seed Testing Laboratories, and receive a certificate of germination and purity before placing your order for the seed. A sample of alfalfa seed may appear to be very beautiful, even when placed under the microscope, but may still be of low vitality. The viability of seed can only be determined by test. If first-class, its germination should be at least 95 per cent. It is important also that it be clean and free from weed seeds, especially dodder, which is fatal to alfalfa. Quality should be the paramount consideration, and "bargain-counter" buying of alfalfa seed will prove a costly error. The production of high grade alfalfa seed requires care, skill and good judgment, and only such should the alfalfa grower use. Experimenting with others is certain to result in disappointment and failure.

Will alfalfa grow on my farm? Yes, if yours is a well drained soil, fairly rich and fertile. The water level should be at least five feet below the surface. (This can be determined by digging a trench about five feet deep. If water collects at the bottom continually, the drainage is insufficient.) Alfalfa thrives on a variety of soils, but "balks" on those that are water-logged, sour or cold. Its marvellous root system is a deep feeder and good pulverizer, reclaiming hitherto unreached minerals or plant foods from the subsoil, bringing them nearer the surface for the use of shallower-rooted crops later. The little bacteria which live in the alfalfa roots, enrich the soil by absorbing nitrogen from the atmosphere, which is a valuable fertilizer.

What soils are unsuited to alfalfa? Thin soils which rest upon heavy beds

of gravel, hard pan, stiff gumbo or ledges of rock. A black or chocolate colored loam, rich in vegetable matter, and slightly mixed with sand, is well suited to alfalfa. The subsoil should be clay, sufficiently porous to permit the alfalfa roots to penetrate it readily.

A slight mixture of gravel in the subsoil is not objectionable.

Would alfalfa do well on level land?

A sloping or gently rolling field is better, because level land is likely to become water covered at times, drowning the bacterial life, which is so essential to alfalfa. While alfalfa requires much water (about 450 tons to produce one ton of hay), standing water is fatal to it. Districts having a rainfall of from fifteen to twenty inches, will, other conditions being favorable, produce two good crops of alfalfa each season. Growing the plant for seed, where the annual precipitation is less than fifteen inches, is receiving experimental attention, and gives promise of success.

Gophers Like It

Are gophers troublesome to alfalfa?

If numerous, they will probably harvest the first crop of alfalfa before it is three inches high, and do the job so thoroughly that the field will then have the appearance it had before seeding. This farm pest should be exterminated in early spring.

Can a thrifty stand of alfalfa be secured on spring plowed land?

Yes, provided the land has been under cultivation at least three years, and is fairly free from weeds. It should be plowed to a depth of eight inches, and be firmed by packing immediately thereafter, followed by thorough harrowing. This work should be done as soon as the ground is in condition to plow, and, to conserve moisture, create a mellow surface mulch, the field should be harrowed after the spring rains. A well-cultivated summerfallow, if plowed to the proper depth, is preferable to spring plowed land, as its seed-bed will be settled by spring and contain more moisture. Such a field should be aerated early by means of the disk, spring-tooth cultivator or harrow, until it is in garden condition.

Which is better: spring or fall planting?

In some portions of Canada and the United States, fall planting is preferred, but in the Prairie Provinces spring seeding gives better results. The advantages of spring seeding in the West are that the rains usually come about the right time for the young alfalfa, which makes strong growth thruout the entire season. Thus it will go into the winter with ten inches or a foot of stalk standing, enough to hold the snow and induce a fine vigorous growth in the spring.

Is Alfalfa an early crop?

The first cutting of alfalfa is earlier than clover. The alfalfa field is the first to be green in the spring, and the last to be killed by frost.

Should alfalfa fields be manured?

Alfalfa loves rich soil—the richer the better. It may, however, not be necessary to manure deep, rich and well-tilled loam, altho a light dressing of fine, well rotted manure helps to secure thrifty alfalfa on clay, sand or gravel soils. On these its use is desirable, because it supplies needed plant food and retains moisture. It also prevents baking and cracking of clay soil, and tends to overcome drifting of those that are loose or sandy. If plowed under deep, it does not supply the aid at the time and manner suggested, altho its value will produce increased plant growth. Except in the case of blow sand, manure should be applied immediately after plowing, that it may be intermixed by the cultivation required to produce a suitable seed bed. Basic slag, composed of phosphoric acid and lime, when properly harrowed into an established field, marvellously stimulates the growth of alfalfa. As a winter protection, top dressing with barnyard manure may be commended.

This is the second of a series of practical articles on alfalfa by J. E. Gustus, Calgary, Alta.)



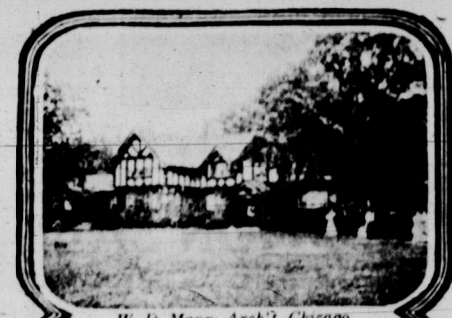
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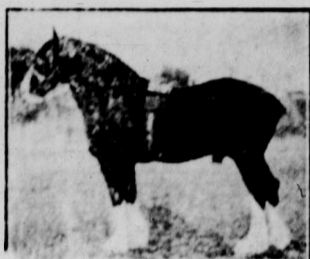
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I am offering young Clydesdale stallions by quality sons of "Scotland Yet," "Scotland's Choice," "Baron Mitchell" and other well known Scottish sires. These horses have size, bone, and draft horse quality, and are the sort sought by the careful buyers to cross with the mares of this western country to produce the colts that bring the big prices. New importation just arrived, contains some of the choicest Clydesdales ever seen in the West. Come and see them, or write for particulars.

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Breeders' Notes

VALUABLE HEREFORDS COMING

The Guide has received the following registered Hereford cattle sale's report and other information from William Fraser, general manager for W. H. Cur-tice, who owns the seven section Bow River cattle ranch near Calgary and the Pine Park Place Hereford breeding establishment, Eminence, Kentucky.

Mr. Fraser writes that they will make their first Hereford cattle exhibit at Calgary Fair and will show a large herd of breeding Herefords that are not second to any exhibit in America. They will start at Calgary and take in the entire Canadian circuit, visiting all Provincial and Dominion fairs. He states that they recently sold a two year old bull, "Beau Perfection 23rd," for \$3,000, and refused \$5,000 cash for "Beau Perfection 24th" and \$1,000 for his yearling sister. These two animals are expected to make a phenomenal showing in the fair circuit this summer. Mr. Fraser further states that their cattle are responding nicely to the carload of oats and barley they shipped from their Bow River ranch, which is the grandest feed that could be grown, and perhaps the first grain product that has ever been shipped into Kentucky from Alberta.

A. B. Cook, of Helena, Montana, bought "Beau Perfection 23rd," to head his show and breeding herd, for \$3,000, also paying \$2,500 for ten heifer calves. Thomas Mortimer, of Madison, Nebraska, paid \$4,500 for twenty eleven-month-old bull calves, whilst other customers from seven different states bought the balance of the surplus of sixty head, mostly all yearlings, at prices amounting to over \$20,000, or an average of \$350 per head.

LAYCOCK IMPORTS HOLSTEINS

A fresh importation of twenty-one Holsteins from Brockville, Ont., has just arrived at Bonnie Brae Stock Farm, which increases the herd to about ninety head, making it the largest and best herd in the West to make selections from. "Molly of Bagham Mercedes," one of the new ones, has a record of over 21½ pounds of butter in the seven day official test, and is due to freshen in July to a son of "King Segis." Her full sister, "Molly of Bagham Mercedes 2nd," has an A.R.O. of over 15 pounds of butter as a three year old, and bids fair to outlive her sister. As two females the progeny of one cow they are hard to equal, and will be heard from later. Another heifer, "Susie Netherland," a two year old, has just freshened and bids fair to make a worker. Her bull calf is by the same sire as the first prize cow in the dairy test at Guelph, 1912. "Beldina Abberkirk," a three year old, has a test of over 10½ pounds of butter in seven days at one year and eleven months of age, and is due to freshen about June 1 to a brother of "Grace Fayne 2nd Homestead," 35.55 pounds of butter in seven days; while the dam of the bull was "Colantha 4th Johanna," 35.22 pounds of butter in seven days, 1,247½ pounds in one year, and over 27,432 pounds of milk for one year. She was the champion long distance cow of the world for some time. These are the kind of records that other dairy breeds find hard to equal. Another heifer, three years old, due to freshen in September, is by the same sire as "Shadelawn Queen," with over 19½ pounds of butter in seven days as a two year old, and which sold at the Brockville sale, October, 1913, at public auction for \$500. A daughter of his sister was considered good enough to be placed champion female at Winnipeg exhibition, 1913, over all ages, as a six months' heifer.

"Irene Ione Dekol," another heifer rising two years old, who was sired by "Natoye Dekol," has just been giving a wonderful performance in the official test, giving 193 pounds of milk in one day, over 700 pounds in seven days, and over 30 pounds of butter in seven days. Her thirty day record when completed will be equally as creditable. Her previous record, made at eight months after calving, was over 20 pounds of butter in seven days, showing her to be the

long distance kind. The balance of this importation was a dozen heifers, just one year olds, which will be for sale after being bred to our stock bulls. One of these has for a dam a sister of "Daisy Camille 2nd," a cow we previously owned and sold to the Glenlea Stock Farm, Winnipeg, where in 1912 she was first and champion female at Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina shows, being considered one of the best show cows of the breed ever in the Western Provinces.

Many herds of Holsteins disposed of by public auction in the East this spring have been bringing high average prices, from \$200 to \$300 being the average, young and old, for the herd. Just at present there has been growing a demand from the States for Ontario Holsteins, which will have a tendency to stimulate prices even higher and we fully believe that Bonnie Brae Farm is in a position to offer selections from its herd of ninety head at prices which are right on animals of quality that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

DOLLAR'S CLYDESDALES

A. L. Dollar, High River, Alta., the well known Clydesdale man, has again had a new importation of good stock from Scotland, and these arrived at his barns a short time ago. Mr. Dollar is a thorough Clydesdale man, and knows exactly the class and quality of stock required to cross with the mares of this Western country. His horses have size, bone and draught quality, and are the kind much sought after by careful buyers to produce the colts that will bring big prices. In recent years he has imported quite a number of the get of a good horse, "Scotland Yet," which was sold recently for around \$10,000. "Scotland Yet" has been a consistent winner in the Saskatchewan show rings for quite a number of years, and Mr. Dollar's purchases have also kept up their sire's reputation in Western Canadian show rings.

Among the horses which he recently imported, says The Scottish Farmer, are four rising three years old, and four rising two years old, and among them several extremely well bred animals, not fewer than four of them by the Cawdor Cup champion, "Scotland Yet" (14839). One of these is out of a mare by Lord Lothian (1998), a sire with a record for producing in his get splendid colts for the ordinary farmer's purpose. Another well bred two year old is by "Scotland Yet" out of a "Baron's Pride" mare thru grand dam by the Glasgow first prize horse, which did good service during his short career. A thick, useful three year old is by the well-bred horse, Sir Hugo (10924), and another three year old is by "Scotland's Idol," by the Glasgow prize horse, "Sir Simon," (10645), of the same line of breeding. Two two year olds are got by the popular premium horse, "Scotland's Choice" (13732), and "Scotland's Sunrise" (15394) respectively.

The breeding of these horses indicates that they belong to the class of heavy, solid, cart stallions, and are likely to do much good to their purchaser. This importation should also do much to raise the standard of the Clydesdale breed in Western Canada. Mr. Dollar is to be congratulated on his foresight in picking out such a useful importation.

HUNTER'S HORSES

W. W. Hunter, of Olds, Alta., probably one of the largest importers of the different breeds of horses in Western Canada, is offering a number of Percheron, Belgian, Clydesdale and Shire stallions during the next few days. Mr. Hunter is another of the Western importers who has brought a lot of good horses to this country, and his animals are well known in Alberta show rings. During the recent fairs at Edmonton and Calgary he was a consistent prize winner, and quite a few of his animals found a ready sale at these shows. He is making preparations for a big importation this fall, and is therefore offering what horses remain in his stables at attractive prices. This is a good opportunity for some of our Western farmers to get hold of a good horse

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CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, WINNIPEG, JULY 12-18

The Canadian Industrial Exhibition has rightly earned the distinction of being classed among the greatest live stock shows of the Dominion. The directors of the exhibition, in line with the development taking place in the live stock industry throughout the Prairie Provinces, have this year added some \$3,500 to the live stock end of the prize list, and it is confidently expected that the showing in 1914 will excel in every way last year's record.

Gas Engine Demonstration

The demonstration of agricultural portable and stationary gas engines has been designed especially for the benefit of the farmer. Diplomas will be awarded to machines reaching a certain standard of efficiency, and hereafter the farmer when buying an engine will have a better idea what he is getting.

The Pony Show

A feature of this year's exhibition will be the big pony show, which will comprise a splendid collection of Shetland, Welsh and Hackney ponies from all parts of the country, shown in harness and under the saddle. This feature has been arranged with the special view of providing something that shall be essentially and particularly the youngsters' show, altho grown-ups will not be prohibited from seeing it also. Amongst other attractions "The Siege of Delhi," a realistic reproduction of one of the most tragic incidents of British army annals of the last century, will be featured, followed in the evening by a brilliant display of fireworks, in which the commemoration of the centenary of peace between Great Britain and the United States is the outstanding feature.

A Daring Aviator

Perhaps the feature of this year's exhibition that will prove to have the greatest drawing power, as it certainly will be the most novel and sensational, is the engagement after lengthy negotiations of Lincoln Beachey, the world-famous birdman. Mr. Beachey was engaged by the exhibition board to fly in Western Canada this year exclusively at the Canadian Industrial Exhibition in July. Mr. Beachey's performances are described as producing upon the vast crowds that have witnessed them an uninterrupted succession of thrills and gasps. He flies upside down, loops the loop, flies straight up or straight down, and does other seemingly impossible and nerve stirring feats. Mr. Beachey will fly on five days of the exhibition, two flights a day, rain or shine, wind or calm.

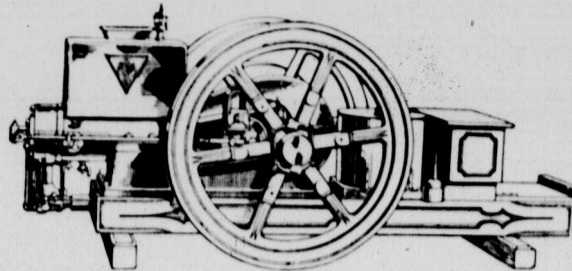
Altogether the exhibition of 1914 promises to be a notable one viewed from any angle. Certainly the directors and the manager are sparing no effort or expense to make it so.

GAS ENGINEERING COURSE AT SASKATOON

It will be of interest to Saskatchewan readers to know that a short course of instruction in internal combustion engines will be held at the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon, June 9 to 26. The course will include lectures on the theory of heat and the heat engine, principles of the internal combustion engine, description of the two and four cycle engine, the conditions of compression and expansion, the parts of the engine and their functions, the operation and efficiency of the gas engine, the cooling systems, the exhaust of the gas engine, the carburetor and its function, ignition, electric wiring, batteries, mechanical generators, lubrication and handling of gasoline engines.

The course will consist of two lectures per day, the balance of the day will be devoted to practical work. It is expected that the students during the two weeks will reach the point where they can begin practical work in operating both traction and stationary engines. There will be a large number of stationary engines and tractors on the grounds for practical work. Each pupil who enrolls will be charged a fee of \$5 and will be given a copy of a practical book on gasoline engines. The enrollment will be restricted to forty students.

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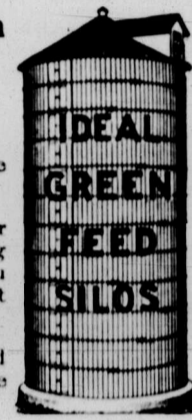
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POULTRY

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SEASONABLE REMINDERS

Why not get after the mosquitos now? The first ones do all the mischief in producing the subsequent pests. Mosquitos lay their eggs in stagnant pools or any standing water. If care is taken to cover the rain water barrels, to drain any small, shallow ponds where water stands after the rain for some time, and to pour on a little coal oil—it doesn't take much to cover the surface of any small slough near the house—the female mosquitos will not have any place to lay their eggs and the next brood will be smaller than would otherwise have been the case. Many people will be skeptical of the usefulness of this suggestion, but try it out; it won't cost much and any reduction of the numbers of these troublesome insects will be greatly appreciated round the house.

Don't forget the mosquito netting tho. All the mosquitos will not be disposed of.

Have you put on the screen doors yet in the house? It only takes a few minutes and vastly adds to the comfort of those indoors.

Wet weather is the time to fix up permanently the machinery which you have just cobbled up for the time being; to get your racks in shape after last fall's knocking about at threshing time so as to be ready for haying; to clean up the door-yard and barn-yard; fix up the old stalls in the stable, and to mend the bags which are wasting quite a lot of grain if you only kept track of it all.

Do you keep a note book in which to jot down the jobs which need doing on a wet day? It will save a whole lot of time to have these jobs right down in black and white so that none will be forgotten when a wet day comes.

How about the cellar? Have you cleaned it out yet? You ought to have done so, but if you haven't, now is the time.

Don't forget to run the split-log drag over the road once or twice as soon as it dries up enough. Attention to this matter will make the difference between light and heavy hauling when the grain has to be teamed-out in the fall.

Harrow your grain when it's up from an inch and a half to two inches, if the field is weedy. This will kill weeds and conserve moisture besides.

Cut worms will soon begin to bother the transplants in the gardens. A good preventative is a mixture of bran and Paris-green, mixed dry until the mixture has a greenish color. Then add enough water sweetened with sugar or molasses to make a crumbly mash and sprinkle this each night amongst the young plants.

—E. J. T.

Profitable Pork Making

Continued from Page 9

practical to raise more than one litter of pigs a year, due largely to the shortness of the summer season and the absence of cheap, green soiling crops which can be used to such advantage in the case of the breeding sow. However, this is a matter which necessitates some discussion and is one which will be dealt with in another article in these pages.

Feed Young Pigs

As has been already mentioned, the heavy drain upon the sow made by the persistent suckling of the young pigs may be aided to some extent by commencing early to teach the young ones to feed for themselves. A good plan is to provide a small, low trough for the youngsters, preferably outside the pig pen, in which can be placed some warm skim milk thickened a little with chopped oats. It is better to sift this chop somewhat to get rid of the hulls, since they are not easily digested by the young pigs and do not possess any nutritive function in the feed. There should be an opening from the cot or pen large enough for the young pigs to get to their own trough, but not large enough

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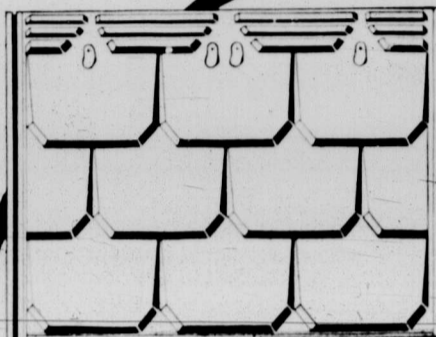
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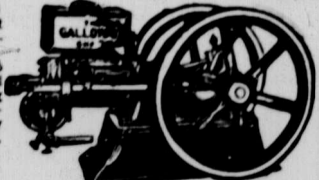
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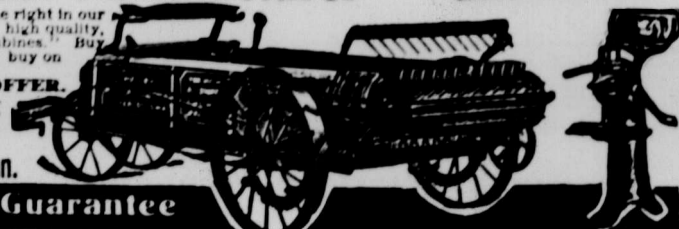
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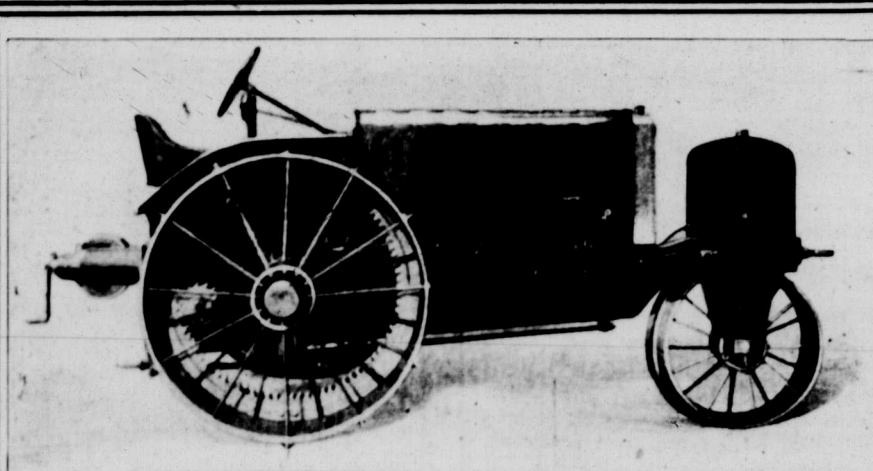
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The "WALLIS FUEL SAVE TRACTOR CUB" is especially designed for general daily farm use on the road or in the field, where the utmost in power and efficiency is required. The drawbar horse power is fifteen, sufficient to pull four plows anywhere, and six plows in old ground, under average conditions. The "Cub" only weighs 7,500 pounds, consequently the possibility of miring itself is reduced to a minimum. Motor develops 25 brake horse power at 600 revolutions per minute. The "WALLIS FUEL SAVE TRACTOR" is equipped with a three-speed transmission—two speeds forward, and one reverse, and the gear shifting is accomplished by a single lever. AN EXCLUSIVE FEATURE OF THE "WALLIS FUEL SAVE TRACTOR" is the spiral spring mounting, front and rear, which absorbs all shocks and jars and increases its life three times over that of ordinary tractors.

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for the sow to pass thru. There are objections to this method of feeding on account of the fact that it is much more difficult to get the youngsters to learn to eat from a trough away from the mother and also that there is a danger of the food not being cleaned up, left to stand and allowed to sour. When this takes place it is liable to cause scours and the young pigs are unnecessarily exposed to disease attacks; but the advantage is that a little more palatable and more suitable feed can be fed to the young pigs than can economically be fed to the sow, and when it is considered that the growth made in the first few weeks determines the advance which the pigs will make when put on a finishing ration, it is a matter for careful trial on the feeder's part as to which method gives the best returns. Young pigs, when one month old, can be fed three times a day with about one pound of ground oats apiece per day, mixed in their skim milk, and this can be increased at from seven to eight weeks to two pounds each per day. This should be increased as the pigs get older and should be added to, by any good pasture which is available. Constantly there is brought to the farmer's attention the value which alfalfa plays as a feed on the farm and in the feeding of pigs. It has been estimated that ten pounds of alfalfa will produce one pound of pork. Young pigs after—if not before—weaning time should be allowed as much pasture, sunlight and exercise as possible. Nothing helps in the growth of young pigs more than to give them the run of a good alfalfa patch or field of rape.

Crops for Hog Pastures

Of the crops which may be grown as hog pastures, or soiling crops, rape, alfalfa, green oats or green barley, all may be raised easily and will give excellent returns. A crop which might be grown to maturity by any Western farmer to advantage and which will make the best of hog feed when chopped, would be peas sown thinly about two weeks before a mixture of barley and oats, about two thirds barley and one third oats. The straw of the standing crop will form a support upon which the peas will climb, and little trouble will then be experienced in handling the crop at harvest time. Sometimes it is noticed that some of the young ones are not doing well and no reason can be given for this lack of thrift. Oftentimes this is due to the presence of black teeth in the young pig's jaw. These are abnormal—not natural—and often irritate the teats of the sow when the youngsters are sucking. They may be easily removed with a pair of pliers when young, and since eventually they will decay, sometimes causing trouble in the pig's mouth which keeps the animal from eating, it is best to pull them out when young. In a hog pasture there should always be some shelter, either natural or artificial, and at all times a free access to water. When at pasture the hogs do not require very much food other than the fodder, and in most cases are left to hustle for themselves if pasture is plentiful. Breeding sows do well treated in this manner, but if young pigs are being kept with the intention of marketing at six months old—when they should weigh anywhere from 175 to 200 pounds—they require some additional feed to keep them growing all the time. When five months old they should be penned in and finished off ready for shipment. In the final stages some barley chop and, if possible, some peas will give the good firm finished product which is looked for and for which the best price is paid by dealers. In caring for sows and young pigs the same rules of comfort and sanitation apply as to any other kinds of stock. Always have plenty of sunlight, lots of fresh air, clean bedding but not too much, free access to salt, plenty of water, some charcoal and ashes to provide mineral matter, regularity of feeding, a little discretion on the part of the feeder as to each animal's individual needs, and the result will be a good, economically raised finished product which will give satisfaction to producer and consumer alike, the ideal condition upon the attainment of which rests the success or otherwise of any business operation.

—E. J. T.

Answers to Questions

Buckwheat and Speltz

(1) What feeding qualities has buckwheat if fed alone to hogs and poultry? (2) Of what market value is buckwheat? (3) Has speltz any market value? (4) Of what value is speltz when fed to hogs?—T.J.B., Sask.

Answer:—(1) It is not advisable to feed buckwheat alone to poultry since it has too wide a nutritive ratio. By this is meant that the relation between the carbohydrate or heat-producing elements in the food is too large in comparison to its protein or muscle-making (or in poultry yolk making) content. It tends to produce white flesh and light colored yolks, which are objectionable for market purposes. Buckwheat fed alone to hogs is of minor value; if ground and hulled it has a feeding value almost, but hardly, equal to ground wheat. If fed alone it produces a very poor quality bacon. (2, 3) In this country it has very little market value. This is also true of speltz. (4) Emmer, improperly called speltz, in feeding tests with hogs does not give as good results as any of the more common hog feeds, giving about three quarters of the return of the same quantity of corn meal.

Abortion in Mares

I want some information regarding my horses. On the last of March I had a three-year-old mare lose her colt. Not thinking that it was abortion, I kept her in the stable with the other horses, but on April 11 another lost her colt and April 12 three more lost their colts. I then separated the rest of the mares and have only lost one since. (1) What treatment must a man use to prevent this from spreading among the rest of the mares? (2) Will it be all right to breed these mares, say two months after they have lost their colts, or is there danger of this same disease affecting them next year if bred this June or July?—Subscriber, Sask.

Answer: (1) From the symptoms outlined your horses have been suffering from contagious abortion. The best method to keep this disease from spreading is to isolate the affected animals, thoroughly disinfect the stalls or boxes in which they have been standing, clear scrape away and burn all dirt or discharge, and whitewash the whole stable thoroughly. Be careful in handling the affected animals, because, since this is a bacterial disease, it may easily be transmitted by the person attending to the horses on portions of his clothing, shoes, etc. Little can be done as a preventative in the animals themselves except to keep them in the cleanest and most sanitary conditions possible. The genital organs, vagina and thighs of the affected animals should be sponged with some clear water having a little creolin added to it until any discharge which may be present has stopped. (2) Yes, there is danger of the same disease affecting the mares next year and it is not considered advisable to breed such animals for at least a year. Hypodermic treatment can be resorted to as a preventative, but will require the attention of a veterinarian for correct administration.

NEXT!



"Here's the coffee, but there are no sandwiches, our hostess explaining that she is boycotting the Meat Trust."

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HOME STUDY

The Arts Course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON, ONTARIO

ARTS APPLIED SCIENCE
EDUCATION MEDICINE Including ENGINEERING

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G. Y. CHOWN, Registrar, Kingston, Ont.

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The Best All-Round

House Paint
For Western Canada's Use

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2 bu. bags, 20x45 10 1/2 oz. "Special" 11c
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W Quality 24c X Quality 27c

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DEALER IN FURS, HIDES, WOOL, SHEEP PELTS, TALLOW AND SENECA ROOT

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Sundries and Tires at wholesale prices to everyone. Send for our illustrated free catalog.

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WINNIPEG MANITOBA

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 7.

to the cost of living. The foregoing suggests deplorable conditions on our farms, the cause thereof and the means of remedy I must leave for a future letter, as this is too long already.

ROBT. FISHER
Oak Bank, Man.

HAIL INSURANCE BILL

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of April 15 appears a letter from John Holmes, dealing at some length with the Saskatchewan Hail Insurance Act.

In dealing with what he would call desired amendments to the Act, he says, first and foremost of these amendments must be the total abolition of taxes on pasture lands. Let me point out to Mr. Holmes that the Act already provides for the exemption from the hail tax of all lands actually used for pasture and hay lands, providing each quarter thus withdrawn is entirely enclosed by a substantial fence. Mr. Holmes' criticism of the fact that notice of withdrawal must be made prior to May 1 seems to me like a great flow of words which is "a delusion balanced upon a fictitious imagination." I pass over his remarks regarding the filing of notice of withdrawal previous to May 1 in each year, as everybody who knows anything about land assessment realizes the necessity of such a fixed date for the giving of such notice. His remarks, however, with reference to what might be termed broken quarter sections are more to the point, and I think perhaps an improvement could be made by arranging for a classification of lands into classes 1, 2, 3 and 4 in proportion to the amount of land on each quarter which could be used for the purpose of grain growing, but when he speaks of only taxing the acreage under crop on each quarter section, he gets so wide of the mark that the assessment system would have to be abandoned altogether and it would be virtually a return to the old line insurance.

Mr. Holmes says he never did insure because he was not in a hail belt, but let me inform him that he is just as likely to be belted with hail in 1914 as any other man in the Province. Last year the commission paid hail losses in 97 municipalities out of a total of 115 under the Act, and out of the \$6,000 odd received by the commission from Mr. Holmes' municipality we have paid \$3,118 back in claims, but still he thinks he is not in a hail belt. My opinion is that it is liable to hail in any part of the country where rain falls, the turning of rain into hail being caused by heat pressure from below, and as bare, uncultivated prairie throws off more heat than cultivated crop lands, it is perfectly fair that these lands should yield their share of the revenue required to indemnify those who suffer loss.

Mr. Holmes also states that two men received insurance covering a storm which came in May and then threshed a bumper crop. Now the Hail Insurance Commission has never paid one claim for a storm taking place in May. The earliest storm for which indemnity has been paid was the storm of June 23, and no man could get two crops in one year as we required every man receiving total loss to take an affidavit that he did not harvest any portion of the said crop.

Before Mr. Holmes rushes again into print I think it would be wisdom on his part to procure some authentic figures. It is just such careless statements and unreasonable complainings which make it difficult to make a great scheme of this kind the success it should be.

One of your former correspondents, Mr. Editor, stated that 75 municipalities had withdrawn from under the provisions of the Hail Insurance Act. The truth is that two withdrew and twelve entered, so that this year we have 125 municipalities under the Act, with approximately 22 million acres under assessment.

Yours faithfully,
The Hail Insurance Commission.
J. E. Paynter, Chairman.
Regina, Sask., April 20.

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PEERLESS Fencing is well known for its non-rusting qualities. Many of our customers have testified to this fact. Examine any piece of PEERLESS Fence in your neighborhood. Compare it with fences of any other make. You will find little or no rust on the PEERLESS. The longer you can protect a fence from rust just that much longer will it continue to stand up and do business. Send for our literature and learn about this high grade fence. Probably your dealer handles it. Dealers wanted in unassigned territory.

Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co.
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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
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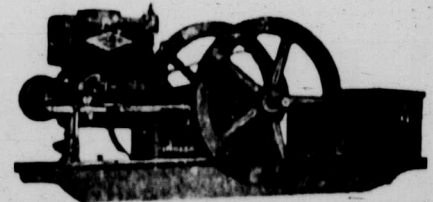
The Long Looked For Has Come! It is Here! Cheap Power for the Farm!

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IT APPEALED TO US—IT WILL APPEAL TO YOU!

If you really want the best engine value in this country, this engine will surely appeal to you.

This is not a Gasoline Engine with a Kerosene Attachment, it is a Kerosene Engine, designed to burn Kerosene. Operates with Kerosene and is economical on Kerosene.



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An "INGECO" ENGINE will deliver 100 per cent. service. It will come up to your fullest expectation as to power, reliability and durability. Besides, its operating cost is very low, which is an important item at the present cost of fuel. Its simplicity of construction and accessibility make it easy to take care of. All parts are made from jigs and replacement is readily made.

The "INGECO" ENGINE is designed and constructed to give satisfactory service under all conditions and always delivers its full rating with an abundance of power to spare. We have such a range in sizes and styles that space does not permit us to quote prices. If interested, write us for circulars fully describing. Made in sizes 1 1/2 to 7,000 H.P., Tank Cooled, Hopper Cooled, Air Cooled, Horizontal and Vertical, Portable and Stationary. Canadian Distributors—

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Address Enquiries to Winnipeg Office

Extra Good Buying By Mail

Delivery Charges Prepaid

Children's Dresses



No. 358 No. 359

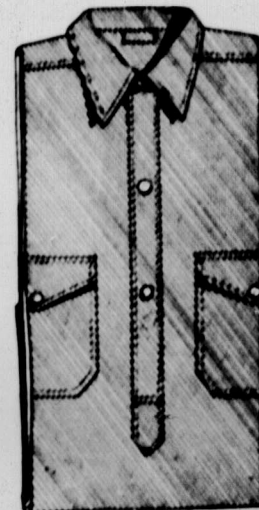
No. 358.—Child's Dress of splendid quality Galatea, in either light or dark blue, check or stripe, collar and belt of solid color to contrast. The dress opens in front and is finished with edging of scalloped braid. Sizes 4 to 12 years.
Price delivered **85c**

No. 359.—Child's Dress of same material and same colors as No. 358. The collar, tie and cuffs are of striped material to harmonize. This dress also opens in front. Sizes 4 to 12 years.
Price delivered **85c**

Write for one of these Dresses today.

Men's Work Shirts

No. X690.—This is the best shirt value ever offered in Canada, because it is a shirt that is perfectly made from a strong twilled drill in either navy or green, two pockets with overlapped flaps and brass dome fasteners instead of buttons. Sizes 14 to 17.
Price delivered **69c**



No. X690

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Mail Order Dept.
EDMONTON, ALTA.


CONVENIENT-----Burns coal, coke, or wood. Large feed doors make firing easy.

McClary's Sunshine

"Furnace" Water pan is filled without removing. See the McClary dealer or write for booklet.

ASK FOR FIVE ROSES FLOUR

The World's Best



Send for Five Roses Cook Book

COUPON

Write Name and Address plainly. Don't forget to enclose Ten Cents in stamps.

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NAME OF DEALER _____

Address your Envelope to LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. LIMITED, WINNIPEG

If unable to secure Five Roses Flour from your local dealer, write the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

NOTE: Agents Wanted

MONEY CAN BE MADE

Every Washday if you do your Washing with an

I.X.L. Vacuum Washer

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

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

NO MOVING PARTS TO GET OUT OF ORDER NO POWER REQUIRED

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



Farm Women's Clubs

HOMEMAKERS' CONVENTION

I have great pleasure in announcing this week the Homemakers' Club convention, which will be held in Saskatoon May 26 to 29.

A very full and interesting program has been arranged with an unusually large number of able speakers, as will be seen from the list of names printed below.

I hope that as many women, from both the towns and the farms, as can possibly manage it will be present at this convention, to profit by the splendid intellectual fare that has been provided.

In addition to the mental stimulus and inspiration to be gathered from the many fine addresses there is equal profit to be gained by associating in a comradely way with the bright interesting women, who will be gathered there from the four corners of the province, and in comparing notes with them on the hundred and one problems that confront homemakers.

We give the program in full below.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

PROGRAM, MAY 26 TO 29

Tuesday, 2 p.m.—Address of welcome, Dr. Murray, Dean Rutherford; Environments, Mrs. Dracas, Paynton; Poultry for Profit, Professor Baker.

Wednesday, 2 p.m.—Address, Mrs. A. v. Thomas; First Aid to the Injured, Mrs. T. W. Wright, Grenfell; Child Training, Mrs. Robertson, Bradwell; Co-operative Marketing, W. W. Thomson.

Thursday, 9.30 a.m.—Our Opportunities, Miss I. Armstrong; The Highworth Club-room, Mrs. W. Ellis, Highworth; The Fruit Garden, Norman M. Ross; Address, Miss Mantle. 2 p.m.—District Nursing, Mary Aird Mackenzie; Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, Norman M. Ross; School Grading, Principal Snell.

Friday, 9.30 a.m.—Address, Rev. W. C. Clark; Address, Mrs. H. W. Dayton, Virden; Home and School Sanitation, Miss Day; The Trend of Modern Education, Mr. T. N. Perrett. 2 p.m.—Educational Value of Dramatic Training, Miss Josephine Nugent; Principles Underlying Soil Management, Professor Bracken.

ANOTHER NEW W.G.G.A.

Dear Miss Stocking:—As the result of one of the Women Grain Growers visiting the convention at Moose Jaw, the ladies of the Sequin Association, District No. 4, met at the school house and organized a Women Grain Growers' Association.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. McKee, president; Mrs. McNaughton, vice-president; Miss Mae Andrews, secretary-treasurer. The six directors are: Mrs. J. Dickie, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Chalmers, Mrs. Testar, Miss Wells, Miss Allan.

It was decided to meet the first Thursday in each month. We held our second meeting at Mrs. McNaughton's on April 2. The subject was cake-making, and an exchange of recipes. A discussion on the convention then took place.

Lunch was served, and then a social hour was enjoyed. The subject for the next meeting will be gardening.

MAE ANDREWS, Sec. Treas.

A SCOTCH FEAST

Dear Miss Beynon:—At the convention you may remember, I spoke of Hillview G. G. A. and W. G. G. A. arranging a series of social evenings, conducted in turn by the members of the various nationalities belonging to above branch. The object was to induce more local talent to come forward, and also to give each section some relief from responsibility. In country places it so often becomes a rule that certain groups of people always perform certain functions.

The evenings have been a great suc-

cess. I enclose a program of the last of the series, given by the Scotch members, which I thought might prove interesting. Yours truly,

VIOLET McNAUGHTAN.

Sorry we haven't room, just now, for the program, but the suggestion is so good that I am printing your letter to give it summed up. If you did not want it printed I know you will forgive me for the sake of Auld Lang Syne.

F.M.B.

SANFORD DENE W.G.G.A.

My Dear Miss Beynon:—A woman's auxiliary of the Sanford Dene, Saskatchewan G.G.A. was organized here on Friday, April 17. There were some sixty people present, altho the weather was anything but agreeable. We now have twelve paid-up members.

The meeting was called to order by the officers of the local G.G.A. and the following officers elected: President, Mrs. J. M. Findlay; vice-president, Mrs. T. J. Derman; secretary, Miss Olga Holmberg; and Mesdames R. R. Pearce, J. P. Shaw, E. Haggis and R. Burgess to act with these as a committee.

We held jointly with the men our first meeting last night. The subject for discussion was co-operation. Two excellent papers were read and the subject was thoroughly and enthusiastically discussed. Afterwards the women served refreshments and everyone seemed to have enjoyed the evening immensely.

We intend to hold our meetings every third Friday in the month at the school, which will be closed half an hour earlier to accommodate the ladies, as it is easier for most of them to get off in the afternoon instead of the evening.

Mrs. Shaw is to give us a talk on poultry raising at our next meeting.

OLGA M. HOLMBERG, Cabri, Sask.



A VARIETY OF GARMENTS THAT CAN EASILY BE MADE BY THE HOME DRESSMAKER

8117—Child's Dress, 4 to 8 years. With Long or Elbow Sleeves, with or without bloomers.

8107—Child's Dress, 1, 2 and 4 years. With Round or High Neck, Short or Long Sleeves.

8096—Girl's Low Belted Dress, 8 to 14 years. With Long or Elbow Sleeves, with or without Shield.

8119—Boy's Suit, 2 to 6 years. With or without Stock Collar, with Long or Short Sleeves.

8095—Child's Dress, 2 to 6 years. With Round or High Neck, Long or Short Sleeves.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

Note.—Everyone sending in for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

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It was shone bri they built Dandelion from the

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

CAGED BIRDS

"There were two birds in a little wooden cage and they never sang at all," so spoke a tiny man as he dragged his little wagon along behind him.

"N-n if they had been in a great big cage would they have sung?" asked the next littlest man excitedly, as they disappeared between the houses.

I didn't hear the wee laddie's answer, but I put it to you: "If you were a bird would you sing shut up in a cage on a beautiful shiny spring day, when you know that out of doors the trees are coming out in leaf and the flowers are springing up and the earth is getting to be full of fat, juicy worms?"

You would not. You would just sit with your feathers drooping and twitter miserably now and then, and you would hate most wickedly the human being that had shut you away from your friends and your kind. Now wouldn't you?

DIXIE PATTON.

A TERRIFIC HAILSTORM

One Sunday afternoon, some two years ago, I went down to see a girl friend, who lived about half a mile away. When I arrived there they were busy packing to go away next day. The lady friend saw a black cloud rising in the northwest and she told me I had better go home before the storm came, so I started for home. I ran all the way, and got about a hundred yards from a neighbor's farm when the storm burst over me, but the hail and dust made it impossible for me to get so far. The pup I had with me whined and crouched down in front of me for shelter. My arms and legs were all big white spots where the hail had hit them. When it was over I went to the neighbor's house and she had to wash out my mouth, it was full of sand.

When I got home mother was surprised. She did not think our friend would send me home when the storm was so near. We had not been long in Canada from England and I was very much frightened. I think it was the worst storm we have had since we have been out here.

MAY GOTHARD, Age 12.

UNJUSTLY WHIPPED

One day at school I was given a whipping for things I was not doing. I was busy studying my spelling and I was spelling them over to myself, so as to know them. The teacher happened to come along and said I was chewing gum, which was against the rules, but I was not. When I told her I was just studying my spellings she would not believe me and told me to stay in after four o'clock. Now it happened that a girl who was sitting with me had gum and as she was not a very good friend of mine she told the teacher that she could show me the gum I was chewing, so of course the teacher believed her as she was older than I. After four o'clock the teacher gave me a sound whipping with a belt, till my hands were blistered and red, for the more I denied chewing gum the more she used the strap. After I got home I vowed I would get even with the teacher and the girl who told the lies, so I went to our principal and told him all about it and showed him my hands. He at once inquired into the matter and the result was the girl who vowed I was chewing gum was whipped by the principal and the teacher was reprimanded for believing a girl who was not to be trusted.

FLOSSIE HOWARD, Age 15. Frys, Sask.

THE STORM

It was the month of June. The sun shone brightly, and the birds sang as they built them their homes in the trees. Dandelions peeped forth, here and there, from the pretty green grass. The two

poplars rustled secrets of the spring to each other across the path, which ran from our front gate to the front door. The wind which swept softly across the grass and thru the trees breathed of budding flowers and streams set free from their icy bondage. The sun sank lower and lower to its home in the West, tinting the St. Claire river, which was about a quarter of a mile from our place, a gorgeous red. I had been sitting under the trees reading.

Daddy had left for his work. He worked nights, so that left mother and us children alone. It wasn't a lonely neighborhood by any means, but a person always feels safer, I think, if there is a man in the house.

Upstairs, in our house, consisted of two big rooms. The front room was the larger of the two, so my three sisters and I occupied the two beds in it.

It was hot so the front window was up. The mosquitoes buzzed against the screens, lulling us to sleep.

Pretty soon a distant rumbling, added to by frequent flashes of lightning denoted that a storm was brewing. Now if there is one thing that I'm afraid of it is a thunder storm. Burying my head under the bed clothes, which I had pulled up around me, I did not see it approach. It burst upon us with a bowl of fury. The thunder roared, the lightning flashed, whilst the rain fell in torrents. The wind shook the house until I thought nothing could hold it. Mother crept upstairs and closed the window and pulled down the shade. Many times I thought the house had been struck. The dull roar of the angry waters of the St. Claire could be heard above the storm sometimes.

To top it all the fire-bell rang. I waited, holding my breath for fear it would ring sixteen, but it didn't.

The storm gradually abated, while the wind moaned and shrieked around the corners of the house. The Sandman came to my relief and I slept.

Morning dawned and getting up I raised the window shade. The sun was shining and the river sparkled and danced in the distance, but the leaves lay on the ground and hung on the trees as if the storm had sapped them of all the strength they did possess. The grass was sodden and dirty and the birds viewed their nests which the wind had ruthlessly torn from among the branches of the trees.

This storm happened about six years ago, but I don't think that I will ever forget it.

MARJORIE AULD, Age 15. Rosetown, Sask.

IN THE PEAS

One summer we had a very big garden and we had more peas in it than anything else. One day my mother sent me out in the garden for some flowers and while I was picking them I saw the patch of peas all in bloom. I thought to myself that it would be lots of fun if my sister and I would come out after I put the flowers in the house and play in them.

When I had the flowers in a vase I called to my sister, who was playing with her doll in the other room, and told her to come and play with me in the peas. When we got in there we started to pick off the blossoms, roll on them, and then we got up and walked on them. But we soon got down again, for we saw our mother looking at us out of the window. Our hiding did us no good, for soon our big brother came in the garden and saw us. When he saw we had spoiled all the peas he said, "Just wait, you'll get it," and walked off to the barn, where our father was and told him we had spoiled the peas.

When we heard him tell our father that we spoiled the peas we knew that we were going to get a whipping, so we ran and hid in the hay rack. But our father called us so we had to go. I got a good whipping for it, but my sister did not, for she was too small.

LENA ALTVATER.

What is 'Good Tea'?

One day a woman asked her grocer if he had any 'good' tea. The grocer replied:

Red Rose Tea "is Good Tea"

There you have the origin of our modest slogan—the reason for it. Red Rose is a blend of the best Indian and Ceylon teas. That's why all qualities of Red Rose are famous for rich strength as well as delicacy of flavor.

In 1 lb. and 1/2 lb. lead packages at 40c., 50c. and 60c.—also in tins of 3 lbs. and larger.

N.B.—Coffee users will find Red Rose Coffee as generously good as Red Rose Tea.

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\$612.00 Complete Threshing Outfit

With 8 H.P. Engine, Carrier, High Loader, Chaff Return and Belts. Can be mounted on one platform on a wagon. Capacity from 400 to 1,000 bushels, according to grain. Large stocks and repairs. Smaller sizes from \$383.00. ENGINE AND SEPARATOR, CARRIAGE PAID IN SASKATCHEWAN. Write for FREE CATALOGUE and time terms also.

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General Agent, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. LA COMPAGNIE DESJARDINS, P.Q. Established 1864

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

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If you can get a Suit valued at \$25.00 in Canada for \$12.50 from Catesbys in London---Will You Buy It?

We undertake to prove to you that you can—if you buy from us. You've heard that clothing is cheaper and better in London. You know, also, that you can't beat the quality of the genuine English fabrics.

When, therefore, we guarantee to sell you a suit made of fine English cloth, cut in the best Canadian, New York or London style (as you prefer), laid down at your door, all duty and carriage charges prepaid, for a price about one-half of what you would have to pay in Canada, isn't that worth looking into? Of course, it is.

Then sit right down now, fill out the above coupon, mail it to our Winnipeg office, and get our latest Style Book and patterns. With this book is a letter explaining our system of doing business and a self-measurement form which is so simple that you can't go wrong in using it. We'll also send testimonials from many satisfied Canadians who regularly buy from us.

Get Style Book and Patterns Now and be Convinced

If you don't want to cut this paper, write a postal or letter, and we'll send the patterns anyway, but to get them you must mention The Grain Growers' Guide.

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WINNIPEG MANITOBA

The "BURLINGTON" This shows the most popular style of suit worn by well dressed men in Canada. The materials used are specially selected for this style of suit. \$12.50 Duty free and carriage paid.



SHIP YOUR WOOL AND HIDES TO McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO. SENECA ROOT A SPECIALTY. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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

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

Just to introduce this remarkable

cloth to the notice of our readers, the offer is made of a pair of well-fitting smartly-cut Gents' trousers for the rock bottom price of \$1.80; walking, riding or cycling Breeches for 2 Dollars, or a well-cut Gents' Suit, right-up-to-the-minute in fashion for \$5.50; and with every garment the firm will send a printed guarantee plainly stating that if the smallest hole appears within 3 months, another will be given absolutely free of cost. The prices quoted include both Postage and Duty, so that customers have nothing more to pay on delivery.

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

WONT WEAR OUT SUITS \$5.50

MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY WILL SAVE YOU DOLLARS!

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

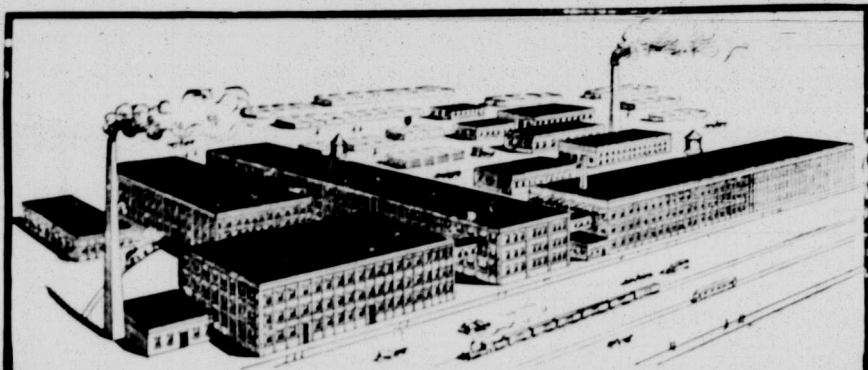
A Sensational Discovery! Save you Dollars! A really remarkable cloth, that will not tear, or wear out, absolutely Holeproof, looks exactly as finest tweeds and serges, made in all the most up-to-date designs and suitable for farm and rough wear or office and best wear.

TROUSERS, \$1.80. BREECHES, \$2. (3 PAIRS, \$4.80) DUTY & POST PAID. (3 PAIRS, \$5.80)

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

FREE SAMPLES: Send merely 3 Cent stamp for grand free patterns, measure sheet and full length to THE HOLEPROOF CLOTHING CO., 54, THEOBALDS ROAD, LONDON, W.C., ENGL.

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

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When the officials of a Company are arranging for the erection of a new plant, and want the best material regardless of expense, Brantford Roofing is specified oftener than any other ready roofing made.

The great plant of The McLaughlin Carriage Co., Limited, Oshawa, Ont., was roofed entirely with Brantford Roofing. The Company, having in mind what a heavy investment their new plant represented, wanted a roof that would be fire-proof first of all; but also proof against frost, rain, heat, chemical fumes and other unfavorable conditions. They chose

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In preference to all others, because it met their demands on every point mentioned. Furthermore, it has a reputation for durability that common roofings cannot earn.

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Farmers and Militarism

Continued from Page 10

to work at something useful. A complete economic readjustment would be ultimately forced upon society and few governments have any desire to face such a situation. They find it far easier to put off the evil day, to bury their heads in the sand and to bury their compatriots in the barracks, with their besetting routine of floor-scrubbing and button-cleaning. Sir Edward Grey may forecast the sinking of the "ship of European civilization;" Winston Churchill may deplore the "wasting securities" of battleships; Lloyd George may regret the destruction of credit; all the enlightened statesmen of Europe may curse militarism—they are all well nigh powerless. The cancer is eating deeper and deeper; a destructive organism has been allowed to develop, to strike its roots and feeders all thru the social system; it grows automatically; irresistibly. The heads of the nations gaze at it helplessly, when they do not encourage it. The explosive forces must come from within the body politic.

International Socialism

And these forces are already at work. First, in order of time, comes international socialism, which has always denounced war as the game of the capitalist and which has usually said "Not a man nor a penny for this system!" The socialist party in the Reichstag last year did not betray their principles as foreign militarists claimed, but in order to secure the triumph of a socialistic measure, the property increment tax, they abandoned their orthodox attitude of neutrality and joined the more advanced bourgeois groups in seeing to it that the extraordinary military increase was paid for immediately by the rich. International socialist congresses are declaring for the general strike in case of war.

International Labor

International labor is tending in the same direction under the inspiration of the French movement which has been defiantly anti-militarist for many years. At Karlsbad, the 24th International Congress of Miners decided to prepare for a world-wide strike of mine-workers when war between two great nations became imminent. It is not so much that the miners have a horror of fighting, but that they find militarism an almost insuperable obstacle in the way of the amelioration of social conditions; they find the army ever ready to throw its sword into the balance in times of industrial warfare.

Churches and Schools

But socialism and labor are not the only forces which combat the war-plague in Europe. The churches have come recently and tardily into line and are beginning to pray for peace rather than for victory. Last year was launched "The Peacemaker," the official organ of the associated councils of churches in the British and German empires for fostering friendly relations between the two peoples. Especially among the middle classes the educative value of this Christian propaganda will be very great. Another new influence comes from the schools. In the midst of the militarist reaction which has lately swept over France, over 100,000 public school teachers, and—more astounding still—350 professors of the Sorbonne, have dared to take a stand collectively against "interested nationalism" and jingoistic excitement.

New World Agriculture

But there is one class of people upon whom the cost of this barren, ruinous system falls more surely than upon any other, a class which none the less has meekly bowed its neck to the oppressor's yoke, a class upon which militaristic tyranny can always depend to stamp out freedom in the towns—I mean the agricultural class; I mean the peasantry of Europe. The peasants groan beneath the burden, for three years the barracks separate them from their land and force them downward in the economic scale; the barracks alienate their sons from agriculture and mass them in the crowded towns; the

barracks system heaps up taxes almost unhearably. The peasant, moreover, wishes no ill to his neighbor across the frontier; he owes him no grudge; he does not wish to destroy him. But the peasants are unfinanced, unorganized, subservient.

Thank heaven, I am not speaking of the farmers of the West. Unlike your deluded brothers in Sweden, you are not clamoring for armaments; you see that the ideal of readiness for war is a snare and a delusion, for if you are ready today, a new invention makes you unready tomorrow; you are pursuing a mirage. You realize that if this young Canada of ours were to abandon herself whole-souledly to a policy of rampant militarism, even then it would be twenty years before her forces could do more than irritate her neighbors, and meantime we should be ruined, our credit shattered, our education perverted. Let but the germ of militarism thrive upon our soil and our armories will be superseded by barracks, our militia will evolve into standing armies, our Canadian navy will grow into a vampire sucking out our national vitality. We too, shall have our coalesced interests organizing war scares thru their subsidized press and enveloping parliamentary committees in a network of subtle but compelling influences. And the farmer will pay his share for all this. As for the industrial worker, it might temporarily raise his wages, but it would not help the farmer even for the moment. Meanwhile, in our schools generous humanitarianism will have been ousted by bigoted nationalism and ideals of Christian brotherhood will have been undermined by hateful suspicion of our neighbors. We shall live in an age of flag-waving demagoguery:—

"Step by step we gain a freedom known to Europe, known to all; Step by step we rise to greatness—thru the tonguesters we may fall."

The German Bogey

But, you say, tho' we nip our own militarism in the bud, may we not make a harmless contribution of \$35,000,000 to the navy of the motherland? Well, certainly that is the lesser of the two evils, and if our gift would really help England or help the world, we ought to give it. But you know for a certainty that our contribution would stimulate German effort directly and to a corresponding degree, and not only German effort, but the efforts of the Triple Alliance and ultimately of the other nations. The final result of our sacrifice would be to leave the powers in the same relative position as they now stand, all of them in appearance a little stronger and in reality a little nearer exhaustion. In spite of this, some of the more naive imperialists will persist in descending upon the German menace. They are too innocent to grasp the idea that there are quite as many people in Germany who honestly believe in the English danger as there are in England who believe in the German danger. Already I have pointed out the multiplicity and complexity of the forces which keep all the great nations trembling on the brink of catastrophe. The situation is so complicated that it is vain to place the blame upon Germany more than upon England or vice-versa. But suppose a German were to make out a case against Britain, he could advance some interesting facts. After the Franco-Prussian war Bismarck concentrated his attention upon industrial development. The results were so remarkable that an English consul in Syria wrote to his government, "Formerly all the European products used here were bought in England. Today I write you upon a table made in Germany, with a German pen, on German paper. Soon there will be nothing English here but myself."

Meanwhile the English press was growling and scowling. The English parliament passed the famous law "Made in Germany" which proved a boomerang. Chamberlain began his agitation for tariff reform. The admiralty launched the first dreadnought, concentrated its fleet at home, and set its naval bases facing Germany. The theme of English naval manoeuvres became a war with Germany, and the object of the British squadron was the interception of merchantmen and warships which were too evidently German. The

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moral appeared all the more pointed from the fact that at the last Hague Conference Britain and her ally Japan voted against the immunity of private property of the seas, altho two-thirds of the nations represented were in favor of this reform. Meanwhile, Edward VII. and his ministers were planning with France to encircle Germany.

In view of these facts is it any wonder that many Germans believe in the English peril? As early as 1898 the Kaiser had sounded the alarm in his famous phrase, "Our future is upon the sea." From that day to this these two great peoples have vied with each other in the impoverishment of themselves, and some men want Canada to emulate their example. No, gentlemen, it is not our duty to squander our fair heritage in aggravating old world ills. If we attend to our own affairs, no one will want to attack us. Such is the delicate interdependence of modern nations that if they injured us they would injure themselves by spoiling their own markets. If you still fear for the immediate future, remember that the United States could not afford to allow an attack upon us, for their commercial prosperity is more and more deeply affected by ours.

Role of Western Farmers

But it is to no merely passive and negative role I call you, farmers of Alberta. I call you to become leaders in the positive triumph of international peace and international arbitration, supported, if need be, by an international police. While the church and the schools may accomplish much in the diffusion of Christian sentiment and modern ideas, the wheels of Mars' chariot must be stayed by organized forces with economic power. When organized agriculture joins hands with its natural brother, organized labor, the combination will be too strong for any government to despise. If organized business, legitimate business, unites with them, success will be immediate. In Europe labor has set an example, but agriculture has been faint-hearted and slow. The farmers of the West have a golden opportunity. Will their representatives be bold enough to seize it? Mere pacifist platitudes are not enough. You must make war upon war. You should enter into a covenant to support no war, "just" or "unjust" (for you cannot know the "justice" or "injustice" of it until years—sometimes decades—later). If the peoples will not war, their governments cannot. If agriculture withholds its grain, and labor its coal, no war will be possible. If agriculture and labor are resolved to do this, no war will be declared. If war cannot be declared militarism dies of inanition. If Western Canada takes the initiative, the Western States will follow. Your action will have an immense repercussion, and your example will be followed by the farmers of America and by the International Institute of Agriculture. International agriculture and international labor can paralyze the industry of human slaughter and liberate imprisoned energies. They can force peace upon the governments, who, in many cases, would be overjoyed to be so forced, and they can prepare "the parliament of man, the federation of the world," for as true patriots we feel that "above all nations is humanity."

"Say that we dream! Our dreams have woven
 Truths that outface the burning sun,
 The lightnings that we dreamed have cloven
 Time, space and linked all lands in one!
 Dreams! But their swift celestial fingers
 Have knit the world with threads of steel,
 Till no remotest island lingers
 Beyond the world's one commonweal!"
 —NOYES.

Note:—It was obviously impossible for me to round out my whole anti-militarist argument in a half hour address. Perhaps you will allow me to draw the attention of our farmers to two or three interesting facts which I was obliged to exclude from my speech. Generally speaking the agricultural classes in all countries are averse to civil

commotion, yet social revolution is one of two alternatives which militarized Europe will soon be compelled to face. The other alternative is financial ruin and general misery thru the Armed Peace. This dilemma has been pointed out by scores of observers, but I quote only from Ernest Lavisse, the illustrious member of the academy, the dean of French historians, a champion of the existing order. A few weeks ago Lavisse wrote as follows: "If the people refuse to hear words of reason, someday the ceaselessly growing heap of inflammable material will catch fire; the nations will hurl themselves against each other; some will be broken in the shock, and without doubt the revolution, everywhere prepared, will sweep away with a just and avenging gesture emperors and kings and their servitors and also this society which will have allowed the peoples to be led into such catastrophies."

Lavisse is speaking not only of political but also of social revolution. He knows that in the militarized countries hundreds of thousands of men are hoping and preparing for this revolution as the only way of deliverance from economic oppression. If our Canadian farmers prefer this method of social progress, let them militarize Canada. Military repression breeds revolutionary violence.

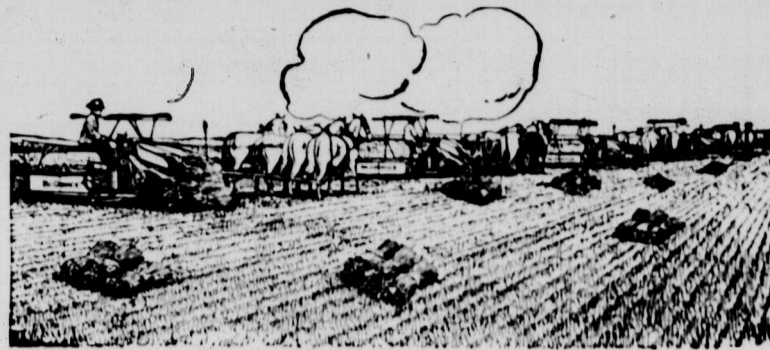
Indeed, in the opinion of many eminent men, an important factor in the growth of armies today is the fear of the rising democracy. This time I quote from the greatest living French man-of-letters, Antole France, who recently declared that at this hour, "in all Europe the coalesced enemies of science, of peace, of liberty, are arming themselves against the proletariat, and are threatening to smother democracy under the weight of all that does not think or that thinks only against thought." Needless to say, the savant and the labor men are in complete agreement on this point. If our farmers want to smother Canadian democracy, let them listen to our militarists. One of these has already confessed that "permanent corps and standing armies have more uses than protection against foreign invasion." If groundless fear of foreign invasion were to stampede us into maintaining large bodies of military parasites, we should find them browbeating and shooting our own working-class instead of repelling non-existent invaders.
 MACK EASTMAN.

LENGTH OF THE WORKDAY

There is no reason why the farmer cannot work in accordance with a certain definite plan, keeping in mind that with the right kind of head work, as much can be accomplished in a nine or ten-hour day in the field as is ordinarily brought about where the day is trailed out twelve or fourteen hours. It is all a matter of knowing how.

If the average work horse is in the field at seven o'clock in the morning and is sensibly worked until twelve o'clock, and if, in turn, he is hitched at one o'clock and kept properly on the move until six o'clock he has done his part for that day, and the man who has driven him sensibly has fulfilled his function. Of course, on the average farm the grind part comes in on account of the choring, both night and morning. Herein we find the great difference between the character of the labor on the farm and in the city. However we find that some men are solving that problem by stopping one or two of their teams early in the evening so that part of the real workday is devoted to choring instead of the old plan, whereby everyone about the place was kept on the go until eight or nine in the evening. It makes a wonderful difference in the spirit that will be shown by everyone connected with the inside work, as well as the outside work on the farm, if the policy is carried out of closing up the day's work while the evening is yet young. This means that there will be time left over for a little wholesome social life and the significance of this can only be appreciated as the years go by. It will do more to make farm life attractive to the young people than any single factor that can be mentioned. After all, man is a social animal, and he will naturally drift to where he can obtain the highest degree of social pleasure. This ought to

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On a McCormick binder the reel has a wide range of adjustments and handles successfully, tall, short, down or tangled grain. A third packer assists in handling grain that is full of undergrowth or that is very short. The tops of the guards are nearly level with the top of the platform, allowing soft grain to pass freely without obstructing the guards or knives.

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By WM. A. MCKEEVER

The great problem that comes up in the minds of every farmer and his wife is "What shall I do to prepare my boys and girls for their work in life?" It is a far more important problem than the raising of good crops and deserves more careful attention. There is no set rule by which to solve this problem and it can only be done through careful study on the part of the parents. We believe that many parents will welcome the assistance of a book such as this one recently published.

The following titles of some of the chapters of this well illustrated, 325 page book will give you a fair outline of the contents of the book: Building a Good Life; The Time to Build; The Rural Home and Character Development; The Country Mother and the Children; Constructing the Country Dwelling; Juvenile Literature in the Farm Home; The Rural Church and the Young People; The Transformation of the Rural School; The Country Young Men's Christian Association; The Farmer and His Wife as Leaders of the Young; How Much Work for the Country Boy; How Much Work for the Country Girl; Social Training for Farm Boys and Girls; The Farm Boy's Interest in the Business; Business Training for the Country Girl; What Schooling should the Country Boy Have; What Schooling should the Country Girl Have; The Farm Boy's Choice of a Vocation; The Farm Girl's Preparation for a Vocation; Conclusion and Future Outlook. Price \$1.60, postpaid.

BOOK DEPT. : THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE : WINNIPEG

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be found on the farm in the case of those that are trained to the farm life. But if it is to be found the principles mentioned here must be kept clearly in mind.

It matters not if the farm work is to be performed by the boys of the family or by the hired men, in the end those who display the highest wisdom will give more consideration in the future to the working out of a plan that will permit of greater social opportunities than have been permitted farm people in the past.

THE NEW TARIFF LOWERS PRICES

The effects of the new tariff revision continues to make itself felt in the United States slowly but surely. William C. Redfield, the secretary of commerce and the spokesman of the U.S.A. administration on commercial and industrial affairs, addressing the Wheeling Board of Trade on February 23, made this very clear, fortifying his statements by official statistics and reports. Said Mr. Redfield, as quoted in the Philadelphia Record for February 24:—

"It is the fact that in recent years the tariff tax has so operated on food as to make it visibly more costly. There was a time recently when potatoes were imported when our supply was scant, and when the tariff tax on potatoes was equal to 50 per cent. on their price, and necessarily increased their cost. On the other hand, it is the fact now that Argentine beef is being shipped to New York free of tariff tax, and this has resulted in a decline of four cents in the wholesale New York market for beef. This reduction when transmitted to the local New York retailer has resulted in a reduction of two cents in the price of beef locally in that city. . . ."

"It is a fact, too, that butter has been reduced in price by large recent importations, and I have known that preserved milk has been offered in this country at lower prices than heretofore. Furthermore, the importation of Argentine corn has during the recent winter operated at least to prevent a rise in the price of corn in our Atlantic Coast cities, if it has not directly reduced the price."

"It is a well-known fact that the price of woollen cloth from the largest makers has been reduced this winter from 15 to 25 per cent. The price lists of the American Woollen Company and the United States Worsted Company and other textile mills show this plainly. Many things are bought in the wholesale trade already more cheaply than they were a year ago, particularly woollens, beef, and butter."

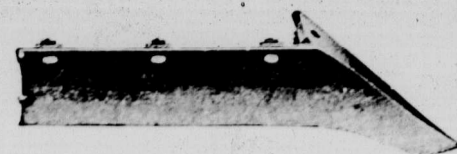
Moreover, as it is pointed out in the New Journal of Commerce, of February 21, the effect of the new tariff upon prices is for the moment often potential rather than direct, and it is more than probable that the prices of some articles would have risen still higher if the fear of foreign imports had not acted to keep prices stationary. At any rate, the rise in the cost of living has been arrested, and in many cases, as is shown, prices have actually declined.

FORCE NO PROTECTION

The question is raised as to the protection of Canadian investments and Canadian citizens in Mexico. On what, we are asked, is this protection to depend—on the Canadian navy, which is still in a state of embryo, or on the British navy, to the upkeep of which Canada does not contribute?

The answer is that the investments and persons of Canadians in Mexico do not depend for their safety on the naval strength either of Canada or Britain. The same is true of other foreigners and their investments in Mexico or elsewhere. The measure of safety everywhere depends on the extent to which civilization has been developed in the place of residence selected. People from Switzerland, Servia, Denmark, or Belgium are as safe in Canada as they would be at home. The safety is not due to any fear on our part of the physical force measures which the continental states named might take if we failed in our duty to their people. It is due to the fact that Canadians are sufficiently civilized to recognize the rights of others, and that we are wise enough to understand that we cannot violate their rights without injuring ourselves.

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On the other hand British warships at Vera Cruz did not prevent a British subject from being brutally murdered at Juarez.—Neither did the presence of an American army along the Rio Grande prevent the murder and robbery of Americans in the interior of Mexico. That is because Mexico has not yet reached the level of civilization and intelligence attained in Canada. In investing or living in a country in that condition, foreigners knowingly take a certain risk, and on them alone should rest the responsibility for the risk taken.

But the area of civilization is ever widening. Everywhere there is a growing recognition of dependence between nations as well as between individuals, and on this, and not on the strength of naval armaments, depends the safety of person and property everywhere.—Toronto Sun.

DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

At the central experimental farm at Ottawa and at each of the branch farms and stations distributed over the Dominion a large amount of investiga-

tional work is carried on year by year in the growing of fruits, vegetables and flowers. The purpose of this work is to discover and develop not only improved varieties and strains of these crops but to find out the most successful methods of culture for the different provinces and districts.

The result of last season's work has been brought together in a summary prepared by W. T. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist, and the superintendents of the branch farms and stations, and issued in Bulletin No. 77, copies of which are available to all who apply for them to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa.

Referring to apples at the Brandon, Manitoba, farm, the bulletin states that a large number of hybrid trees are doing well. These are stated to be bearing fruit which makes excellent preserves and jelly.

At Lethbridge, Alberta, culture with and without irrigation was carried on. Sections dealing with ornamental gardening are especially interesting and instructive to those who take pride in the appearance of their home surroundings.

Manitoba

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

M.P. ON FARMERS' VOTES

"Dear Sirs:—Your letter of the 20th inst. received, and in reply I beg to say that I am certainly very much interested in the welfare of my constituents, and, for that matter, in the welfare of the people of Canada. I agree with you that there should be no bonuses or bounties given to the iron industries of this country and I think that a great part of the duties levied on importations are indefensible, and that the farming community in the end has to pay the bulk of these duties. I think, however, that if the farmers themselves would stand united, they could have most of these duties removed, but I have very little hope that they will do that. Farmers can be easily divided politically. They will vote against their own best interests for the party that they have been in the habit of supporting and while they take that position they may rest assured that they will not receive the consideration in parliament to which they are entitled. Every practical politician knows that the farming interest is divided while the interests and the privileged classes are a united party."

"When Reciprocity with the United States was under consideration during the campaign of 1911, dozens of farmers told me that they knew it would be an excellent thing for Canada and an excellent thing for them and that they had asked and voted for it for years, but that they would not vote against their party to obtain it. They hoped, however, that enough farmers would vote for it to bring it into operation. These men were, I am afraid, representative of a great many farmers. Under these circumstances I think that the farmers themselves are the people who are in need of the necessary education along this line."

"Yours sincerely,

The above letter was written by a prominent eastern member of parliament in reply to a letter from a business firm in Ontario asking him to oppose the granting of bonuses or bounties to the

iron industry, in the interest of the farmers.

The point of the letter is the candid expression of how members of parliament regard the political action of the farmers and explains clearly why other interests get their demands granted by parliament while the farmers are refused practically everything they ask for.

It is too true that there is a large section of the farmers who, thru lack of a proper conception of their own importance as a unit in the community, allow themselves to vote against their better judgment, thru yielding to the blandishments of wily politicians. Manufacturers, capitalists and representatives of "big business" never make that mistake, consequently their votes and influence can be relied on if parliament grant their requests.

A PROMISING RECRUIT

The Erinview-Loch Monar G.G.A. held its second meeting on Wednesday, April 15, when we had a visit from M. McQuish, for the purpose of helping us in our organization work.

Besides giving us full particulars as to the methods of the association and its advantages to the farmers who become its members, Mr. McQuish made an interesting speech, during the course of which he strongly supported co-operation as a means for marketing and purchasing in an economical manner, and touched on many subjects of general interest to the farmers in this district. A hearty vote of thanks was extended to him for the able manner in which he had spoken and replied to the various questions put to him. Up to the present we are a very small branch, but everyone is taking a great interest in our proceedings. We have received many promises to join. All are agreed that, without organization, the farmer is helpless, so our success looks promising. If all goes well with us we intend to do a little in the way of co-operative buying in the fall.

H. R. OVERTON, Sec.-Treas.

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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, May 16, 1914)

Wheat—The unexpected generally happens in speculation. This was the case here during the week just closed when values showed gains of 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents. There has been considerable excitement in the pit, that is, measured by the general character of the sessions that have held sway for several weeks. In picking out a salient point in the situation as it has developed, as far as price betterment is taken into consideration, the over-anticipation of the splendid American winter wheat crop prospects has brought about a congested condition in the pit and the tendency of the news has been to make that position somewhat uncomfortable. The best buying comes from shorts, who have been forced to cover owing to these consistent damage reports by the Hessian fly over the U. S. winter wheat belt. The crop reports from nearly all sections of the winter wheat belt were of favorable character early in the week, but there was a change on Wednesday when insects were reported as having greatly damaged the crop in parts of Missouri and Illinois. Further, the weather over the spring wheat country in both the American and Canadian Northwest, early in the week was cold, especially in North Dakota and Northern Minnesota, but damage is unlikely. Later the weather turned considerably milder and while a little rain would help things considerably, the general condition was fairly satisfactory.

The news from abroad was largely of a 'bullish' character and the principal factors were a diminution in the available supply imported with a scarcity of native wheat in the United Kingdom and some Continental countries, together with a paucity of shippers' offers for nearby shipment. Also the world's shipments are somewhat heavier, the proportion to the United Kingdom is small, but some expect very heavy shipments in the near future because of better roads and the re-opening of waterways, which will enable farmers to forward their grain more freely to the shipping ports and these increased shipments will remove the stringency of the spot situation which threatened to become acute.

The general condition of the market here can easily be termed as being firm, but with one or two possible exceptions, it has been following in the wake of the American markets. Of course, one must not overlook that our wheat has been enjoying very keen inquiries from importing countries during the last couple of weeks and this in itself is a factor which would tend to make the undertone firm. It is quite possible that the tendency of the future prices, as far as this market is concerned, depends a great deal as to whether this demand is going to continue or not. The cash demand during the past seven days has been spasmodic, buyers only taking sufficient to fill their immediate requirements and are not worrying about future supplies.

Oats—Trading in this grain during the past week was good, with a strong undertone during the greater part of it. Prices moved up to the best figures on this advance. A feature was the strength in May, due to continued covering by shorts, who in turn sold for July, the close showing May oats 1-16 over July oats. The cash demand has been very good for the lower grades, but 2 C.W.'s are still going on the option.

Barley—Barley developed a strong feeling here the past week and prices advanced 1/2 cents. A good demand existed and it was rather difficult at times for buyers to supply their wants. At the close today May barley was 48 1/2 cents and July 50 1/2 cents.

Flax—A very dull market prevailed here for the period under review, but the undertone, if anything, has ruled firm, and closing sales show a gain of 1/2 to 1 cent for the week, with the cash demand in store Fort William only fair. There is, however, a much better inquiry for flaxseed to go to Duluth and shippers who intend marketing their flax in the next thirty days would do well to get our special instructions on this product.

WINNIPEG FUTURES			
Wheat—	May	July	Oct.
May 12	93 1/2	94 1/2	87 1/2
May 13	94	95 1/2	87 1/2
May 14	94 1/2	95 1/2	88 1/2
May 15	94 1/2	95 1/2	87 1/2
May 16	95 1/2	95 1/2	88 1/2
May 18	95 1/2	95 1/2	88 1/2
Oats—	May	July	Oct.
May 12	37 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
May 13	37 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
May 14	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
May 15	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
May 16	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
May 18	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Flax—	May	July	Oct.
May 12	136 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2
May 13	136 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
May 14	136 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
May 15	136 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
May 16	137 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
May 18	136 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from May 12 to May 18 inclusive																					
Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY			FLAX					
	1 ^o	2 ^o	3 ^o	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.	
12	93 1/2	91 1/2	90	86	79 1/2	74 1/2	69 1/2	37 1/2	36	36 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	43 1/2	43	136 1/2	133 1/2	124 1/2		
13	94	92 1/2	90 1/2	87	79 1/2	74 1/2	69 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	47 1/2	47	44 1/2	43 1/2	136 1/2	133 1/2	123 1/2		
14	94 1/2	92 1/2	91	87 1/2	80	75	70	38 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	136 1/2	133 1/2	123 1/2		
15	94 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	87 1/2	80	75	70	38 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	136 1/2	133 1/2	123 1/2		
16	95	93 1/2	91 1/2	88	80	75	70	38 1/2	37	37 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	137	134	124		
18	94 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	87 1/2	80	75	70	38 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	136 1/2	133 1/2	123 1/2		

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE				CORRECTED TO MONDAY, MAY 18			
Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	Cattle	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.
No. 1 Nor.	94 1/2	94 1/2	90 1/2	Extra choice steers	7.50-7.75	7.25-7.50	7.25-8.00
No. 2 Nor.	92 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2	Best butcher steers and heifers	6.25-7.25	6.50-7.00	6.75-7.25
No. 3 Nor.	91 1/2	90 1/2	86 1/2	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	6.50-6.75	6.25-6.50	6.25-6.75
No. 4	87 1/2	87 1/2	83 1/2	Best fat cows	6.00-6.25	5.75-6.00	6.25-6.75
No. 5	80	80	74	Medium cows	5.50-5.75	5.00-5.50	5.25-5.75
No. 6	75	75	70	Common cows	4.50-5.00	4.00-4.50	4.25-4.75
Feed	70	70	70	Best bulls	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.50
Cash Oats	38 1/2	37 1/2	33 1/2	Com'n and medium bulls	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.25-4.75
No. 2 C.W.	38 1/2	37 1/2	33 1/2	Choice veal calves	7.50-8.50	7.50-8.50	7.00-8.00
Cash Barley	48 1/2	47 1/2	47	Heavy calves	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	6.00-7.00
No. 3	48 1/2	47 1/2	47	Best milkers and springers (each)	8.5-8.75	8.5-8.80	8.00-8.75
Cash Flax	136 1/2	136 1/2	115	Com'n milkers and springers (each)	8.40-8.50	8.40-8.50	8.40-8.50
No. 1 N.W.	136 1/2	136 1/2	115	Hogs	87 25	87 50	88 75
Wheat Futures	95	94	93 1/2	Choice hogs	86 00	85 70	87 00
May	95 1/2	95 1/2	93 1/2	Heavy sows	84 80	84 00	85 00
July	88 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	Sheep and Lambs			
October	88 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	Choice lambs	7.00-7.50	5.50-6.00	6.50-7.00
Oat Futures	38 1/2	38	35 1/2	Best killing sheep	5.00-5.50		5.00-6.00
May	38 1/2	38	35 1/2				
July	38 1/2	38 1/2	35 1/2				
Flax Futures	136 1/2	137 1/2	115 1/2				
May	136 1/2	137 1/2	115 1/2				
July	139 1/2	140	118 1/2				

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, May 15, 1914			
1914 Wheat			
	1913	1912	1911
1 Hard	122,499 50	211,64 00	266,061 00
1 Nor.	4,885,931 20	1,189,570 00	1,489,966 00
2 Nor.	2,141,518 30	240,481 00	3,064,967 50
3 Nor.	585,167 50		
No. 4	237,175 50		
Others	1,015,092 43		
This week	8,988,406 03	This week	6,862,209 50
Last week	12,246,979 23	Last week	7,709,788 40
Decrease	3,258,573 20	Decrease	847,578 50
Oats			
1 C.W.	12,409 04	22,163 00	
2 C.W.	3,837,169 10	2,886,069 00	
3 C.W.	961,821 33	537,296 00	
Ex. 1 Fd.	59,167 21	829,296 00	
Others	801,445 19	1,985,284 17	
This week	5,672,012 19	This week	6,170,144 17
Last week	6,032,534 02	Last week	6,528,348 11
Decrease	360,521 83	Decrease	358,403 28
Flaxseed			
1 N.W.C.	3,464,207 09		
2 C.W.	199,208 34		
3 C.W.	146,996 44		
Rej.	20,592 40		
Others	9,599 09		
This week	3,715,461 24		
Last week	1,561,896 27		
Decrease	92,661 42	Decrease	63,482 00
Last year's total	1,680,793 13	Last year's total	3,575,325 16

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1913 rail	76,737	20,604	1,041	1,364
lake	4,569,154	1,256,343	196,210	213,394
1913 lake	2,249,799	1,969,855	444,780	260,041
rail	55,118	34,979	42	979

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week Ending May 15, 1914			
	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Pt. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	8,988,406	5,672,012	1,469,234
Total	14,421,866	9,358,796	2,588,930
In ves'ls in Can. Ter. Harbors	4,431,847	2,223,138	1,031,706
At Buffalo and Duluth	1,768,391	2,498,828	113,000
Total this week	16,190,257	11,875,594	2,701,930
Total last week	17,319,375	11,771,271	2,672,694
Total last year	13,808,885	10,475,280	3,191,466

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, May 16	Close	Prev.
Manitoba No. 1, per bushel	81 10 1/2	81 10 1/2
Manitoba No. 2, per bushel	1 09 1/2	1 09 1/2
Manitoba No. 3, per bushel		
Futures Steady		
May, per bushel	1 07	1 07 1/2
July, per bushel	1 03 1/2	1 03 1/2
October, per bushel	1 03 1/2	1 03 1/2

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Calgary, May 16—Receipts of livestock at Calgary this week were as follows:—859 cattle, 220 sheep, 5,946 hogs, and 61 horses. The cattle run continue light, not enough cattle coming on the market to supply the buyers, and some buyers are forced to go to the country to supply their orders. What cattle were on the market sold at good prices, top steers selling at 87 1/2, while the ordinary steer was easy to sell at from 87 00 to 87 25, which three weeks ago would have been hard to sell at 50 cents less. Cows and heifers

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, May 16, were:			
	Winnipeg	Minneapolis	Chicago
Cash Grain			
1 Nor. wheat	80 95	80 95 1/2	
2 Nor. wheat	93 1/2	93 1/2	
3 Nor. wheat	91 1/2	91 1/2	
3 white oats	37	38 1/2	
Barley	44 1/2	43 50	
Flax, No. 1	1 37	1 51 1/2	
Futures—			
May wheat	95 1/2	91 1/2	
July wheat	95 1/2	91 1/2	
Reef Cattle, top		89 35	
Hogs, top		8 55	
Sheep, yearlings		7 25	

continue strong. Oxen are selling for good prices, some choice oxen selling for 86 10. There have been no stock cattle moving, so that they are hard to quote. Sheep are in good demand, some yearlings selling at 87 00. Prices are quoted as follows: Steers, choice butcher, 87 45; common butcher, 87 25; feeders, 85 75 to 86 00; light stockers, 84 75 to 86 00. Heifers, choice heavy, 86 25; common, 86 00; stockers, 86 00; light, 85 50. Cows, choice heavy, 86 00; common, 85 25 to 85 75; thin, 84 00 to 85 00. Calves, heavy, 86 00 to 87 00; light (to 200 lbs.), 88 00. Springers, choice, 86 5 to 88 00; common, 85 0 to 86 00. Bulls, 84 00 to 85 25. Oxen, choice, 85 00 to 86 10; common, 83 50 to 84 50. Lambs, 87 00. Sheep, wethers, 86 50; ewes, 85 75. The hog market was dull all the week. A few good loads sold at 87 35 at the beginning of the week, but later top hogs were selling at 87 15, and slow to sell. Price for choice hogs, 87 00 to 87 10.

Winnipeg Live Stock Stockyard Receipts

Receipts at the two city stockyards during the past week were as follows: At the Union yards, 692 cattle, 6,818 hogs; at the C.P.R. yards, 201 cattle, 36 calves, 2,038 hogs, and 235 sheep.

Cattle—During the first three days of last week the cattle trade was strong and since local packers were all in need of a few choice cattle, the price paid was good, the average being 87 75, while a very choice bunch sold for 87 90. The fact is that scarcely any extra choice cattle reach the yards at this season and since shipments on the whole are quite small, while the demand is at the same time reasonably good, the market tends to hold steady at a fairly high figure. There is a chance tho that were large consignments to be received, the local market would become overcrowded and prices would drop. Best cows sold this week from 86 00 to 86 25 and best heifers around 7 cents. A few choice oxen are being received, the best selling at 85 35. Stockers and feeders are not plentiful and are fetching a high price. The price of milkers and springers is unchanged. Choice veals sell from 87 00 to 88 50.

Hogs—The market in hogs has gone still lower and the outlook does not look very promising for a raise just at present. Today 87 25 is being bid. It is not advisable to buy hogs very extensively at present, it being best to wait until the market gets more settled, dealers stating that in their opinion no rise is to be expected for a while.

Sheep—Very little business seems to be done locally in sheep. There were no receipts of sheep or lambs at the Union stockyards last week, although there is a good local demand. Price of choice spring lambs varies from 85 50 to 86 00, depending on weight and quality.

Country Produce

Note—Quotations are l.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are l.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter—There is no change in the price paid for butter this week. Prices quoted are as follows: Fancy dairy, 29 to 21 cents; No. 1, 18 cents, and good round lots, 15 to 16 cents.

Eggs—The supply of eggs is plentiful just now and the price continues the same, 19 cents being paid for all the eggs sent in.

Potatoes—The market for potatoes is firmer all round. As was noted last week, American potatoes continue to be in good demand, but since their price has raised to 81 04 this morning, a corresponding raise in price is being paid among local dealers. The price today is 80 to 85 cents.

Milk and Cream—No change in the price of milk and cream until the beginning of next month. Present prices are as follows: Sweet milk from contractors, 17 1/2 cents; non-contractors, 16 1/2 cents; sweet cream, 28 cents, and sour cream, depending on the quality, 23 to 24 cents.

Hay—Continued good demand for hay keeps the price unchanged this week. Dealers state that the supply is a little better. Prices quoted are: No. 1 Red Top, \$14-\$15 per ton; No. 2, \$13-\$14; No. 1 Upland, \$13-\$14; No. 2, \$12-\$13; No. 1 Midland, \$11-\$12; No. 2, \$9-\$11; No. 1 Timothy, \$17-\$18; No. 2, \$16-\$17, l.o.b. Winnipeg. Dealers also state that good feed oats are somewhat scarce so that there should be a good market here for any oats left over after seeding. Price paid here is 37-38 cents.

Live Poultry—The market in live poultry is dull. Nothing is coming in and prices remain the same as follows: Live fowls, 14 cents a pound; turkeys,

Liberalism in Canada

(By Edward Porritt, in the London Daily News)

Were it not for the activities of the Grain Growers' Associations of the three Prairie Provinces, Canada today would be politically the most stagnant country in the English speaking world. The lifetime of a Dominion parliament usually extends over four years; and between one general election and the next neither party is active in the constituencies. Neither undertakes any popular political education; chiefly, it would seem, because neither the Liberals, who are now in opposition at Ottawa, nor the Conservatives are making any fight for any body of political principles. Political principles, in fact, have little to do with politics in Canada.

There was a time when it seemed as tho the Liberal party in Dominion politics had some relation to political principles, when an Englishman who had been a Liberal in the old country on settling anywhere in Canada would naturally gravitate to the Liberal party, because there was some affinity between Liberalism in England and Liberalism in Canada. From 1878 to 1896, the Canadian Liberals were in opposition at Ottawa; and a newcomer in the Dominion at any time during that period, if he followed the debates in the House of Commons and the active political propaganda carried on in those days in the constituencies, would have concluded that Liberalism in Canada, as in England, was opposed to privilege and had some sympathy with democratic movements. Above all, he would have concluded that if there was one privilege that Canadian Liberals assailed, it was the privilege of the protected manufacturers.

Privileges and Party

A newcomer to Canada who reached this conclusion any time between 1878 and 1896 would have been right to this extent—that it was the conviction of the rank and file of the Liberal party that its leaders were opposed to all special privileges, and would make an end of them when they came into power. The Liberals were in power from 1896 to 1911; but instead of making an end to the special privileges of the manufacturers which for eighteen years the Liberal leaders had insisted was the mission of their party, they endorsed and extended the policy of the Conservatives—the policy of bestowing special privileges on the manufacturers. It was the same with the great railway companies.

The maintenance of special privileges, thus between 1878 and 1911 became the policy, if not the creed, of both the Liberals and the Conservatives. There is consequently in 1914 no difference between the two parties except that the Conservatives are in power at Ottawa, while the Liberals are in opposition, and are moreover likely to remain in opposition indefinitely unless the Conservatives head into some great scandal, or unless leaders arise who can on a more persuasive the people of democratic tendencies, as Liberal leaders did between 1878 and 1896, that Liberalism means something more than office and salary for a group of men—mostly lawyers—who happen to have pushed to the front and labelled themselves Liberal leaders.

Where Liberalism Survives

The abandonment of Liberalism by the Liberal leaders took place in 1897, when the Liberal government decided that the Tory policy of special privileges for particular classes—railway magnates and manufacturers—was so good that it must be adopted and extended by a House of Commons in which the Liberals had a majority. In 1911 came the general election at which the Liberals were defeated, and since then there has been no attempt to revive Liberalism anywhere in the Dominion. The present generation of voters in Canada—the generation that has come on the electoral rolls since 1896—has no conception of what Liberalism means. It certainly has none that has been learned from the debates in parliament or from the popular utterances of Liberal politicians; for with Liberal politicians Liberalism ceased to have any in-

fluence on the national life of Canada after the general election in 1896 that put the Liberal party into power.

In the Prairie Provinces, however, Liberalism is surviving, and promises to thrive despite the abandonment of its principles by Liberal politicians. It is surviving there because the grain growers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta carry the burdens of special privilege to a greater degree than Canadians who are settled in the Provinces east of the Great Lakes. Railway rates affect the grain growers because they are producers as well as consumers, and, to use an American phrase, they are caught both coming and going. Grain growers are also compelled to spend large amounts on equipment for their farms. They must make their purchases—when they instal or renew machinery—from great companies that are protected by the tariff; and all their supplies—domestic as well as those used in their business—cost them 25 or 30 per cent. more than necessary, because both Liberal and Conservative governments have endured Canadian manufacturers with the right to tax people for their own gain.

The Grain Growers Revolt

Not all grain growers vote for Liberal candidates at elections. Not all are democratic in their sympathies; but there are nearly 40,000 grain growers in the Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; and while the Liberal politicians are doing nothing to revive Liberalism, these Grain Growers' Associations are in revolt against the special privileges of the manufacturers, and such a revolt of necessity keeps the principles of Liberalism alive. During the winter months of 1913-1914 what have come to be regarded as the parliaments of the grain growers have been in session; and, again, at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, on February 11, the Grain Growers' Associations in annual convention have declared for Free Trade.

These repeated declarations and the agitations in the grain growing Provinces which have resulted in these declarations, are embarrassing both to the Conservative government and the Liberal opposition at Ottawa. Neither the government nor the Liberal leaders desire to make any changes in the tariff that would curtail the privileges of the protected manufacturers. But the agitations in the West are keeping alive Liberal principles; and if the Dominion is ever to have a Liberalism that is potent for good and in sympathy with democratic movements in the other parts of the English speaking world, this new Liberalism will have its birth and acquire its first parliamentary strength in the vast stretch of country that lies between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains.

CERES

I am the daughter of earth and sun;
In the dusk I dream, in the wind I run.
I touch the fields with a greenening fire,
And the yellow harvest is my desire.
When over hill comes the silver rain,
I spring with joy of the springing grain.
The farm land loves me, the acres know
Promise and fragrance where I go.
Over the furrows I wave my hand,
And gladness walks thru the plenteous land.
In all the valleys at golden morn
My garments sweep with the rustling corn.
The laughing meadows from hill to sea
For a thousand years have been glad of me.
When foamheads break in the surging rye
I race with billow against the sky.
Lifting the song of the mother kind,
And the scarlet poppies troop behind.
Then when the far spent rivers croon
To the rising shield of the harvest moon,
With all the good well won from harm,
I come at last to the reaper's arm—
I sink to the ground, my senses dim,
And I give my life for a gift to him.
—BLISS CARMAN.

HANDLING SHEEP

It is remarkable how few sheep raisers understand how to properly catch and handle their stock. The old shepherd's crook, so humane and useful in the years that are past, is no longer to be seen on more than a very few Canadian sheep farms. In many British flocks the crook still has its place, and with this and the intelligent dog the sheep are driven, caught and handled with comfort and facility for both man and beast.

To the sheep man it is painful to witness the rough, even brutal, usage accorded the gentle, timid sheep on many mutton raising farms. Apart from the pure-bred flocks that are waited upon and cared for with the same gentle consideration as the family horse and the favorite cow, many of the sheep flocks are rushed and driven, grabbed and dragged in the most inhuman sort of way. When the flock is to be divided or an individual separated from the others the bunch is usually rushed into a corner and the victims, one by one, grabbed by the wool and hauled struggling and kicking to the point of exit. To many sheep raisers and farm hands the wool appears to be a natural handle. If the torture inflicted by catching a sheep by the wool could be appreciated doubtless many would seek a better method. The examination of a carcass of a newly killed sheep that has been lifted by its wool reveals an inflamed and congested area resembling the effects of a severe jam or bruise at every point over which the wool was pulled, due to the rupturing of the tiny blood vessels and creating a soreness that must of necessity cause a stagnation in gain if not in actual loss of weight. Apart from this, if the animal is immediately slaughtered the carcass is injured in a greater or less degree according to the roughness accorded the animal.

Proper Handling

The proper method of catching a sheep is by the hind leg or the head. If in a close pen in which the sheep are closely crowded it is an easy matter to secure the selected animal by the head, holding it fast until the others have moved away, clearing an avenue by which it may be taken. In a larger pen or yard a sheep should be caught by the hind leg just above the hock or gambrel joint, and a properly made shepherd's crook is of great assistance in this. The crook which is usually six or more feet long, can be extended forward without approaching the sheep sufficiently close to cause it to plunge to make its escape. When caught by the hock joint it is drawn back until it is easily grasped by the neck. When a sheep is caught in this way the flock is not frightened, as is the case when one rushes in to grasp a single member.

To convey a sheep after it is caught the shepherd should place his left hand beneath the lower jaw. If the animal plunges it may be gently grasped by the wool on the further cheek. The right hand should grasp the side of the tail or the end of the stub. In this position a sheep will almost invariably walk forward at the will of the person in charge. A sheep handled in this way is neither injured nor frightened, and is conveyed in comparative comfort for itself and the shepherd.

When Hauling Sheep

Much cruelty is exercised in hauling sheep from place to place. More especially is this the case when being taken to market. Few except owners of pure-bred flocks have on their farms a properly equipped sheep wagon. The result is that when sheep have to be hauled their legs are probably tied and they are tumbled into a wagon or sleigh and jolted along to their destination. The discomfort and bruising thus effected is nothing short of severe and quite unnecessary cruelty.

Sheep should travel on their feet when being hauled. A wagon to haul sheep should have slatted sides sufficiently high to prevent their jumping out, or boards, if necessary, may be laid on the top, forming a cover to the wagon. A wagon rack about 14 feet long and as wide as a wagon box, the sides and ends of which are slatted and about three feet high is also very useful. The end gates of the rack are fastened to the

sides and the door by rods, one at each corner of the wagon, passing from the top to the bottom and having threaded thumb nuts. The end pieces swing open, forming convenient gates for loading and unloading. This rack can be used either for hauling sheep or hogs, and occasionally young cattle.

To load a sheep it is not necessary to lift it by the wool. Loading should be done by two persons, one on each side of the animal. The left hand of one is grasped by the right of the other beneath the chest of the sheep, preferably between the fore legs. The other pair of hands are similarly grasped beneath the flanks. In this position the sheep is easily raised and loaded without plunging or injury.

PRESERVE EGGS NOW

In view of the drop of the price of eggs, due to the overstocking of the home markets and the absence of organization for marketing purposes on the part of the egg producers, the best possible way to deal with the situation most economically at the present time is to preserve the eggs in lime water, keeping them until such time as the rise in price will more than make up for the trouble taken in storing and preserving this most desirable human food.

The following method of preserving eggs is an especially good one, resulting from experiments with twenty-five different preparations extended over a period of seven years, carried on by Professor Shutt, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The method of preparation of lime water is simply to use 1 pound of lime to 50-70 pounds or 5-7 gallons of water. Slake the lime in a small quantity of water and then stir this milk of lime into enough water to make the 5-7 gallons. Keep the mixture stirred occasionally for a few hours and then allow to settle. The clear liquid above, which is now saturated lime water, is now drawn off and poured over the eggs which have previously been placed in a crock, butter tub, candy pail or other suitable container.

As exposure to air weakens the solution, the vessel containing the eggs should be kept covered. The air may be excluded by covering with sweet oil, or by sacking upon which a paste of lime is prepared. If after a time there is any noticeable white deposit, this being precipitation of the lime, the water should be syphoned or drawn off and replaced with a further quantity newly prepared.

Some Pointers

A few points to be remembered in storing eggs are:—

1. Use only perfectly fresh eggs. On the farm it is well to put each day's eggs in lime water as gathered. In a store the freshness of the eggs should be determined by candling.
2. Do not put in any cracked or thin shelled eggs—one broken egg in a crock may in time spoil 12 or 15 dozen.
3. Do not have containers too large—crock 3 to 5 gallons are convenient. Butter tubs or candy pails will serve well enough, particularly if they have previously been coated on the inside with hot paraffine wax. Aside from the greater convenience of small containers, there is less risk of a broken egg spoiling a large number of sound eggs.
4. Be sure to keep eggs completely covered by the lime water during the whole period of preservation. It is well to have an inch of liquid above the tops of the eggs.
5. It is best to store the crocks of eggs in an airy cellar or basement. A room in which the temperature does not go above 45 nor below 35, is most suitable. If allowed to freeze the shells crack and the eggs are useless.

If the above instructions are carried out there will be no trouble in preserving eggs in good condition for six or eight months.

Two or three crocks and ten cents' worth of lime will take care of all the eggs most families require during the winter. Try it once and see how you like using first quality eggs at 15 cents a dozen in January.

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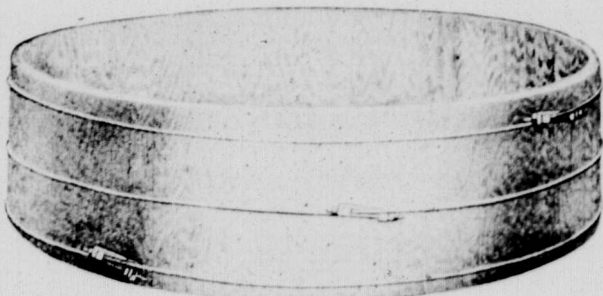
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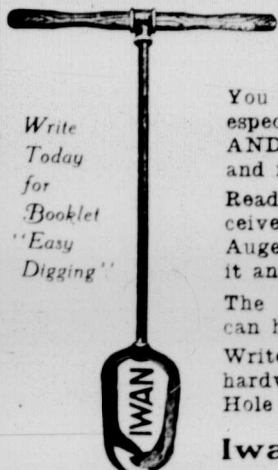


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			Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		
			Small Lots	Car Lots	Small Lots	Car Lots	Small Lots	Car Lots	
4	30	22	10, 10, 10	\$0.21	\$0.18	\$0.22	\$0.20	\$0.25	\$0.22
5	37	22	8, 9, 10, 10	.23	.21	.26	.23	.28	.24
6	40	22	6 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.27	.24	.30	.27	.32	.28
9	51	22	4, 4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.39	.35	.43	.38	.46	.40

Medium Weight Fence

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

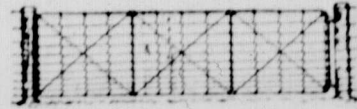
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			Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		
			Small Lots	Car Lots	Small Lots	Car Lots	Small Lots	Car Lots	
5	36	16 1/2	8, 8, 10, 10	.20	.17	.22	.19	.24	.20
6	42	16 1/2	7, 7, 8, 10, 10	.23	.21	.25	.23	.28	.24
7	26	8	3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6	.29	.26	.32	.28	.35	.30
7	26	12	3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6	.27	.24	.30	.26	.33	.28
8	48	16 1/2	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.29	.26	.32	.28	.35	.30
9	36	12	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6	.31	.28	.34	.30	.37	.32
10	54	16 1/2	3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.35	.31	.38	.34	.42	.36

Special Poultry Fence

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

No. of Bars	Height of Uprights in inches	PRICES					
		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta	
		Small Lots	Car Lots	Small Lots	Car Lots	Small Lots	Car Lots
18	48	.56	.50	.60	.54	.65	.52
20	60	.60	.54	.64	.58	.70	.76

The Page "Railroad" Gate



	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta	
	Small Lots	Car Lots	Small Lots	Car Lots	Small Lots	Car Lots
12 ft. long 48 ins. high	\$4.70	\$4.25	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$5.25	\$4.65
14 ft. long 48 ins. high	5.20	4.75	5.50	5.00	5.75	5.15
16 ft. long 48 ins. high	5.70	5.25	6.00	5.50	6.25	5.65
Set Stretching Tools	9.25	9.00	9.50	9.00	9.75	9.25
Staples, 25 lb. box	\$1.00		\$1.10		\$1.20	
Brace Wire, 25 lbs.	.95		1.05		1.15	

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