

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

CAMPAIGN FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

WHEN A CORPORATION PUTS A CONTRIBUTION INTO THE CAMPAIGN FUND OF THE GRIT OR TORY ORGANIZATION, THEY DO IT BECAUSE THEY EXPECT TO GET SOMETHING IN RETURN. THEY ARE LOOKING FOR SPECIAL LAWS THAT WILL PUT MANY TIMES MORE MONEY INTO THEIR POCKETS THAN THEIR DONATION. IN OTHER WORDS THE CAMPAIGN FUND CONTRIBUTION IS USUALLY A COMMISSION ON THE GRAFT THE DONOR EXPECTS TO SECURE THRU THE AID OF THE POLITICIANS.

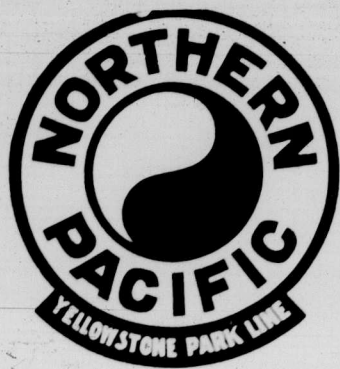
APRIL 8, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

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This northern tier of states—Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon—offers a healthful climate, the best crop records in America and in all respects the best opportunities in the West.

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This group of states made a remarkable series of winnings at the National Corn Exposition, Dallas, Texas, in February, 1914.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor

JOHN W. WARD
Associate Editor

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

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

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

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

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Experimental Stations Recommend FORMALDEHYDE

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Why Man of To-day Is only 50 per cent. Efficient

By WALTER WALGROVE

If one were to form an opinion from the number of helpful, inspiring and informing articles one sees in the public press and magazines, the purpose of which is to increase our efficiency, he must believe that the entire Dominion is striving for such an end—

And this is so.

The Canadian Man, because the race is swifter every day; competition is keener, and the stronger the man the greater his capacity to win. The stronger the man the stronger his will and brain, and the greater his ability to match wits and win. The greater his confidence in himself, the greater the confidence of other people in him; the keener his wit and the clearer his brain.

The Canadian Woman because she must be competent to rear and manage the family and home, and take all the thought and responsibility from the shoulders of the man, whose present-day business burdens are all that he can carry.

Now what are we doing to secure that efficiency? Much mentally, some of us much physically, but what is the trouble?

We are not really efficient more than half the time. Half the time blue and worried—all the time nervous—some, of the time really incapacitated by illness.

There is a reason for this—a practical reason, one that has been known to physicians for quite a period, and will be known to the entire world ere long.

That reason is that the human system does not, and will not, rid itself of all the waste which it accumulates under our present mode of living. No matter how regular we are, the food we eat and the sedentary lives we live (even though we do get some exercise) make it impossible; just as impossible as it is for the grate of a stove to rid itself of clinkers.

And the waste does to us exactly what the clinkers do to the stove; make the fire burn low and inefficiently until enough clinkers have accumulated and then prevent its burning at all.

It has been our habit, after this waste has reduced our efficiency about 75 per cent., to drug ourselves; or after we have become 100 per cent. inefficient through illness, to still further attempt to rid ourselves of it in the same way—by drugging.

If a clock is not cleaned once in a while it clogs up and stops; the same way with an engine because of the residue which it, itself, accumulates. To clean the clock, you would not put acid on the parts, though you could probably find one that would do the work, nor to clean the engine would you force a cleaner through it that would injure its parts; yet that is the process you employ when you drug the system to rid it of waste.

You would clean your clock and engine with a harmless cleanser that Nature has provided, and you can do exactly the same for yourself, as I will demonstrate before I conclude.

The reason that a physician's first step in illness is to purge the system is that no medicine can take effect, nor can the system work properly while the colon (large intestine) is clogged up. If the colon were not clogged up the chances are 10 to 1 that you would not have been ill at all.

It may take some time for the clogging process to reach the stage where it produces real illness, but, no matter how long it takes, while it is going on the functions are not working so as to keep us up to "concert pitch." Our livers are sluggish, we are dull and heavy—slight or severe headaches come on—our sleep does not rest us—in short, we are about 50 per cent. efficient.

And if this condition progresses to where real illness develops, it is impossible to tell what form that illness will take, because—

The blood is constantly circulating through the colon and, taking up by absorption the poisons in the waste which it contains, it distributes them throughout the system and weakens it so that we are subject to whatever disease is most prevalent.

The nature of the illness depends on our own little weaknesses and what we are least able to resist.

These facts are all scientifically correct in every particular, and it has often surprised me that they are not more generally known and appreciated. All we have to do is to consider the treatment that we have received in illness to realize fully how it developed and the methods used to remove it.

So you see that not only is accumulated waste directly and constantly pulling down our efficiency by making our blood poor and our intellect dull—our spirits low and our ambitions weak, but it is responsible through its weakening and infecting processes for a list of illnesses that if catalogued here would seem almost unbelievable.

It is the direct and immediate cause of that very expensive and dangerous complaint—appendicitis.

If we can successfully eliminate the waste, all our functions work properly and in accord—there are no poisons being taken up by the blood, so it is pure and imparts strength to every part of the body instead of weakness—there is nothing to clog up the system and make us bilious, dull and nervously fearful.

With everything working in perfect accord and without obstruction, our brains are clear, our entire physical being is competent to respond quickly to every requirement, and we are 100 per cent. efficient.

Now this waste that I speak of cannot be thoroughly removed by drugs, but even if it could the effect of these drugs on the functions is very unnatural, and if continued becomes a periodical necessity.

Note the opinions on drugging of two most eminent physicians:

Prof. Alonzo Clark, M.D., of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, says: "All of our curative agents are poisons, and, as a consequence, every dose diminishes the patient's vitality."

Prof. Joseph M. Smith, M.D., of the same school, says: "All medicines which enter the circulation poison the blood in the same manner as do the poisons that produce disease."

Now, the internal organism can be kept as sweet and pure and clean as the external and by the same natural, sane method—bathing. By the proper system warm water can be introduced so that the colon is perfectly cleansed and kept pure.

There is no violence in this process—it seems to be just as normal and natural as washing one's hands.

Physicians are taking it up more widely and generally every day, and it seems as though everyone should be informed thoroughly on a practice which, though so rational and simple, is revolutionary in its accomplishments.

This is rather a delicate subject to write of exhaustively in the public press, but Chas. A. Tyrrell, M.D., has prepared an interesting treatise on "The What, The Why, The Way" of the Internal Bath, which he will send without cost to anyone addressing him at Room 381, 286 College Street, Toronto, and mentioning that they have read this article in The Grain Growers' Guide.

Personally, I am enthusiastic on Internal Bathing, because I have seen what it has done in illness as well as in health, and I believe that every person who wishes to keep in as near a perfect condition as is humanly possible should at least be informed on this subject; he will also probably learn something about himself which he has never known through reading the little book to which I refer.—Advertisement.

Our Ottawa Letter

G.T.P. Debate Ended—Militarists Still Wasting Money—C.N.R. Deal Nearing Completion—Budget Monday

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

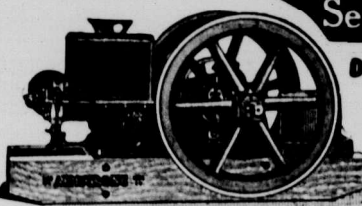
Ottawa, April 3.—This week has seen the conclusion of the debate on Hon. George P. Graham's motion of censure of the government relating to the report of the investigating commission which inquired into the cost of construction of the National Transcontinental Railway. On a vote of 105 to 67, a government majority of 38, the ministerial party declared its faith in the findings of the commission. The last stage of the debate was marked by speeches by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who said a final word in condemnation of the report of the commission, and Premier Borden, who, in finally closing the discussion defended the report as tabled in parliament. So thoroughly had the previous speakers covered the ground that the two leaders experienced some difficulty in finding anything new to say in regard to the matter. In so far as a discussion of the details of the report was concerned anything said by them had already been covered by the speakers on either side, who had preceded them. The chief interest in the speeches made by the Prime Minister and Sir Wilfrid was, therefore, confined to what they had to say by way of condemnation or defence of the members of the commission.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was emphatic in his declaration that Lynch-Staunton was a partisan of the worst kind, and that he did not drop his partisanship when appointed by the government to undertake this important work. He had neglected his duty at Ottawa, he said, to take part in the South Bruce by-election. He had come from that campaign in a disappointed mood to frame his report. Sir Wilfrid said that this was contrary to all practice. In 1880, when Sir John Macdonald named a commission to inquire into similar charges made against the Mackenzie administration in connection with the construction of the I.C.R. he had appointed as a commissioner a Mr. Shanly, an engineer of high repute, who was absolutely disassociated from politics. As for Mr. Gutelius, Sir Wilfrid maintained that he had taken part in the general election of 1911; that as soon as the Conservatives came into power he had become the confidential adviser of the minister of railways, and that, as a result, he had in the course of a short time been advanced to the position of general manager of the I.C.R. at a salary of \$20,000 per year, a post which had been honorably filled for many previous years by David Pottinger for \$6,000 per annum. It was not fair, he said, to put a man in a position where he had to choose between his salt and his duty. That was the position in which Mr. Gutelius was placed, and he was afraid that he had chosen his salt rather than his duty.

Borden Defends Commissioners
Premier Borden, in the course of his reply, warmly defended both of the commissioners. He described Mr. Lynch-Staunton as a man of ability and character quite equal to that of any of the members sitting to the left of the speaker, from the highest to the lowest. Mr. Staunton, he said, had shown his good faith and honesty throughout the inquiry. He had demonstrated the lack of any pressure from the government as to the nature of the report by making references to the Quebec Moncton section which he knew to be contrary to views expressed by himself (Mr. Borden). As for Mr. Gutelius, Mr. Borden remarked that the chief criticism of him seemed to be that he was an American citizen. This was no reason, he said, why he was not the right sort of a man to make such an inquiry, while it was a reflection upon the thousands of Americans who had settled in this country and were amongst our best citizens.

The net result of the nine days' talk is probably one that will leave the mind of the average man just about where it was before the report was brought down and the discussion commenced. Conservatives will be prone

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DAIRY PROFITS are increased in a dairy barn like this, because the modern Sanitary Steel Equipment lessens stable expenses. Less work required to keep the stable clean. Cows are healthier and veterinary bills are cut in two. The labor of scrubbing down cows before milking is abolished, because the patented aligning device on BT Steel Stalls lines all cows evenly over gutter.

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BT Galvanized Steel Cow Stalls and other stable equipment outlasts the barn. Won't burn, rot or break. Galvanizing prevents rusting. Pays for itself in one year by increasing profits.

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Send for illustrated Stall Book No. 21, telling all the facts. Also ask for valuable book "How to Build a Dairy Barn." Both sent free if you'll answer questions in coupon. Address

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Figure the Facts for Yourself!



Henry R. Wilson, Eyebrow, Sask., says: "I run a 36-60 Garr-Scott Separator and a 25 horse Buffalo Engine. I ran 30 days this Fall and averaged

2250 Bushels of Wheat per day with Four Stook Teams whereas before I had your Loader I had 10 teams and 4 pitchers in the field."

"It Leaves the Field Perfectly Clean"—L. N. Swartz, Bow Island, Alta.

"I Threshed when Others were Idle for Want of Help"—George Fitzpatrick, Rouleau, Sask.

Right now is the time for you to know why you ought to have a Stewart Sheaf Loader working for you next Fall. Right now is the time to figure the facts and decide.

The Stewart Sheaf Loader

driven and controlled by one man, picks up the sheaves from the stooks, elevates and loads them into the rack accompanying it alongside. It does so much of the work connected with harvesting and threshing that it frequently saves its cost in one season. Yet it is so thoroughly well planned and built that it is good for years, and will eventually earn its owners thousands of dollars. Within only four years it has grown to be a recognized part of the modern farm equipment, because it has successfully filled the wasteful gap that hitherto existed in harvesting operations.

"It Does the Work of Five Men and Two Teams"

writes John Frost, of Moose Jaw, "which is a saving of \$20 per day, and will save more grain than you will with the pitchers in the field, and

"Will keep a 30-60 Separator Full with 4 Stook Teams"

"I Never Lost Five Minutes with it in Any Way"

says A. A. Downey, of Arlington Beach, Sask., who "threshed 43,000 bushels and never waited on sheaves."

Figure the Facts for Yourself!

Dozens and dozens of letters like these will give you a good idea what owners think of the Stewart Loader. We make strong claims, but do not ask you to accept our word as final. Look into the matter. WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET. Don't delay, but act now, so that if you want a Loader this year you can get your order in soon.

The Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Limited, 804 Trust and Loan Bldg., Winnipeg

PLOW SHARES

Cheap Plow Shares kill horses. These fitted Plow Shares are absolutely guaranteed first class in every respect. They are standard in Make and Quality. Stubble, Breaking or Engine Plow Shares same price.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

Plow Shares of Every Make



PRICE LIST

12 in. Shares, each \$2.00
14 in. Shares, " \$2.25
16 in. Shares, " \$2.50

THE FARMERS' COMPANY: Selling-Direct-to-User

CANADIAN STOVER GASOLINE ENGINE CO., BRANDON, MAN.

HARROW CARTS COMPLETE FOR \$6.50!

We have about 40 sets of Harrow Carts of the Harmer Implement Company, of Winnipeg, stock. These are the Eclipse Harrow Cart and used to sell for \$11.00 apiece. To clear this lot off before spring work opens up, we are offering them at the above price. If you do not think these are right have them sent to you C.O.D. You can return them if not satisfied and get your money back. We also have a few Rotary Harrows left at \$4.00 apiece; and some Christianson Harrows at \$6.00 apiece.

THOS. H. GUODY CO., 248 Princess Street, Winnipeg

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL 1854
CHARTER

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS
THROUGHOUT CANADA

HEAD OFFICE AND
NINE BRANCHES IN TORONTO

JAMES MASON
GENERAL MANAGER

Treasurers of Church Societies, Lodge, Labor and Athletic Organizations will find the Home Bank most obliging in handling the deposit accounts of the funds placed in their keeping. **LS**

W. A. MACHAFFIE, Manager

426 Main Street Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

to believe that there was graft and dishonesty; Liberals will maintain that there was no dishonesty, while admitting that the cost of the road was greater than expected, and those of independent mind, owing to the failure of the government to follow up the report of the commission with punishment of the alleged offenders, will still remain confused by the clamor of the two parties.

The Military Sink Hole

The public has been given a strange contrast of opinions in regard to our military expenditures and activities within the past day or two. Major-General Sir William Otter, addressing the Canadian Club of Huntsville, Ontario, made the claim that the Canadian militia was under strength to the extent of 200,000 men and 5,000 officers. He maintained that the period of training was inadequate and the situation as to national defence lamentably weak. As a cure for these conditions he advocated compulsory military training in the universities and public and high schools. During the same evening in the House of Commons Hon. Sam Hughes attempted to have voted a sum of \$60,000 over and above the amount provided last year for the Dominion Arsenal at Quebec. He said the extra vote concerned an investigation into the affairs of the Arsenal which showed that a great deal of material had to be destroyed and that much had been purchased in excess of requirements. The minister added that the factory was left in this position that he would require \$80,000 for salaries and \$30,000 for material, leaving a balance of \$60,000 to be provided.

Mr. Carvell remarked that these figures were enough to stagger one. He asked how much was being spent on the factory each year, to which the minister replied \$300,000.

"Three hundred thousand thrown away and worse than wasted," said Mr. Carvell. "And now the minister wants \$60,000 more in order to make good the blunders of some of his officers. It is

a wonderful record. Why not turn the Arsenal into a fertilizer factory and make something that would be of service to the country."

The item had to stand because the opposition would not agree to it being passed until the minister had brought down the report of the commission

Continued on Page 26

CRITICIZES BANK'S METHODS

Editor, Guide:—In a recent issue you asked for cancelled bank notes. Well, here is one which I would like you to publish. On September 22 I hauled in my second load of wheat, and went into the bank at Waldeck (it is a branch of the Northern Crown), to cash my wheat ticket, and was told by the ledger-keeper that there was a note of mine due, and asked what I was going to do about it. I said that I could not pay it just now, but would pay the interest and renew it for a month. He then went in to the manager, who called me into his autocratic presence and demanded that it should be paid within two weeks, and as I lived only twelve miles from town I had plenty of time to haul in enough wheat to pay it. When I mentioned my threshing bill, he declared I could pay both in that time. The note was \$216 and the threshing bill \$288 (alho he did not know that), and with a twelve mile haul and one wagon I was to haul enough wheat to pay that amount in two weeks, irrespective of weather. When I said, "Suppose it can't be paid in that time, what then?" and he said, "Then I'll sue." So I said he could go right to it. That was on the date mentioned, and the writ was made out on the 25th, and to keep it out of court it has cost me \$45.69. I wrote to the general manager, but, as I might have expected, got no satisfaction, but perhaps I may get some yet. I have informed him that I am sending the notes, etc., to the G.G.G., so I hope you will give them all the publicity you can.

THOS. NORRIS.
Burnham, Sask.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 8th, 1914

CAMPAIGN FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

The letter from Levi Thomson, M.P., which appears in this issue, will prove of interest to every reader of The Guide who believes in clean politics and democracy. We congratulate Mr. Thomson on his courage in taking hold of a question which, by the common consent of both political parties, is kept as much as possible in the background. Mr. Thomson has had the courage to stand up for the rights of the Western farmers on the floor of Parliament, even in opposition to his party, and we are glad to see him take hold of the campaign fund question, also. No one denies that both political parties secure large contributions to their campaign funds from corporations and individuals. Such contributions are not prohibited by law, neither does our election act provide for any publicity of these donations, so that the public does not know definitely who is paying for election campaigns. Our politicians of both parties have never in the past shown any real desire for such publicity. A few weeks ago, however, both parties united on a resolution providing for changes in the Controverted Elections Act, and the committee in charge of the investigation have been taking evidence preparatory to amending the act. It is to be hoped that when Parliament is called upon to deal with the report of the committee that one amendment to the act will provide for full publicity for campaign fund contributions. This publicity should be given, not only after the election is over, but also, and more particularly, before the election. It will help amazingly to clean up our political life.

Mr. Thomson has pointed out quite clearly why such contributions are given. Of course there is no crude bargaining, at least very little of it, but the effect is practically the same as if it were a hard and fast bargain. Protected manufacturers, railway promoters, large and small contractors, financiers, and others who are looking for pap from the Government, either in the way of fat contracts or license to plunder the public under shelter of the law, contribute to the campaign funds, and there is no person outside of an insane asylum who imagines that such contributions are made from purely patriotic motives. They are made as a business proposition, and because they expect it to come back to them with interest compounded at usurious rates if the party they support is successful at the polls. Then, of course, there are contributions from gentlemen who feel that they are excellently qualified to become senators, or postmasters or customs collectors in large cities, or members of one of the many high salaried commissions. They, of course, do not buy these positions by a contribution, but it is equally certain that a nice contribution that helps to put or keep a party in power will tend to bring their excellent qualifications to the favorable notice of the Government they have supported. Then, of course, there are other gentlemen who want to see their party win because of the luscious plum crop in general which is always at the disposal of the party in power. No doubt there are some contributions made by men who place their party before their religion and who actually and sincerely believe it is their patriotic duty to contribute, but such contributions are an inconsiderable item. The majority of campaign fund contributions, as Mr. Thomson truly states, are made in the expectation of receiving a return. Practically none of these contributions are made by the common people, who represent about ninety per cent. of the population. The contributions come

from the ten per cent., and the most of our legislation is for the benefit of the ten per cent. Mr. Thomson places the election expenses of each candidate in a Dominion election at \$5,000. The salary of a member of Parliament is \$2,500 per year. It can readily be seen that no man can faithfully perform his duties as a member of Parliament, support his family, and save \$5,000 for election expenses every three or four years, on a salary of \$2,500. The expense, therefore, must be met either from the member's private means or from outside sources, unless the electors themselves meet the expenses, which they never do. If a member pays his own expenses he must be a man of sterling integrity and inspired by real patriotism if he can resist the temptation to make good his expenses by one or more of the many opportunities that may be opened to him. If, on the other hand, his election expenses are paid either from the funds of his own party machine or by some corporation, he will naturally be under obligation for such help, and will be expected to vote as his party bosses order or as his corporation friends desire. Any one of these three courses is very dangerous to true democracy.

What is to be the remedy for this condition of affairs? It is easy to detect the evil, but the remedy is more difficult. The salary of a member of Parliament in Canada is altogether too small. It should be increased so that the member can live upon it comfortably, and be in a position where he will not be compelled to look for outside support and humiliate himself by accepting favors for which a return is expected. It can readily be seen that it is poor economy to keep salaries so low as to force temptation upon men who should be free and independent. We should like to see every member of Parliament an honest man, earnestly representing his constituents to the best of his ability and receiving a salary from the public treasury worthy of the high position he occupies and the great responsibility he carries. If he is not such a man he should not be in Parliament. There should be some limitation placed upon the expenditure in election campaigns in each constituency, and a portion of the necessary expenses should be provided for out of the public treasury. If the candidate is a man really interested in the welfare of the people, he is making sufficient sacrifice when he gives his whole time and ability to the campaign, and should not be expected to contribute very much else. If he is not such a man, he should not be a candidate. Other expenses should be contributed by the electors themselves in each constituency either in cash or in free service in support of the candidate they choose.

It should also be specially provided that the candidate should not be held up for contributions to baseball clubs, church bazaars, hockey clubs and other local institutions, because they are nothing more or less than a species of holdup, and the candidate cannot be blamed if he regards them as such.

If the people really want honest legislation they must elect honest representatives and encourage them to remain honest. In the last analysis the people are to blame for existing conditions, and it is time to start reform in each local constituency, beginning in each local community. The man who will sell his vote or will buy another man's vote is not fit to vote, and should be disfranchised. Such a man has no right to point the finger of scorn at any man in public life. The man who votes for his party when he knows it to be in the wrong has no right to blame any member of Parliament for similar action.

Clergymen, and other prominent citizens, who solicit subscriptions from members of Parliament or political candidates for local institutions throughout his constituency are contributing directly to the cause of political corruption, and should begin their reforms at home. We are not at all excusing nor condoning the crookedness on the part of the political parties, because they are composed of men who know the difference between right and wrong. But at the same time it is well for us to consider our own weaknesses and endeavor to correct them. The politicians themselves are not liable to criticize the people in this respect for fear of losing votes, so it is better for the people themselves to see that all is right with themselves before going further. We shall be glad to receive letters on this subject from any other members of Parliament or from our own readers.

CITY LIFE PROBLEMS

It is well that country children should not grow up with the idea that country life has all the drawbacks and city life all the blessings. The tendency of the age is a migration from the farm to the city. It is in the interest of the nation that this tide should be turned in the other direction if our civilization is not to be turned backwards. An exchange of population between city and country is highly desirable, but it should be on a more even basis. Part of the rush to the city is due to the idea that prosperity forces itself upon city dwellers. This notion is quite erroneous, as most city dwellers realize to their cost. Conditions in Winnipeg are not what one would be liable to gather from the press. There is more suffering and want in Winnipeg than the country dweller dreams of. Winnipeg has its slums where men, women and children are herded together like cattle, forced into such conditions by ever increasing cost of food and clothing, high rents, low wages and frequent lack of employment. Our civilization so far is powerless to cope with such a situation. Most of the "leading citizens" are studying how to get something for nothing, and what they thus get is withdrawn from those who really earn it but do not get it. There is enough vacant land in Winnipeg to accommodate one million people in comfort, yet it is all held by speculators, who are permitted by law to gouge its unearned value out of the public. Ten per cent., or less, of the people of Winnipeg live in luxury, probably half the rest of them are comfortable, and the balance are having a mighty hard struggle to make a living, with nearly 10,000 men out of work altogether. Some of these problems will be dealt with in a series of articles by J. S. Woodsworth, secretary of the Canadian Welfare League, the first of which is published in this issue. Mr. Woodsworth has had years of experience among the foreign and what is known as the "working" population of the city, and is in a position to speak with authority upon the subject. It is well for the rural population to have some idea of the struggles faced by their city cousins, and thus a closer bond of sympathy may be established between people who have a common enemy and are plundered by the same unjust laws.

SENATOR JONES AND LIBERAL PARTY

The Liberal party is to be sincerely congratulated on the fact that Senator Sir Lyman Melvin Jones has withdrawn from its ranks. Sir Lyman is President and General Manager of the Massey-Harris Co., President of the Bain Wagon Co., President

of the Johnston Harvester Co., of Batavia, N.Y.; Director of the Verity Plow Co., and a Director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and his desertion of the Liberal party is attributed to its advocacy of free agricultural implements. This is certainly a good sign and it will be for the good of Liberalism and for the good of the country if other beneficiaries of Special Privilege can be offended by the policies adopted by the Liberals and induced to resign from the party. One of the cardinal principles of true Liberalism is liberty, and it is difficult to understand how any party can profess to believe in liberty and at the same time maintain a protective tariff which robs the people of the liberty to buy and sell where they can do so to the best advantage. In opposition prior to 1896 the Liberals professed Liberal doctrines; in power from 1896 to 1911 they practiced the opposite, and naturally they secured the support of many such as Sir Lyman Melvin Jones, who benefitted by protection. Now, in opposition again, some of the Liberals are again advocating more Liberal principles, and the fact that Sir Lyman has quit the party is an indication that he, at any rate, believes they are in earnest. This incident conveys a valuable lesson to the people of Canada and particularly to the farmers. It shows how little regard the protected manufacturers and other beneficiaries of Special Privilege have for any political party when their pockets and privileges are threatened. It will be remembered that Lloyd Harris, former M.P. for Brantford, who is also interested in the Massey-Harris Company and other large manufacturing concerns, left the Liberal party in the Reciprocity issue along with many other representatives of privilege, including the "famous eighteen" Toronto Liberals, one of whom is now the Conservative Minister of Finance. If the Liberal party gets rid of all those who supported the party because the party supported them, it may regain the confidence of the people and once more attain power.

DIRECT LEGISLATION BILL

At the Moose Jaw Convention, held in February last, the following resolution was unanimously passed by the 600 or more delegates present:—

"Resolved—That this Convention again declare itself in favor of the principles of Direct Legislation by the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall, and that we ask the Provincial Government to pass this law, or again submit the question to a Referendum of the voters of the next Provincial election, as we believe a large majority of the electors are in favor of this reform, and that a majority vote be sufficient to bring it into force."

The resolution, it will be noticed, leaves the question open for the Government either to place the bill on the statute books or to put it to a referendum at the next provincial election. We believe that the Grain Growers are fully justified in asking the Government to place the bill on the statute books at the next session of the legislature, and not wait either for another referendum or for a general election. One referendum has already been held, which showed the people of Saskatchewan to be overwhelmingly in favor of Direct Legislation, and we cannot see that there is any justification for the expense that would be entailed in holding another referendum on the very same question. The bill is a very mild one, and contains a considerable number of what we consider are unnecessary restrictions. Yet if it is put into force it will give the people permission to initiate legislation on certain questions, and we consider that in the interest of the people of Saskatchewan the bill should be given effect to at the next session of the legislature. If the local associations of the Province believe this, it would be advisable to have a resolution to this effect prepared and forwarded to Premier Scott at

the earliest possible moment. Premier Scott is at present absent from Saskatchewan, but such resolutions addressed to him will reach the other members of the Government promptly and have the same effect.

CANADIAN TARIFF HIGHER

The claim is being made by the defenders of high protection in Canada that, even after the reductions that have been made in the United States tariff, the American duties on the average are still higher than our own. Fantastic calculations, such as those commonly used by the protectionist statisticians, have been used to support this view, but when the two tariffs are put side by side these conclusions do not seem conclusive. The fallacy of the protectionists' argument has been forcibly exposed by Professor O. D. Skelton, in the University Magazine, where he compares the duties of the two countries on the more important articles of everyday use in the household and in the field of production. Professor Skelton gives the following table:—

	United States	Canada Preferential	Canada General
Food Stuffs—			
Wheat, flour, per bbl...	Free	.40	.60
Oatmeal, per cwt.30	.40	.60
Biscuits, unsweetened ..	Free	15%	25%
Sugar, per cwt. above 16	Free		
Dutch standard	After 1916	.72	1.98
Tea	Free	Free	Free
Coffee	Free	Free	Free
Eggs, per doz.	Free	.02	.03
Butter, per lb.02½	.03	.04
Cheese, per lb.	20%	.02	.03
Meats, fresh per lb. n.o.p.	Free	.02	.03
Fish, per lb.	Free	.05	.01
	fresh water and n.o.p.		
Fruit, tropical	Duty Free	Free	Free
	varying		
Fruit, apples, peaches, pears, etc., per bushel	.10	Varying	
Clothing—			
Woollens, tweeds	35%	30	35
Woollens, dress goods, n.o.p.	35	30	35
Woollens, blankets	15	20½	35
Woollen clothing	35	30	35
Cotton fabrics	7½ to 30	15 25	25 32½
Cotton clothing	30	25	35
Boots and shoes	Free	20	30
Silk fabrics	45	17½	30
Lace	60	25	35
Diamonds	10	Free	Free
House Furnishings—			
Furniture, wooden	15	20	30
Table cutlery	15	20	30
Tinware	20	15	25
Carpets	20-35	25	35
Production Materials—			
Bricks, common	10	12½	22½
Cement, per cwt.	Free	.08	.12½
Structural iron and steel	10	22½	35
Paints	15	20	30
Lumber, dressed both sides	Free	17½	25
Lumber, dressed one side	Free	Free	Free
Steel rails, per ton	20%	\$4.50	\$7.00
Steel bridges	20	22½	35
Railway cars	20	20	30
Locomotives	15	22½	35
Gasoline engines	20	15	27½
Mining machinery	20	Free	Free
Hides	Free	Free	Free
Leather	Free	10-12½	15
Harness and saddlery ..	Free	20	30
Mowers, harvesters, etc.	Free	12½	17
Plows	Free	12½	20½
Wagons	Free	17½	25
Cream separators	Free	Free	Free
Coal, bituminous, ton...	Free	.35	.53

From this table it will be seen that except in clothing, the balance is weighted against the Canadian consumer and the Canadian producer.

TO PURIFY THE PRESS

We have explained in these pages several times some of the publicity methods adopted by the protectionist organizations of Eastern Canada. One of the most insidious and dangerous methods adopted is that now being carried on for the purpose of poisoning the

minds of those who read the country weekly newspapers in Western Canada. Articles are prepared by the protectionist press bureau and then made into plates, and shipped with all charges paid and laid down free in the office of the country editor. In this way a great many articles in favor of the protective tariff, or attacking The Grain Growers' Guide or The Grain Growers' Grain Company, are being circulated all over the West. The protectionist forces are spending a lot of money on this campaign in the hopes of injuring or ruining the farmers' organizations, so that the opposition to the protective tariff, and the combines and mergers that grow up under it, will be eliminated. We are glad to say that a great many editors of country newspapers have refused to betray their readers by publishing this poisoned material. Other editors, however, have either consciously or unconsciously joined hands with the protectionists against the farmers. In several places throughout the West the local associations have taken the matter up at their meeting, and appointed a committee to wait upon the local editor and explain the situation to him. We think this is an excellent idea. The country newspapers cannot live without the support of the farmers, and it is only right and fair that they should give the farmers a square deal. We would not in any way restrict the freedom of the press, because we regard it as the safeguard of the nation. It is, however, in the interest of the farmers that when these protectionist articles are published there should be a note attached explaining that they are supplied free of charge from the Protectionist Press Bureau. Every reader then knows what he is reading, and if he wishes to take the poison into his system he does it with his eyes open. We are always glad to see both sides of every question fully set forth in every journal. We have offered the Manufacturers' Association all the space they require in The Guide free of charge to set forth their protectionist doctrines. They have declined our offer, however, because they are afraid to face open publicity. They know their case will not bear the light of day. They prefer to work under cover of darkness, where they can more easily poison the minds of the public. We would urge the local associations to keep their eyes on the country weeklies, and to take up this matter for their own protection.

Now that our farmers and their wives are beginning to wear diamonds very commonly we would suggest that the Government take diamonds off the free list, and make them pay 100 per cent. duty. The Government taxes boots and shoes and clothing because they do not believe the people should have too many of them. Why not apply the same principle to diamonds? This would be a good subject for consideration by Borden, White, Searcity & Co.

When will our political leaders again attempt another triumphal tour thru the West? Whenever their education feels insufficient the Western farmers will be prepared to supplement it, as they did a few years ago. When the leaders tire of the flattery which surrounds them at Ottawa, a few plain facts are lying in wait for them on the prairies.

Will Sir Melvin Jones' flop towards the Conservative party forestall the reduction in duty on agricultural implements? Where does Hon. Arthur Meighen stand on this question? He was strongly for reduction in Opposition. Now that he is in the cabinet he should be able to make his views effective.

Let us hope that Finance Minister White will bring down the budget soon and end the suspense. Everybody is waiting to see who is going to get a "handout."

To the Guide: Sir: on the 11th F more p ever, it and eve stood, invitati to refe purpose remarks public stand w for that amount rural c tion, th The que this am dates, I I am a age of part of siders, public tributes those w reached face us

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Campaign Fund Contributions

By LEVI THOMSON, M.P. for Qu'Appelle, Sask.

To the Editor of The Grain Growers' Guide:

Sir:—I had hoped that the suggestion on the front page of your issue of the 11th February would have received more public attention. I hope, however, it has set the public thinking, and even at the risk of being misunderstood, I propose to respond to your invitation. I assume that you intended to refer only to funds for legitimate purposes, and I propose to confine my remarks to such funds. I fancy the public generally do not fully understand what a large amount is required for that purpose. I would estimate the amount at \$10,000 for each ordinary rural constituency in a Dominion election, that is \$5,000 for each candidate. The question now comes up, by whom is this amount to be paid—by the candidates, by the electors, or by outsiders? I am afraid that a very large percentage of the electors expect the greater part of that amount to be paid by outsiders, and I fancy that the general public expects that the amount so contributed will be largely made up by those who have axes to grind. Having reached this stage, other questions face us.

Why They Contribute

1. What is the object of those contributors?
 2. What is the effect on the candidate?
 3. What is the effect on the electors, among whom the money is spent?
- Probably most of your readers will admit that the money received in this way is given in the hope that it may help in the passage of legislation, or the performance of executive acts in which the contributors are personally interested.

As to the effect on the candidate.

The following is the suggestion which prompted the letter from Mr. Thomson:

JUST A SUGGESTION

If the 50,000 members of the Grain Growers' Associations were to contribute \$10 each to a fund of \$500,000, and donate it to the campaign treasuries of the two political parties would they then be as solicitous for the welfare of the farmers as they now are for the manufacturers? This is worth investigating, because it would be a cheap way to secure a square deal. The views of the politicians on this subject are requested.

Representative government is based on the theory that the representative shall properly represent his constituency, with no other thought in view than the best interests of the country at large, having special reference to the constituency which he represents, and of whose requirements he should have special knowledge. The success or failure of representative government depends very largely on how far that theory is carried out, but if the representative believes that the money to run his election has been paid by such outside interests, is he not in the impossible position of the man trying to serve two masters? And if those outsiders did not believe that the candidate assisted would not only sometimes, but frequently, be influenced by their assistance, would they give that assistance? No doubt, the assistance given frequently fails to have any effect, but the funds in question would not continue to be contributed unless these selfish outsiders knew by experience that their contributions frequently had the desired effect.

A Gamble for High Stakes

We now consider what, to my mind, is much the most important question.

What is the effect of this outside support on the electors? To my mind, the effects are all bad. The effect of looking to others for the performance of acts we should do ourselves is always bad. We can hardly be blind to the fact that outside contributions are generally given with a selfish purpose in view; if these outsiders pay money out of their own pockets to secure the election of certain candidates, are they not paying it out with a view to having the amount, and a great deal more, paid back to them? Is it not purely an investment on their part, and a gambling investment at that? Will they not naturally expect more back than they pay out? Without wishing to introduce party politics, may I give an illustration from the last Dominion election campaign. Probably every reader of your paper, whether a friend or foe to reciprocity, believes that the leading manufacturers and financial men of Canada spent fabulous sums to defeat it, and did so for their own selfish purposes. Why did they do this? Surely because they expected to recover from someone sufficient to repay them, not only for the sums advanced, but some consideration for the chances taken.

Where money is raised by voluntary subscriptions many of those interested will fail to put up their share, and many will even fail to put up any portion. In the case under discussion many of those people probably refused because they were life-long Liberals, and would not go back on their party. Others would have conscientious objections, and, as in every case of the kind, there would be those who preferred to let others put up the money while they received a share of the profits. It must always be remembered that elections are very unsafe things to bet on. No one really knows how they are going, until the vote is counted, notwithstanding the fact that many people tell us, after the event, that they knew all about it. If we believe that these people put up their money with the same worldly wisdom they use in investing money on other occasions, it necessarily follows that for every dollar they invested in that campaign, they expected in case of success to receive back five, ten, twenty or perhaps even more, and who is there among us who does not believe that they are actually receiving it? It is true that in many cases the money is thrown away, either thru the defeat of the candidate or party supported, or by reason of the candidate not being affected by such contributions. These people know there must be some failures, and no doubt they make full allowance for such failures.

The Moral Injury

I do not think the greatest injury to the electors is the financial injury. I noticed in this morning's Ottawa Citizen some extracts from speeches delivered at St. Patrick's gathering by the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. The Prime Minister

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Some Problems of City Life

By J. S. WOODSWORTH
Secretary, Canadian Welfare League

Article I. - The Cost of Living

The editor of The Guide has asked me to undertake the rather strange task of writing a series of articles on city problems for country readers.

At first blush one may wonder what interest city problems can possibly have for those who live in the country. As well talk to Britishers about the Fiji Islands! But this is far from being so. The city is city and country is country, country people often move to the city even tho city people rarely go to the country. What happens to the city brothers and sisters? Has the city devoured them that they never return, is its charm so subtle that they cannot escape, or are its benefits so great that no one having once enjoyed them would think of living elsewhere? These are questions of interest to the country brothers and sisters.

But there is a deeper interest than this. The city is of interest to the countryman as a countryman. The city is the country's customer and at the same time its source of supply. The problems of the two are closely inter-related. Sometimes their interests seem identical, sometimes antagonistic. Neither can be understood without understanding the other. Each has much to learn from the other.

Their Common Enemy

The workers in the city and the workers in the country are often struggling against a common enemy and yet simply because they don't understand one another and don't fight together their efforts are futile. There is needed an interpreter who, knowing something of the speech and life and ideals of each, can stand between the two and explain each to the other.

Let us begin with the cost of living

"The workers in the city and the workers in the country are often struggling against a common enemy and yet, simply because they don't understand one another and don't fight together, their efforts are futile."

in the city. I shall use figures secured for a paper read at the Canadian Conference of Charities and Corrections. Sometimes when I have told country audiences of a family being in poverty even though the father earned \$2 a day for a good part of the year they have smiled and afterwards said frankly that something was wrong with the family. When I say that it takes \$1200 a year to live decently in Winnipeg I fancy that a good many will think that "decently" will include fine clothes and theatres, if not automobiles. Nothing of the kind. If a man has a wife and family to support it takes \$1200 or thereabout to give decent shelter, food and clothing and insure them from becoming a public charge.

Let us go into this in detail. First of all comes the house. Now the price of land is so high in the cities that many wage earners can never hope to have a home of their own. Fancy paying \$10, \$20, \$30, \$40, \$100 a foot frontage for a spot on which to build your cottage. The land a few years ago was farm land, but speculators have run up the price. By-the-way, Mr. Farmer, with your wide acres and flood of sunshine about the house did it ever strike you that by making money out of city lots you were helping to take away from the poor city dweller the chance of a home and bit of garden and a little place for the children

to play? Surely, if he understood, the farmer with 320 acres wouldn't take away the poor man's chance of having a lot 25 feet by 100 feet. But our ordinary wage earner must rent. Rent will be \$20 a month. That doesn't mean a fine house—only a four or five roomed cottage on a narrow lot, with no place for a garden and little room for the children to play. Rent, then, \$240 a year.

The Cost of Food

Few farmers realize the cost of food. It is so easy to have a garden or bring in the eggs or kill a chicken. In fact, however poor the crop, most farmers reckon on having a living anyway. But it is very different when one must buy every drop of meat, every egg, every pound of meat, every vegetable.

Frank Kerr, the Winnipeg city relief officer, estimates the food expenditure for a family of five as follows: Groceries, \$15 a month; bread, \$4 a month; milk, \$4 a month; fruit and vegetables, \$4 a month; meat, \$12 a month; a total of \$39 a month or \$468 a year.

The Labor Gazette, April, 1913, publishes a table showing the typical weekly expenditure on staple foods for a family of five. The quantities indicated in the budget are slight modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various official bodies. At Winnipeg retail prices,

as given by the Gazette, this food budget amounts to \$8.16 a week or \$424.32 a year. I have carefully compared these budgets with the actual expenditures of working men's families. There is considerable variety in kinds of foods and quantities of each kind, but one may safely conclude that the estimate of the Department of Labor is not too high. Food, then, \$424.32 a year.

The Clothing Bill

It is very difficult to determine the amount needed for clothing. Individual taste enters very largely. Better clothing has been worn of late years. The expenditure of those who can afford to buy is very heavy. In Winnipeg, as Chapin in "The Standard of Living", has noted in New York, "a large proportion of the families on the lower incomes depend upon gifts to keep up such standards in regard to dress as they maintain." Again, in this northern climate special clothing for certain seasons (for instance, woollens and furs for winter) becomes a necessity. Mr. Kerr's estimate is as follows:

"The least a man can dress on is \$72 a year. A working suit at \$15 and a better suit at \$20 will be \$35; two pairs of boots are \$8; underwear for summer and winter, to last two years, will be \$5 a year; linen adds another \$5; head and hand covering \$3; and rubbers and overshoes \$4. Furs are a necessity in Manitoba, and a fur coat at \$60 will, with care, wear five years, that is \$12 a year. (Cloth coats would come to about the same).

"A woman, if she is clever with her needle, can dress on \$80 a year. A winter coat at \$50 will, with care, wear

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The Mail Bag

INTERIOR STORAGE QUESTION

Editor, Guide:—It was with regret that I learned at the Moose Jaw Convention and from your correspondent "Western Farmer," in your issue of February 11, that the contracts have actually been let for the interior terminals at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon. In the same issue I note that R. R. Tigait disagrees with my opposition to this interior terminal scheme, but I fail to see that he has disproved my arguments.

After an experience of 31 years in the West on the farm and living for 19 of those years from 17 to 25 miles distant from a railway, I am not likely to minimize the losses from a blockade or the possibility of a recurrence, but I do say that with the increase in the number of "spouts" and the double-tracking of one of them, and a long one at that, together with the increased size of locomotives and cars and the approaching completion of the Hudson Bay Railway and the eventual (for it is bound to come) access to the United States market, that it is very improbable that we will see in the future anything approaching the troubles from car shortage that we have experienced in the past, and in consequence these houses will be but little used under ordinary conditions. But under extraordinary conditions, such as with shipments of excessively dirty grain, where it would be cheaper to pay the charges for switching, cleaning, etc., than to pay the freight on dirt to the lakes, or in the event of a car shortage and an embargo being declared on shipments to the lake front, these buildings may be used, but I cannot conceive how, under normal conditions any reasonable individual, upon the allotment to him of a car would ever ship to one of these houses and pay the attendant additional charges. Much more might be said along these lines, but I will conclude by saying that while the farmers' organizations have so vastly improved western conditions, yet in my opinion they have made grave mistakes in advocating without proper investigation: (a) Government ownership of initial elevators, (b) the sample market, and (c) the construction of these interior terminals, and I much fear that these last, unless immediate steps are taken to cancel the contracts, will prove the most expensive "white elephant" of the lot.

F. J. COLLYER

Welwyn, Sask.

SALE OF MACHINERY LAWS

Editor, Guide:—The Saskatchewan House has adjourned and has done nothing on the lines of the Alberta act, nor in any way attempted to protect the farmer as against the implement company who push their sales and their collections and whose notes or other binding legal documents are entirely in their own favor and against the farmer; The Alberta act is really a good one, and if it restricts the sale of expensive machinery to farmers who cannot well afford the same, it is alike beneficial to the farmer and the implement firm, but especially the farmer. It ought not to be possible for a threshing outfit to be loaded on to a man who has

CO-OPERATIVE ACTS

Many enquiries come to The Guide office for copies of the Co-operative Acts of the three provinces. These acts are kept for free distribution in each province, and will be sent to anyone by request. The addresses to which inquiries should be sent are as follows:

Alberta—Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta.

Saskatchewan—Director Co-operative Organization, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask., or to J. B. Musseman, secretary Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Manitoba—King's Printer, Legislative Buildings, Winnipeg.

but a homestead, and especially if same is not proved up. Within a year two homesteaders, not one and a half miles from me, have lost their land and homes entirely by this means. The opposition leader introduced a bill to enforce the terms of the contract strictly. This was good too. A man buys a threshing outfit said to thresh 2,000 bushels a day, but under the best conditions he never gets anywhere near that figure. The company ought to take the rig in hand and before the rig is signed for and saddled on a man they should be compelled to prove to Mr. Farmer that it will actually thresh the amount of wheat it is sold to do. The same is also true of defects that may disclose themselves in the rig. It is at present very difficult to do anything to obtain redress in any way.

The Scott government introduced a bill to prevent a traveller going around the farmers and by "scientific salesman-ship" selling on time all kinds of machinery to farmers, who had not thought otherwise of buying but for the traveller



CUTLER BROS., OF ROULEAU, SASK.
Winners of Championship for Wheat at Saskatchewan Provincial Seed Fair and Brandon Winter Fair

making various kinds of verbal undertakings, such as, "The firm will be lenient if you get a setback in your crop," etc. We farmers find these assurances are worthless; we are bound down to the notes we sign and precious little consideration is shown whatever our difficulties that arise unforeseen. This bill, tho a small thing, would have done good. But the government, not knowing what to do and apparently bewildered, did nothing but say they would make enquiries. Now it is up to the central office at Moose Jaw to give Parliament definite ideas of what kind of implement act farmers are in need of. A committee of some kind should be appointed to thresh out the case and present it.

A SUFFERER.

COMMISSION ON OATS

Editor, Guide:—Allow me to call attention thru the columns of The Guide to a great injustice under which the grower of oats labors. I refer to the unjust charge commission men collect for selling oats. One cent a bushel commission gives the commission man between nineteen and twenty dollars for selling a car of oats, while he gets between ten and eleven dollars for selling a car of wheat. The farmer, who grows the oats, gets from \$500 to \$700 for his oats, while the wheat farmer gets from \$700 to \$1,000 for a car of wheat. The oat grower thus pays three or four per cent. commission for selling his oats, while the wheat grower pays about one per cent. The commission men acknowledged some years ago that the commission charged for selling oats was somewhat unfair, but were content to act the unfair part still. Is it not time the farmer had some control of the charges made on his produce? One per cent. commission would give the commission man a fair share, to say the least, and the oat grower would get from \$13 to \$15 more on each car of oats.

OAT GROWER

MR. KENNEDY IN SASKATCHEWAN

Editor, Guide:—We were very fortunate to have John Kennedy, vice-president of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, visit this district last week. Arrangements were made for meetings at Caraduff, Elmore, Oxbow, Alameda and Frobisher, all of which were well attended, considering the season of the year and condition of the roads. The local associations sent me a special invitation to attend the meetings and, as the district director, I spent a little extra effort and accompanied Mr. Kennedy. I was pleased with the reception given us, also with the interest taken in Mr. Kennedy's address. Everybody seemed to be hungry for the information he was able to give. The subject of his address was, "The Grain Growers' Association, The Grain Growers' Grain Company and The Guide," and he so ably showed how necessary it was to co-operate to keep the three activities in operation that there was no trouble to sell stock in The Grain Growers' Grain Company and get new members into the Grain Growers' Association at the close of each meeting. We will be pleased to have Mr. Kennedy visit us again in the near future and address the Grain Growers at some of the other points he was unable to reach at this time.

I am sure that if the farmers all understood what The Grain Growers' Grain Company means to them that the stock would soon be doubled, so they could take on the other branches of activities and at last relieve the Western people from bondage.

Yours truly,

NELSON SPENCER,
District Director, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Assn.
Caraduff, Sask.

HUDSON BAY ROUTE

Editor, Guide:—The enterprise exhibited and the well-earned success attending The Grain Growers' Grain Co. lead me to raise the question of future development in regard to transportation. If the suggestion has already appeared in your paper, I apologize for oversight, but I have not seen any correspondence on the subject.

There is reasonable hope that the Hudson Bay route to markets will be open for actual service at no distant date. There are also reasonable grounds for fear that the "big interests" in navigation may grasp the opportunity with a strong hand, and make transportation even by this shorter direct route needlessly expensive. Is it not possible that The Grain Growers' Grain Co., or a fraternal organization created for the purpose, should provide for this hostile contingency by arranging for a fleet of steamers under their own control?

Until the marketing of grain from start to finish is controlled apart from abnormally aggressive interests there is little hope of the producer getting a fair return for his labor. Tho we have had a bountiful crop this year in our district, the farmer has realized nothing beyond his wages.

BENJAMIN RALPH, Sec.,
Carlton District Agricultural Soc.
Chellwood, Sask.

RAISING THE PRICE OF WHEAT

Editor, Guide:—A great deal has been said and written about the high cost of living, cheap money, tariff reform and many other of the problems confronting the farmers, but in my opinion the greatest of all problems for the farmer has not been spoken of to any great degree, and which I think is of primary importance. It is the price of wheat. We farmers are at the mercy of the powers that be in everything we sell and in everything we buy. The farmer is the only manufacturer who has no say in the selling price of his produce, be it a bushel of wheat, a dozen of eggs or a pound of butter.

All businesslike manufacturers figure the cost of what they produce and then

put on a price, which does not only include the cost, but also a profit required—legitimate or otherwise.

The farmer manufactures wheat and the dealer tells him what he has to sell it for and the farmer has to take it, no matter whether the price is above or below cost.

When the farmer has wheat to sell it is usually below cost, and after his grain is all sold the price soars to a figure at which he could make a living. This does not do the farmer much good. What the farmers should do is to unite and fix a price at which he would have a reasonable profit, taking into consideration interest on money invested, labor, depreciation, hauling and all other legitimate expenses attached. This would mean that he would have to sell at about 95 cents to \$1 per bushel at Winnipeg. The price of wheat varies only a few pence in Liverpool markets thruout the year, but here it varies from 20 to 30 cents, depending on rain or drought in the Argentine, rumors of war or some other trivial cause.

It does not depend on the law of supply and demand, for people only use the products of wheat and flour is not reduced in price when wheat drops.

With the other 20 cents extra per bushel what could the farmer do? He could first of all pay for the machinery he requires and the implement man would have a much better chance to receive his portion than when the farmer has to sell his staple crop at or below cost. The farmer also would be able to pay cash, thereby reducing the cost of collecting and hence of machinery. The merchant would fare likewise. The sheriff would not be so busy. The consumers would not have to pay any more for their flour than at present if only a reasonable profit were allowed for the manufacture of flour. A bushel of wheat contains about 40 lbs. flour and 20 lbs. bran and shorts. Flour bought at \$3 per cwt. and bran and shorts at \$1.25 per cwt. makes the cost of a bushel of grain \$1.45 to the consumer and allowing 15 cents per bushel for milling leaves \$1.30, for which the farmer was paid 65 cents, leaving a margin to somebody of 65 cents. Of course freights have to be deducted, but you may draw your own inference, as Canadian flour made in the West can be bought cheaper in England than in the prairie provinces, where it is grown and manufactured.

We hear about cheap money for the farmer. Is that the greatest want? How long will it take a farmer to pay off a loan either cheap or current rate when he has to sell his staple product below cost?

What we need is union and demand a reasonable profit, and then we may come up to the ideal of the railway magnate, the philosopher and the hotel bumper, who all proclaim, "Mixed farming is what we must have." We need mixed farming very true. But how are we to get it without money to pay for stables, fences or shelter for our stock? When a farmer gets a few head of cattle ahead, what happens? He usually has to sell them to make up for the deficiency in the price of wheat to meet obligations. What we farmers should do is to stick together, in spite of sheriffs, and hold our wheat until the price is where it should be. But this is a strike! Well what if it is? Where have the producing class ever accomplished anything without drastic measures in the last twenty years? Can we do it? Ask the cotton growers of the South. Ask Denmark.

Now raising the price of wheat is only a business proposition at which nobody should take offense. Who takes offense when the price of flour, sugar, tea or machinery goes up? We are used to it. Let us co-operate in this as well.

GLEN EAGLE.

Harris, Sask.

Continued on Page 19

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 view of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

WATCH THE WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS' GROW

I understand, from a letter I had from Miss Stocking this week, that fifteen new Women Grain Growers' Associations have been formed since the convention in February, and that letters concerning organization work are coming in by every mail from all over the Province.

Miss Stocking, as many of you know, is the new provincial secretary of the Women Grain Growers and from present indications I would judge that she will be a very busy young woman this year. I am taking this opportunity of announcing that anyone thinking of organizing a branch of the Women Grain Growers should write to Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask., for instructions and literature.

A little booklet is being prepared by the executive, setting forth the way of organization so clearly that he who runs may read, and these booklets will be distributed free of cost to all and sundry who are contemplating having one of these societies in their district. They should be ready for distribution in a few weeks.

It seems to me that there should be no limit to the activities of the Women Grain Growers, bound as they are by very close ties to the organized farmers, and free to tackle any problem, whether of local or national importance.

At the convention in Moose Jaw, someone asked how to get members to take an active part, and several suggestions were offered.

One was that some woman, who could cook something extra well, be asked to bring a sample of her specialty to the meeting and explain to the other women, step by step, how she achieved such good results.

Where the women are very backward about speaking, it was thought that a number might be asked to give short talks, of five or ten minutes, on some phase of a subject, in which case they would not be as nervous as if they were each in turn expected to be the chief attraction of a meeting.

In other districts these societies are already confronting community problems, such as co-operative buying and selling of produce, the improvement of the rural school, how to get cash instead of barter from the local merchant for butter and eggs, and having women on the school boards. Establishing a rest room in town for country women should be one of the very early aims of these organizations, and there are hundreds of other enterprises that will suggest themselves to the fertile brains of the women who are prominent in this movement. So I say, good luck to them, and may they grow and prosper.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

Dear Miss Beynon:—Duty calls, and I obey, but it is a very pleasant duty to tell you of our first meeting since we were officially adopted as Women Grain Growers. The men invited us to hold a joint meeting with them, in the Keeler Hall.

As we had business of a private nature, we met in one of the ante-rooms and elected our officers for the coming year. Mrs. Haight and I, in talking over the situation, thought it best to elect all new officers, so as to interest the other ladies more, perhaps, but that was over-ruled. The same officers and board of directors were re-elected.

As one lady said: "We had just got broken in, and it was up to us to prove what we could do." Five new members joined, and as many more have promised to come in later. Then we joined the men, and a report was given by the two delegates who attended the convention—Mr. Brice, who represented the men's local, and your humble servant, the ladies' auxiliary. A vote of thanks was extended to the delegates for their reports.

It was decided at this meeting to

hold a social and entertainment on March 10, send for a good speaker, have a program of local talent, and a good lunch.

We will hold a joint meeting with the men in two weeks, to discuss co-operative buying of fruit, lumber and other commodities. We hope to do some good work this year.

Yours truly,

MRS. H. L. PEARSONS,
Sec.-Treas., Keeler Local No. 2

PANGMAN W.G.G.A.

Dear Miss Stocking:—February 21 a meeting was called to decide about forming a branch of the W.G.G.A. Fourteen women were present, the majority of whom were strongly in favor, the two or three were undecided.

Our Grain Growers had sent two delegates to the convention, so we listened to their report. After that was over we began the business of choosing officers, with the following result: President, Mrs. Klinck; vice-

That point settled, we chose "Temperance" as our next subject. We did not determine further ahead, as we thought we had better see how things went on before trying to do too much.

We then decided to have another social gathering in a short time, and a committee was appointed to arrange a program, etc.

Ten women paid in the subscription, so we are just the number eligible to organize "on our own." Some others, who were absent, we are almost certain will join in the near future.

This seems to me a lengthy account of little accomplished, but when I started to write I did not think it would be nearly so long.

Yours sincerely,

K. CLEWS,
Sec.-Treas., Pangman W.G.G.A.

ANNUAL MEETING SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

A well attended and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Roaring River

treasurer. After discussing various topics and singing several songs, a paper was read on the convention by Mrs. Howard, of the Lang Branch, which was greatly enjoyed by all present. It was agreed to meet the first Tuesday of every month. A sumptuous lunch was served, after which everyone left, feeling highly elated over the success of the first meeting.

MRS. J. G. RENNIE,
Sec.-Treas.

Good for you, Mrs. Hilton, and good luck to the new Society.—F.M.B.

VOTING AND LOVING

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have read the letters in the Country Homemakers page for some time and find them very interesting. I get out of temper with some of the writers, tho.

They seem to think that a woman should remain at home and not do more than peep out around the corner of the door, lest her clear, innocent soul be blackened. In my opinion a woman like that is not worth her salt.

My ideal woman is one who has too pure and brave a soul to be smirched by the sight of evil. Instead of creeping under cover she should step out into the open and try to stop the evil.

A woman who thinks only of the good of her own immediate friends and relatives is selfish and narrowminded. I do not mean that she should run about the country, helping others and neglect her own family. A good many people seem to think that when women get the vote they will neglect their homes and become, — well, "gadabouts." I am sure that I cannot see how going out to vote once in a while is to make her neglect her home duties. Surely the family can spare her for a short time each year or so.

I do not mean to say that all the evils in this world will be cured when women get the vote. That would be impossible. It takes time, and plenty of it, to drive out evil. But I do think that it would help to overcome a good deal of it. Anyway, why not give it a trial.

In the issue of March 4, "Della" suggests that women should stay at home and mind their own business. I may be wrong, but, somehow, I have always thought that the welfare of our country is everyone's business. Don't you think so, too, Miss Beynon? "Della" also mentions something about men liking their wives better if they did not get the vote, as they might vote for something the men did not like. A man who only loves a woman when she does what pleases him doesn't deserve to have a wife.

How many men consult their wives before they go to the polls? Or, if they do happen to consult them, do they always vote for what the woman thinks is right? A great many men vote for liquor against the wishes of their wives, yet women must go on loving them. That seems to me a one-sided view of things, "Della."

Yours for "The Cause,"
ARDENT SUFFRAGETTE

Every mother of a small son knows how well-nigh impossible it is to keep a bandage on his finger. Also, how frequently little boys' fingers are in need of bandaging. Before throwing away old kid gloves cut off the good fingers for "finger stalls" for the boy. Cut the under side short, but let the top run back to the wrist of the glove; then split this strip to form straps to fasten around the child's wrist with a small safety pin. These stalls will be quite large enough to cover the bandaged finger of a small child and will save endless time and worry.

Act well at the moment and you have performed a good action to all eternity.—Lavater.

Every child is a child of destiny.

"UNSEXED"

It doesn't unsex her to toil in a factory,
Minding the looms from the dawn till the night,
To deal with a school full of children refractory,
Doesn't unsex her in anyone's sight;
Work in a store, where her back aches inhumanly,
Doesn't unsex her at all, you will note,
But think how exceedingly rough and unwomanly
Woman would be, if she happened to vote!

To sweat in a laundry that's torrid and horrid(er!)
Doesn't subtract from her womanly charm;
And scrubbing the floors in an echoing corridor
Doesn't unsex her, so where is the harm?
It doesn't unsex her to nurse us with bravery,
Loosing death's hand from its grip on the throat,
But, ah! how the voices grow quivery, quavery,
Wailing: "Alas, 'twill unsex her to vote!"

She's feminine yet when she juggles the crockery,
Bringing you blithely the order you give;
Toil(ing) in sweat shops where life is a mockery,
Just for the pittance on which she can live;
That doesn't seem to unsex her a particle,
"Labor is noble"—so somebody wrote—
But ballots are known as a dangerous article,
"Woman's unsexed if you give her the vote!"

BY BERTON BRALEY, in "Cotton's Weekly"

A Suffrage poem kindly sent in by Edward B. Hill

president, Mrs. Isaac; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Clews.

It was then decided to write you for information, etc. In the meantime the men had settled among themselves that we should have a box social, as they were in debt thru sending the delegates. A joint committee of men and women was formed to make all necessary preparations.

The box social was held March 6, and proved a great success. A delightful program was first carried out, and then, after the boxes were auctioned, a no less delightful supper followed. That disposed of, the vice-president (the president was not there), of the G.G.A. gave a very short address, and after that we all joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne," which ended a most enjoyable evening.

On March 7 the second meeting was held. Your letter was read, and all expressed their pleasure at receiving such an encouraging reply.

We next decided upon times for meetings in future. These were fixed for second and fourth Saturdays in the month, our next to be March 28.

The subject for the next meeting is to be "Gardening." As no one seemed willing to take the lead, we decided that each member should give her own ideas, suggestions, etc., and ask any questions. We thought that when once we got a start, members would not be so backward in being willing to take the lead.

schoolhouse, Friday, March 13, the second annual meeting of the Woman Suffrage Association.

The following officers were elected: Hon. president, Mrs. Lilley; president, Mrs. R. Richardson; vice-president, Mrs. Thos. Martin; executive, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Spicer, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Martin, Mr. Roy Ireland and F. E. Livesey, secretary-treasurer.

During the past year the Association has held eleven public monthly meetings, nine committee and three special meetings, one concert and a picnic. Our membership has more than doubled itself.

FANNIE E. LIVESEY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Lack of space forbids our printing, in full, the balance sheet of this Association, which Mrs. Livesey forwarded with the above letter. During the year the Society has accumulated \$121.30, thru collections, a concert, a picnic and membership dues, and has disbursed \$92.98, leaving \$28.32 in the bank to begin the new business year.—F.M.B.

NEW W.G.G.A. AT COLFAX

Dear Editor:—As a result of the convention held at Moose Jaw in February, the women of District No. 4 met at the home of Mrs. J. C. Hilton, at 2 o'clock, and organized a Women Grain Growers' Association. There were a good few interested people present, also a few visitors.

We elected a president and secretary

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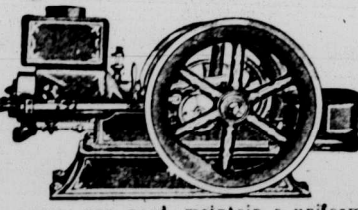
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REGINA, SASK.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association
by R. C. Henders, President

BOX SOCIAL AND DEBATE

The Gilbert Plains Grain Growers' Association held a very successful box social, concert and debate in the Agricultural Hall on March 13. There were probably over three hundred present. The boxes were auctioned by our local auctioneer, Robt. Greenaway, who kept the crowd in the best of humor and the bidding was as keen on the last box as on the first. Lunch was served to those who failed to get boxes, and the receipts for the night amounted to \$147.85. The program was well rendered and we were favored with a short speech by our director, Mr. Avison.

The subject of the debate was: "Resolved that the farmers of Canada have suffered more from the evils of politics than from the evils of commerce." For the affirmative, J. B. Parker and Dr. C. A. Mack; for the negative, Rev. W. Shaw and J. R. Dutton. The affirmative won. Altogether it was a happy meeting and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the evening. The managing committee, G. McEachern and G. Findlater, are deserving of the highest praise. We believe that they drew some of their inspiration from their wives, who have had much experience as church workers. The Gilbert Plains Branch has every reason to be proud of its first social gathering.

J. B. PARKER,
Sec.-Treas.

SPRINGFIELD'S BIGGEST CROWD

The Springfield branch held its fourth anniversary, Friday, March 6, at Cornwall schoolhouse. There was the largest attendance on record, the building being literally packed.

A good program, consisting of vocal and instrumental selections, recitations and readings, was rendered and thoroughly enjoyed.

At an intermission in the program oranges, apples, bananas, nuts and mixed biscuits were served. Sixteen dollars in dues was received. A special meeting was called for Monday, March 9. At this meeting it was decided to order a car of flour and feed and a car of seed oats, also letterheads and buttons. A delegate was appointed to attend the Portage district convention, and another delegate was appointed to the Social Service Council convention in Winnipeg. It was also decided to arrange for a joint meeting with the Dugald branch to discuss a plan for starting a Co-operative Association.

C. E. MacKENZIE,
Secretary.

PROGRESSIVES SHOULD UNITE

The Grain Growers' Association of Osprey held their regular monthly meeting in the schoolhouse on Friday evening, March 6. The weather being mild the house was well filled, not only the men, but their wives and families turning out.

E. C. Murray, convener of the program committee, must be congratulated on the splendid program rendered. J. Litt gave a splendid reading, showing the contentment and independence of the farmer. A. V. Drayson gave a paper on "The Liquor Traffic in Manitoba," which was worthy of special mention. Rev. J. B. E. Anderson, of Brookdale, gave a most excellent address on "What I See in Farm Life." Mr. Anderson stated in his address that the farmer was the most independent man on the face of the earth. The farm is the source from which all other industries are supplied. Without the farmer they could not survive. He also dealt with the political situation and was in favor of a third or progressive party. This party should be formed of all the progressive organizations, such as the Grain Growers' Association, the Trades and Labor Council, the Equal Suffrage League, Direct Legislation League and Single Tax League. United action by these forces might accomplish something worth while. Other items on the program consisted of recitations, dialogues and songs. The next meeting, April 10, will take the form of a social evening.

E. H. DRAYSON,
Sec.-Treas.

NEW BRANCH AT WOODRIDGE

One of the largest meetings ever held in Woodridge was held on Monday, March 23, when M. McCuish, organizer for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and T. Molloy, of Winnipeg, addressed the farmers of the district on the work of the organized farmers. Mr. McCuish dealt with the co-operative selling of farm produce, also the social side of farm life. The protective tariff came in for considerable criticism. Mr. Molloy was next introduced, and brought greetings from farther south. Mr. Molloy reviewed the conditions as they were before the days of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and appealed to the farmers of that district to organize and help fight their own battles. The meeting was then thrown open for discussion, and on motion the association was formed with fifty-two paid up members. Geo. Lafortune was elected president, J. Pelletier vice-president, and C. Chatel, secretary-treasurer.

DAUPHIN PLAINS ORGANIZED

R. J. Avison, of Gilbert Plains, recently organized a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association at Dauphin Plains, which is situated about 6 miles north-east of Dauphin. The night was very stormy and the turnout was not very large, altho those present predicted that once the branch was started the membership would grow very rapidly. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: H. M. Thompson, president; Mr. Fraser, vice president; Lorne McKillop, secretary.

The Hazelridge Branch, with a membership of 70, did quite a large co-operative business during 1913. Among other things handled were two cars of oats, five cars of flour and feed, 2,180 lbs. of twine and 85 barrels of apples, representing a total cash value of \$4,123.10. This has meant a large saving to our members, and goes to show some of the benefits that can be derived from the farmers being organized and thru co-operative methods.

POWERS ILIFF, Sec.

EMERGENCY FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$377.00
Miami	10.00
Foxwarren	15.00
Oak Lake	10.00
Keyes	10.00
Elmbank	20.00
Empire	10.00
Pilot Mound	10.00
Poplar Point	10.00
Baycentre	5.00
Edwin	10.00
Pine Creek	10.00
Myrtle	10.00
Wm. Price	1.00
John Bond	1.00
Woodnorth	10.00
Howden	10.00
Ninga	25.00
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Ashville	5.00
Total	\$569.00

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta

ORGANIZING IN PRE-EMPTION AREA (By R. M. Fee)

Travelling by stage from Bassano to Hutton, I was met on my arrival on the afternoon of February 27, by E. W. Ward, secretary of Sunny Alberta Union No. 394, at whose home I had the pleasure of meeting, at an informal dinner the same evening, the officers and directors of the Union. This local is not so dormant as its lack of correspondence with the Central Office would seem to indicate. Very few reports and no remittance for dues had been sent in for the past fifteen months, although thirty members had been reported shortly after organization. We were therefore surprised to find a membership of about sixty; that a picnic had been held under the auspices of the Union on May 24, 1913 at which there had been over 700 people in attendance, and other social affairs have been well patronized. Also that arrangements have been completed with one of the Bassano banks for temporary loans, whereby the Union is enabled to effect co-operative buying. At their Saturday afternoon meeting ninety-two were in attendance, and showed a lively interest in the principles and accomplishments of the U.F.A.

At Pandora schoolhouse, on March 2, the members of the Pandora Union engaged in an animated discussion of various questions of the day, the several phases of co-operation and the organization of other locals in the territory surrounding them. Altho somewhat hampered in co-operative buying by its distance from any railway, the Union feels assured that, with the admission of the ladies to its ranks, the general as well as the social success of the Union will be even more pronounced than ever.

Creole Belle and Kitchener Revived

Owing to an unfortunate occurrence about a year ago, the activities of Creole Belle Union have been suspended for some time, but the old members pluckily decided to reorganize this spring, and altho numerically not yet very strong, the members give evidence of a splendid loyalty to their Union and a genuine concern for its welfare, which promises well for its future. At the conclusion of the business session, on the evening of March 5, a dance was enjoyed by the seventy persons present, and the writer had the pleasure of meeting the members of the local socially.

At the Kitchener school, the next afternoon, about twenty-five farmers turned out. This Union has also been recently reorganized, and is attempting the purchase of a carload of seed oats for its members. Both officers and members are making every effort to increase the membership and effectiveness of their local. We were delayed in our arrival the same evening at Cravath Corners, where a dance was in progress, but the interest of those present was shown when the dance was suspended and the closest attention paid to the discussion of U.F.A. work. Owing to lack of returns from farming operations in this community, it was deemed advisable not to attempt reorganization at the present time, but a number expressed their intention of joining Kitchener.

One of the most noticeable features in connection with U.F.A. work along the line from Hutton to Cravath is the favorable attention given the work of the locals by the Brooks and Bassano papers, whose reports of the various activities of the Unions are always thoroughly and ably written.

The crossing of the Red Deer River was safely effected, and on the afternoon of March 7, a crowd of sixty-five farmers greeted us at Rainy Hills school. Several new members and Guide subscribers were secured by the secretary and local agent for the

Guide. The Union has produced co-operative marketing of their produce as well as purchasing of supplies, and its members are both progressive and practical, as the condition of their fields showed to a close observer. The Union hesitated before accepting the offer of its bachelor president to entertain the writer, but events proved that Mr. Smiley is as able an entertainer as he is an executive officer.

Cheaper Money Needed

River Bend members, whom we met on the evening of the 9th, are especially desirous of securing a co-operative elevator at Jenner, the nearest townsite on the Swift Current-Bassano branch of the C.P.R. They also propose to organize a district association. C. A. Thomas, of Bluegrass Union, was also present at their meeting, and presented for their consideration a resolution urging on the Provincial Board of Directors the necessity for securing a governmental system of loans to the farmers of the Province. This resolution was amended and endorsed by the members of River Bend.

On March 10, Mr. Turner, of River Bend, drove the writer to the meeting at Peerless, and there secured the support of the Peerless Union in the proposed formation of the co-operative elevator at Jenner. The members of the Union showed great interest in increasing the effectiveness of their Union by the addition of new members, eight of whom were secured before the close of the meeting.

Spring work was beginning in the Phoenix district on the 11th, but there was a fair turnout of farmers who, after working in the fields all day, walked to the meeting in the evening. The members of the Union are strong in their determination to continue their present line of work, realizing that the efforts of the United Farmers are being directed toward the improvement of the condition of the farmers of the Province.

Women Enthusiastic in Cause

At Bluegrass there was a splendid attendance, including a number of ladies, and as a result of the efforts of Secretary C. A. Thomas, seconded by a loyal membership, a most enthusiastic meeting was held. All the ladies present, and every man but one who had not previously joined the U.F.A., became members before leaving the building, the total number enrolled being seventeen. On the following evening Mr. Thomas and myself kept the U.F.A. to the fore by speaking to a crowd of dancers in the neighborhood of the defunct Tide Lake Union. A number of its former members applied to Mr. Thomas for membership in the Bluegrass Union, while others from this locality will join Phoenix.

On the 14th, we visited Rainy Valley Union, where a splendid program was rendered, showing the existence of considerable local talent along musical and literary lines. Lunch was served by the lady members, of whom a large number were present. The progressiveness of this Union was shown when it was determined to standardize the quality of potatoes grown by the members of the Union. The attention of the Union was directed to the fact that B.C. potato growers are obtaining for their produce a premium on the Calgary market over Alberta grown potatoes. The farmers north of Carlstadt resent this situation, and believe that by giving proper attention to the production of potatoes, a grade can be grown in Eastern Alberta that will give the farmers of this Province command of their own market.

We were given a most cordial welcome by the Carlstadt Union, and were most agreeably surprised at the number in attendance, in spite of the rough weather. The program rendered included able discussions of interesting

subjects, and enjoyable musical and other numbers. On the 18th we had the pleasure of meeting the members of Maple Leaf Union No. 504, in their own U.F.A. hall near Box Springs, northeast of Redcliff. Aside from the enthusiastic interest shown in the U.F.A. at this point and everywhere along the line of our trip, one of the most noticeable facts was the general interest in and desire to know more about the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited. Fully 75 per cent. of all the questions asked were concerning the elevator company or the Elevator Act.

The need for financial relief was also apparent in most of the districts visited. Cheaper money, cheaper pre-emptions, and a bumper crop this fall.

Chicken Supper and Entertainment

The following report has been received from Harry Hawthorne, secretary of the Victor Local Union No. 344:

"A chicken supper, entertainment and dance was given by this Local on Tuesday evening, March 10, and I believe a good time was enjoyed by everyone. A fee of fifty cents was charged to gents only, and the proceeds amounted to \$22.30. We expect to be of some use to ourselves yet. Our president acted as chairman and altho he says it was the first time he ever filled such a position he is certainly to be congratulated. We enjoyed an address by W. L. Bickell, an instrumental on the piano by Mrs. Crossweller, solos by Miss Wilson; reading, Mrs. Sibbald; songs, Mr. Crossweller; recitation, Ross Eehlin; speech, Sydney Smyth; tooth exhibition, Louie Anderson; solo, Miss Wilson; speech, C. D. Holm; and a solo by Mrs. Robt. Holte. We would have liked very much to have had present the author of the poem, 'The Edwell Local Union.'"

C. A. Thomas, secretary of the Bluegrass Local Union No. 336, reports as follows: "We had a meeting at Bluegrass yesterday, March 12, at which Mr. Fee spoke on different subjects. I presented the resolution on cheaper loans, and it was adopted unanimously. We took in seventeen new members, a large number of which were ladies. Eight new members joined our Union since the convention, before this last meeting, and I hope to report a still further increase of membership, as a number have given me their promise. If we only had more money in this district this would be one of the best and largest Unions in the Province, as we could then buy thru our Union, which would be a great inducement to the farmers in the district."

Government Take Over C.N.R.

E. Emery, secretary of the Lake Demay Local Union No. 290, reports as follows: The Lake Demay Local No. 290, held a very interesting meeting on February 24. A large crowd was in attendance, and great interest in the work was shown. The following resolution was passed: "Resolved that we, the members of the Lake Demay Local Union No. 290, unanimously urge the Government, instead of handing out a free gift to Mackenzie and Mann each year, to take over and operate the Canadian Northern Railroad. Further resolved, that copies of this resolution be forwarded the general secretary, with the request that he forward it to all other Unions for endorsement."

Beddington Union No. 551 Going Ahead

At a meeting of our Union on the 10th instant, it was proposed and carried unanimously that our Union endorse the resolution of Berrywater Union 198, protesting against the granting of \$25,000,000 by the Parliament at Ottawa to the Canadian Northern Railway. At our last meeting we had an address from Mr. Carlyle, of Calgary, on the feeding and handling of dairy cattle to get the best results, also an address from Mr. Douglas, provincial inspector of milk, from Calgary, on the regulations required by the law, and how to handle milk properly. We now have fifty-two paid up members, and find co-operation in purchasing our necessities very satisfactory, having purchased two carloads during the last four months. Wishing the U.F.A. every success

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TISERS
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THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right." Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know what it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'til paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

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Saskatchewan

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

MR. MUSSELMAN IN CHARGE

No man worthy of the position could assume the duties of so important a position as that of secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and editor of this page of The Guide without feeling a tremendous load of responsibility. The writer is no exception to this rule.

The Association has become strong in numbers and a recognized force in the land, but in the work of organization there is still much to do. This Association should comprise in its membership a hundred thousand Saskatchewan farmers and their wives.

In the education of the farmers on the great questions which so intimately concern them, we have scarcely got beyond the "primer" stage, and in our determination to inculcate in them a political principle which shall be bigger than mere partizan allegiance, we have been only partially successful.

The Association has been instrumental in securing the enactment of much legislation of very real consequence to the Province, but here also much remains to be done.

We have now undertaken to direct the energies of the Co-operative Associations of the Province in so far as at least as their purchase of supplies is concerned, and in launching this movement, so pregnant with possibilities, your Central office is putting forward an active campaign of organization of our locals for trade under the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act. A vast field of endeavor, therefore, is opening to us, and the Central will more than ever be in need of the loyal support and hearty co-operation of the locals.

Your secretary attaches the utmost importance to our page in The Guide. He believes The Guide to be pre-eminently the paper of the people—the champion of the masses as against the classes. He fully recognizes the power for good which the right man may exercise by the control therein of even one page with its message to a hundred thousand readers each week. The hearty co-operation of local secretaries and others by sending in spicy bits of "news and views" in concise form will help to make this page constantly interesting to our readers.

Your Central office has been moved to more commodious quarters in the Walter Scott Block, Moose Jaw, and added facilities have been provided for the expeditious carrying on of the work of the Association.

J. B. MUSSELMAN

THE CO-OPERATIVE ACT

The following is a copy of a circular letter sent to all local secretaries in Saskatchewan:—

Moose Jaw, Sask., March 17, 1914
Sec. Treas. Grain Growers' Ass'n.

Dear Sir:—In a circular letter sent to you by the department of agriculture, you have been informed of the Act regarding farmers' Co-operative Trading Associations.

This legislation is especially designed to provide for the farmers of Saskatchewan a convenient and inexpensive way to organize themselves for collective purchasing and selling of farm supplies. It places into our hands a most effective means for the solution, in large measure, of the very pressing problem of the excessive cost of distribution of supplies.

Under this Act any local may, for the very slight expense of five dollars, organize itself into a Co-operative Trading Association Limited, and receive a charter, under which it may purchase for its members, in bulk quantities, the major portion of the supplies used by them. It may also sell for them collectively all farm produce.

We strongly urge upon our locals the advisability of organizing for trade under this Act and of doing so at once, in order that they may be prepared to avail themselves of the great saving to

be made by collective purchasing thereunder.

The Central Association has been constituted the central purchasing and selling agency, thru whom these Local Trading Associations may act collectively in purchasing and selling, and particularly to direct their activities in the purchasing of farm supplies.

It is foreseen that the power necessary to combat successfully the big interests that are antagonistic to this move on the part of the farmers can be attained only by loyal, collective action of them all thru their own central purchasing agency. By this action, and the consequent massing of our orders thru the Central, our purchasing power will become so great that we can secure the very best possible values for our people. The simple fact that our locals all over the Province are organized for trade thru the one central office will exert an influence for good on rural trade conditions of far-reaching consequence.

It is imperative that you take this matter up at once with your members. Secure copies of the Act from this office and familiarize yourselves with its provisions. Talk it over at your first meeting, or call a special meeting for the purpose. Write the Central for advice or explanation.

You can capitalize your company at whatever amount you see fit, and pay in cash per share no more than you desire. There need be no delay in organizing because money is scarce.

In the purchase of some lines of supplies, in order to ensure delivery of large quantities and to secure most favorable prices, it is necessary that arrangements be entered into by the Central months ahead of the time for shipment. Estimates should be sent in now of the amount of twine that you will handle. This is the case also with fruit, canned goods, flour, etc.

It will be greatly to the advantage of all for you to advise with your Central regarding the form of your charter and by-laws, so that there may be the necessary uniformity to facilitate to the utmost collective action on the part of all our locals. Application forms and full instructions can be had from this office.

Your first move is to organize at your point for trade.

The Central is already busily engaged getting into touch with sources of supply, and will be prepared to serve you as soon as you are organized.

J. B. MUSSELMAN

BIG MEETING AT CUPAR

One of the largest and most successful meetings ever held in the history of the Cupar Grain Growers' Association was held Saturday afternoon, March 28. The president, W. H. Turner, acted as chairman, and in his address outlined the object of the meeting, after which a lot of important business was transacted. The most significant, no doubt, was a motion to incorporate a Co-operative Trading Association. The proposition met with the unanimous approval of those present, and application papers were filled in and signed, and between two and three thousand dollars worth of stock subscribed for. Our members realize the imperative necessity of co-operative effort, and are fully determined to take their part in the great work which the future has in store for the Association in this branch of its work. The capital of the company will be \$10,000, divided into 200 shares of \$50 each. The following were appointed provisional directors: W. H. Turner, Thos. Baxter, Jr.; Wm. Lehane, S. N. Rooke, and W. H. Newkirk. The company will be known as the Cupar Co-operative Trading Association Limited. Judging from the optimistic spirit manifested in the meeting and the number of shares already taken, there is every reason to expect that the new movement will prove a success.

Altho the co-operative movement is comparatively new in the Province it

is progressing rapidly and gives promise of being one of the greatest aggressive forces. It should afford the solution of several of our economic problems. Its results should be not merely the saving of dollars or the gaining of individual advantage. The secret of co-operative success will be found in consistent mutual service and association for the common good and not the pursuit alone of a selfish interest.

J. B. Musselman, the Central secretary, was present at the meeting, and gave a short but very effective talk on co-operative trading as viewed from the Central office at Moose Jaw. Our general secretary is thoroughly conversant with the subject, and seems to realize fully its importance and far-reaching effect.

Our local was increased by thirty-one members on Saturday. We are indebted to T. Baxter for having solicited fifteen members; W. Lehane, ten; and F. Harrington, six. The securing of these members takes our Association out of insolvency and places a good balance on the right side of the ledger.

W. H. NEWKIRK,
Sec., Cupar Association.

MR. GREEN ADDRESSES GIRVIN

Our Association at Girvin had a treat on February 25, when our friend and champion, F. W. Green, addressed a goodly assembly of representative farmers in the Methodist Church. Mr. Green's work has always been appreciated by this branch of the great union, and this personal appeal for aggressive stick-to-itiveness and optimism of Mr. Green was certainly great, to use modern language. Your columns are over-stocked now, and I will cut short any further superlative adjectives no matter how much I could use them. The people here had one eye open and Mr. Green opened the other eye. He gave us a peep into the past, and now we believe we see a true vision of what the future may do for the great common man of Canada.

Our Association here has been born these seven or eight years now, and tho' puny and delicate at times, we are now growing into lusty childhood. Last year our president, Mr. Birkett, worked hard to wake up the farmers, and the executive pledged and gave him their support. This year we are progressing farther along the road to the ultimate salvation of the farmers. Our meetings are bright, and we have readings, recitations, a male quartette, a debate nearly every meeting, and we meet every Saturday afternoon. We are co-operating in buying coal, coal oil, formaline, lumber, fence posts, wire, etc., and everything we need, wherein the middleman intends to feather his nest at us farmers' expense. In fact, we have been recognizing the fact that there was a joker in our farming operations somewhere, and we find a big leak stopped when we co-operate, and we have decided the joker is the middle man.

Our branch has a library, and each member of the branch has to pay one dollar extra to be a library member. Books are to be out at one time no longer than two weeks; if more, 25 cents per week fine is penalized. In this way we get funds to buy the books The Guide advertises, and for one dollar we can read all the books in the library, and we are being educated. We hope Girvin may at some future time have a mark to her credit in the big meetings. You see we are optimists. On March 25 our annual entertainment is scheduled to take place, and committees are working.

Our Association passed a resolution on February 28: That whereas we appreciate the great work Mr. Green, our provincial secretary, has done for the Association, and whereas we regret he has found it necessary to resign the office, and whereas we heartily concur in the resolution of the executive, to have Mr. Green's picture painted and placed in the Saskatchewan University. Therefore, be it resolved, that we take up a voluntary collection for the fund, to be sent to the executive. Our ladies are attending the meetings and talk of organizing a ladies' branch, tho' nothing definite has yet been done.

W. G. SURTZER.

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Breeders' Notes

STANLEY OPENS UP NEW BARN

R. P. Stanley, of Moosomin, Sask., the well-known Percheron, Belgian, Shire and Hackney man, has, owing to the demand for good horses in the West, decided to open up a new barn at Swift Current, and expects a fresh importation of high class horses such as Mr. Stanley deals with, to arrive there some time in the next two weeks. Mr. Stanley is giving special terms to buyers of these horses, and those on the lookout for a good sire should get in touch with him.

RIEFF'S POLAND CHINAS

Mrs. Maggie Rieff, of St. Peter, Minn., is advertising a fine selection of Poland Chinas, and the prices asked are quite reasonable. This lard hog is beginning to take quite a hold thruout the West, and there is money in raising them. Mrs. Rieff is also in the poultry business, and has a large selection of the different breeds, as well as turkeys and ducks.

"GARTLY BONUS"

A rumor got around at the fairs at Brandon and Regina, that "Gartly Bonus," the well-known Clydesdale stallion, imported by Robert Sinton, Regina, and sold by him to Wm. Barnsley, Abernethy, Sask., was dead. This is

should get in touch at once with Messrs. Mutch.

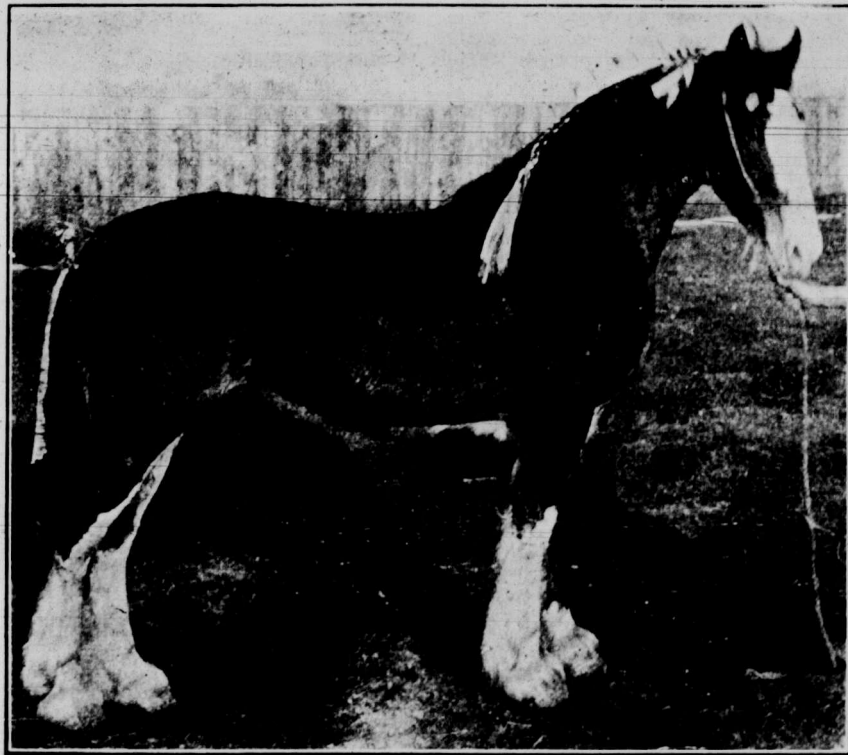
CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA

Messrs. Anderson & Forsyth, Elagstaff, Alta., have just landed a new importation of Clydesdales, comprising twelve stallions and nine mares.

This importation is amongst the very few which have come to this side of the water this year, and the animals as a whole are a very high class lot, and the right kind to suit this Western country.

Amongst others are "Diploma," first at Ayr as a two year old; first and male champion at the Royal Agricultural Show as a two year old, and the winner at the Highland show as a three year old. He was the Dumfriesshire society horse last year. He is got by "Everlasting" and is from "Thelma." His feet and legs are all that could be desired, with fine, clean broad bone and magnificent action. He combines the most fashionable blood with a degree of individual excellence seldom seen, and has furthermore proven himself a sire of unusual merit.

"Baron Neilson" is a horse sired by "Baron's Pride" and from "Peggy Primrose," by "Prince Alexander."



"DOUNE LODGE FLORADORA"

Rising 3-year-old, prize-winning Clydesdale Mare at Brandon and Regina Winter Fairs, 1914. Owned by W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask.

not the case. The horse is in as good shape as he ever was, and altho it is not likely he will again appear in the show ring, it is not at all unlikely that some of his progeny will compete for show yard honors in the near future.

THREE-YEAR-OLD PERCHERON STALLIONS

Thru an omission this class was left out in The Guide report of Regina fair. Alex. Galbraith, Brandon, was first on "Hercules Jr.," a big, drafty colt of good conformation, standing on good timber, and sired by the well-known "Epitant." R. P. Stanley, of Moosomin, was second, third and fourth on "Opposer," "Lubeck," and "Bourman," the first a fine big colt of unusual promise, while the others were worthy representatives of their breeds. F. E. Williams, of Rouleau, was fifth on "Suspense," and W. E. and R. C. Upper, of North Portal and Calgary, sixth on "Carnation."

MUTCH'S CLYDESDALES

A. and G. Mutch, of Lumsden, Sask., are still offering at greatly reduced prices, during the current 30 days, a fine bunch of two-year and three-year-old Clydesdale stallions. These were referred to in the last issue of The Guide, and those who want some good horses of this well-known draft breed

He was full brother to "Daisy Primrose," winning female at the last Highland Society show at Dumfries. He was held at a big premium last year, and is a horse of exceptional breeding powers. "Baron Neilson" is a great topped horse, with a lot of beautiful quality bone. He is full of style and a true, strong mover.

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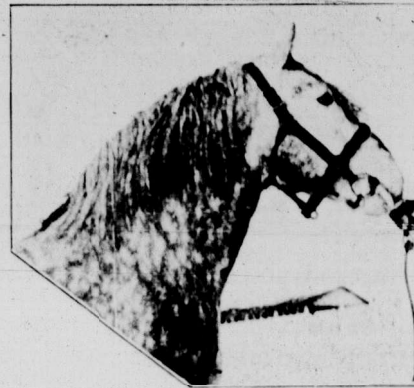
"Royal Marquis." This is a big, strong "Royal Blend" colt with scarcely as much quality as some others, but who should make a good sire.

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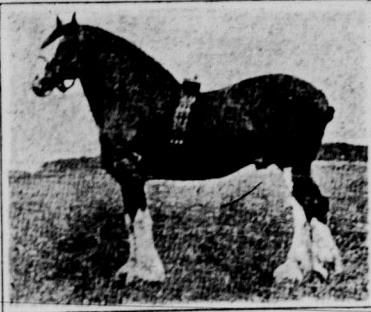
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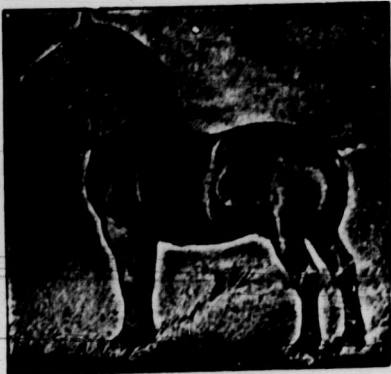
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Methods of Preparing Soil

Practical Advice by Experts—Applicable to every part of the West

By Angus Mackay

In view of the fact that every year brings to the Northwest many new settlers who are unacquainted with the methods of breaking up and preparing new land for crop, a few suggestions with regard to this important work may not be amiss.

In all sections where the sod is thick and tough, breaking and backsetting should be done; while in the districts where bluffs abound and the sod is thin, deep breaking is all that is necessary.

The former is generally applicable to the southern and western portions, and the latter to the northeastern part of Saskatchewan, where the land is more or less covered with bluffs.

Breaking and Backsetting

The sod should be turned over as thin as possible, and for this purpose a walking plow with a 12- or 14-inch share, is the best. When the breaking is completed (which should not be later than the second week in July), rolling will hasten the rotting process and permit backsetting to commence early in August.

Backsetting is merely turning the sod back to its original place, and at the same time bringing up two or three inches of fresh soil to cover it. The plowing should be done in the same direction as the breaking and the same width of furrow turned. Two inches below the breaking is considered deep enough.

After backsetting, the soil cannot be made too fine, and the use of the disc harrow to cut up the unrotted sod, will complete the work.

Deep Breaking

Deep breaking, which in some sections of the country is the only practicable way of preparing new land, and which is, unfortunately, done in many instances where breaking and backsetting would give much more satisfactory results, consists in turning over of the sod as deeply as possible, usually from four to five inches. When the sod has rotted, the top soil should be worked and made as fine as possible. The use of harrow or disc will fill up all irregularities on the surface, and make a fine, even seed bed.

Whether the land is broken shallow or deep, it is necessary to have the work completed early, so as to take advantage of the rains which usually come in June and early July. These rains cause the sod to rot, and without them, or if the plowing is done after they are over, the sod remains in the same condition as when turned, and no amount of work will make up for the loss.

Summer Fallows

The true worth of properly prepared fallows has been clearly demonstrated in past years in every district of Saskatchewan.

The work of preparing land for crop by fallowing is carried on in so many ways in different parts of the country that perhaps a few words on some of the methods employed may be of use.

It has been observed in some parts of Saskatchewan that the land to be fallowed is not, as a rule, touched until the weeds are full grown and in many cases, bearing fully matured seed. It is then plowed.

By this method, which, no doubt, saves work at the time, the very object of a summer-fallow is defeated. In the first place, moisture is not conserved because the land has been pumped dry by the heavy growth of weeds; and, secondly, instead of using the summer-fallow as a means of eradicating weeds, a foundation is laid for years of labor and expense by the myriad of foul seeds turned under.

The endless fields of yellow-flowered weeds, generally Ball Mustard (*Neslia paniculata*) testify to the indifferent work done in many districts, and, while no weed is more easily eradicated by a good system of fallows, there is no weed that is more easily propagated or

takes greater advantage of poor work on fallows or in fall or spring cultivation.

As has been pointed out in my previous reports, early and thorough work on fallows is absolutely necessary to success, and I here repeat the methods and results of tests carried on for some years past.

First Method.—Plowed deep (6 to 8 inches) before last of June; surface cultivated during the growing season, and just before or immediately after harvest plowed 5 or 6 inches deep.

Result.—Too much late growth if season was at all wet; grain late in ripening, and a large crop of weeds if the grain was in any way injured by winds or spring frosts.

Second Method.—Plowed shallow (3 inches deep) before the last of June; surface cultivated during the growing season, and plowed shallow (3 to 4 inches deep) in the autumn.

Result.—Poor crop in a dry year; medium or good crop in a wet year. Not sufficiently deep to enable soil to retain the moisture.

Third Method.—Plowed shallow (3 inches) before the last of June; surface cultivated during the growing season, and plowed deep (7 to 8 inches) in the autumn.

Result.—Soil too loose and does not retain moisture. Crop light and weedy in a dry year. Packing after plowing greatly improves the crop.

Fourth Method.—Plowed deep (7 to 8 inches) before the last of June; surface cultivated during the growing season.

Result.—Sufficient moisture conserved for a dry year, and not too much for a wet one. Few or no weeds, as all seeds near the surface have germinated and been killed. Surface soil apt to blow more readily than when either of the other methods is followed. For the past fourteen years, the best, safest and cleanest grain has been grown on fallow worked in this way, and the method is therefore recommended.

Fallows that have been plowed for the first time after the first of July, and especially after July 15, have never given good results; and the plan too frequently followed of waiting till weeds are full grown, and often ripe, and plowing under with the idea of enriching the soil, is a method that cannot be too earnestly advised against.

In the first place, after the rains are over in June or early in July, as they usually are, no amount of work, whether deep or shallow plowing, or surface cultivation, can put moisture in the soil. The rain must fall on the first plowing and be conserved by surface cultivation. Weeds, when allowed to attain their full growth, take from the soil all the moisture put there by the June rains, and plowing under weeds with their seeds ripe or nearly so, is adding a thousand-fold to the myriads already in the soil, and does not materially enrich the land.

During the past few years the term "dry farming" has been applied to what was formerly known in the West as "summer-fallowing."

With the exception of the addition of the use of a soil packer, there is no change in the methods formerly employed, when the spring rains and frequent cultivation were depended upon for the packing of the soil.

Packers are without doubt, most useful implements on the farm, and where from any cause, the soil is loose, they should be used. They are, however, expensive implements and within the means of comparatively few of the new settlers. Fortunately, early plowing and frequent shallow cultivation may be depended upon to produce equally satisfactory results.

Cultivation of Stubble

When farmers summer-fallow one-third of their cultivated land each year, as they should, one-half of each year's crop will be on stubble. For wheat, the best preparation of this land is to burn

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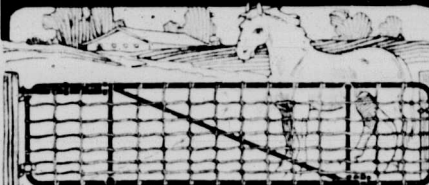
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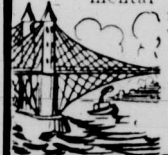


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the stubble on the first warm, windy day in the spring, and either cultivate shallow before seeding or give one or two strokes of the harrow after seeding, the object being to form a mulch to conserve whatever moisture may be in the soil, until the commencement of the June rains.

The portion intended for oats or barley, should be plowed four or five inches deep and harrowed immediately; then seeded and harrowed as fine as possible. Packing after seeding is advisable. In case time will not permit of plowing, good returns may be expected from sowing the seed oats or barley on the burnt ground, and discing it in; then harrowing well.

Fall Plowing

With regard to fall plowing it may be said that, as a rule, on account of short seasons and dry soil, very little work can possibly be done in the fall, but if the stubble land is in a condition to plow and the stubble is not too long, that portion intended for oats and barley may be plowed, if time permits. If possible, burn stubble before plowing.

It is, however, a mistake to turn over soil in a lumpy or dry condition, as nine times out of ten it will remain in the same state until May or June, with insufficient moisture properly to germinate the seed, and the crop will very likely be overtaken by frost.

As to the quantity of seed to sow and the depth of sowing, long experience has shown that the best results

ing; if not rough, roll or pack after seeding.

Sow seed from May 15 to 25. It can be sown before and after these dates, but late spring or early fall frosts may seriously injure the crop.

One-year-old Breaking.—Flax can also be grown on land broken any time the previous year, but breaking done before the last of June gives much the best returns. Discing such land in the previous fall is advisable.

Summer fallow.—In addition to growing flax on breaking, it does well on summer-fallowed land and fairly well on stubble land. Where fallows are sown, the land is better packed twice after seeding, and, where the soil drifts, plowing 4 or 5 inches deep, and packing after seed is sown, is necessary to stop drifting, and to retain moisture.

Stubble Land.—If the preceding crop was on fallowed land, the stubble should be burned, the land then cultivated shallow, and seed sown. If the stubble was from second or third crop, plowing 4 to 5 inches deep is advisable. Harrow and pack as soon after plowing as possible, but do not sow before May 15.

Harvesting.—Flax should be quite ripe before cutting and is not injured by remaining uncut after it has ripened.

Cutting.—For large areas, remove the knotter on grain binder and allow the flax to fall in loose bundles on the ground.

In wet seasons it is safer to remove the knotter entirely and permit flax to

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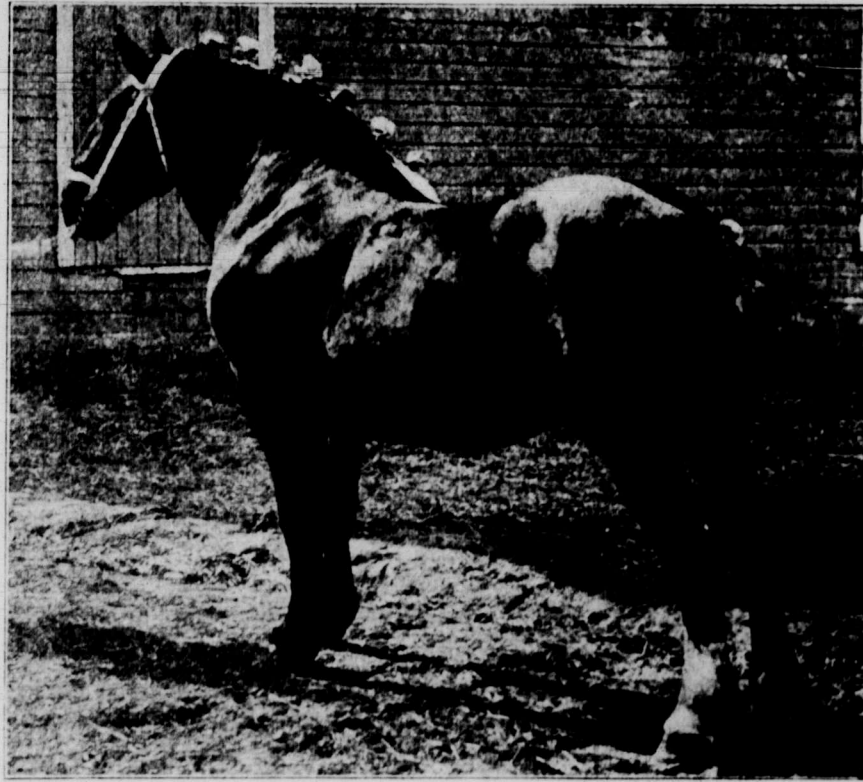
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are had in Saskatchewan by the sowing of one and a half bushels of wheat per acre or two bushels of barley or oats. Sowing about two inches deep has given the most satisfactory returns, and the seed should be got in as early as is practicable, wheat as soon after April 1 as frost is out of the soil two inches deep. Oats and barley from April 25 to May 10.

On heavy soil summer-fallowed previous year, 1 1/4 bushels wheat and 2 1/2 bushels oats and barley per acre will ripen a few days earlier than the above quantities.

Flax Production

Of late years a great deal of flax has been grown in many districts in the province, and as this is the only sure crop for new settlers to obtain returns from their land the first year, a few pointers may be of advantage to many.

New Breaking.—Prairie sod broken and sown up to May 25 will give good returns. The sod is best broken 3 inches deep and disced enough to afford good covering for seed. Sow 30 to 40 pounds seed per acre, the former quantity on light soil, and the latter on heavy. If the sod has been turned over roughly, roll or pack before disc-

string out on the ground, this saves turning if the loose bundles get wet.

For small quantities, bind and stook the same as ordinary grain.

Northwestern Saskatchewan

The following note on the practice in vogue in northwestern Saskatchewan has been submitted by the Superintendent of the Experimental Station at Scott, Sask., R. E. Everest.

As will be noted, the excuse given by Mr. Everest for the practice of deep breaking commonly followed in his district, is scarcity of labor. No claim of superiority for deep breaking over breaking and backsetting is made.

"In this part of Saskatchewan deep breaking is the method usually followed in the preparation of prairie land for grain crops. This method is best suited to our conditions, namely: A scarcity of labor and a short season for the work.

Method.—Turn the sod over thoroly before the last of June to a depth of four or five inches, follow closely with the packer, then disc. The packer puts the furrow in place and the disc cuts the comb of the furrow, which fills up the interspaces and forms a light mulch for the absorption and re-

Continued on Page 18



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BARRED ROCKS—THOMPSON'S RING- lets. Birds direct. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Kulp's and Lamson's laying strains. Eggs, \$1.75. Geo. Purvis, Elmore, Sask. 10-5

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BUFF ORPINGTONS—FARM BRED AND raised, exhibition mated and also utility pens. Eggs at \$1.00, \$4, and \$2 per setting. First hen and fourth cock, Brandon Winter Fair. Have recently bought first, fourth, fifth pullets, second and third cockerels; first pen at Victoria and B.C. Provincial shows. Stock on application. Charlie Giffard, St. George's Farm, Boissevain, Man. 13-5

PURE BARRED ROCKS—THE BLUE ringlet kind, noted layers. \$1.75 per 15 eggs. C. F. Brewer, Box 248, Dauphin, Man. 13-5

COCKERELS FROM IMPORTED IMPERIAL Ringlet Barred Rocks, \$1.50 to clear. Ringlet Barred Rock eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Elmer Hall—Winnipeg—Alta. 13-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING—SINGLE COMB Rose Leghorns, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Rose Comb White Wyandottes, \$1 per 15. Cockerels. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 13-4

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$5; hens, \$3. Pure-bred Buff Leghorns, cockerels, \$2; hens, \$1, grand layers. Mrs. H. K. Earl, Kinley, Sask. 13-3

FLEMING POULTRY YARDS—BUFF OR- pingtons, Barred Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen; \$8.00 per hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. W. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 14-4

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"I am worked half to death making crates and answering inquiries for stock, as a result of advertising in your paper. Have a rig on the road all the time delivering, and can hardly get time to sleep."

Langenburg, Sask.,
March 31, 1914.

Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs,—
Replying to your recent favor, beg to say that my "ad." in The Guide has been entirely satisfactory.

Kindly insert the following for ten weeks more. Sincerely,
D. B. HOWELL.

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S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—SPECIAL sale—Heavy winter laying strain. Cockerels, \$2; pens \$8; eggs, \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Rich Prairie Poultry Yards, Bienfait, Sask. F. A. Cleophas, prop.

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PURE BRED EGGS FOR HATCHING—IN- dian Runner Duck Eggs, \$2.00 per 13, \$3.75 per 26. Imperial Pekin, \$1.50 per 11. Barred Rocks, \$1.50 per 13. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 per 13. Orders filled in rotation. E. A. Keller, Cayley, Alta. 12-4

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BARRED ROCKS—THOMPSON'S RING- lets, birds direct. Eggs, \$2.00 per setting. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Kulp's and Lamson's laying strains, \$1.75 per setting, or \$6.50 for 100. Make orders payable at Gainsboro. Geo. Purvis, Elmore, Sask. 14-4

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

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

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

HATCHING EGGS—WHITE WYANDOTTE and S. C. White Leghorn, \$1 per thirteen. Bronze turkey eggs, \$2 per eleven. Mrs. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 14-4

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

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

EGGS—BUFF ORPINGTON, \$1.25 PER 15, \$6 per 100. Edward Helem, Medora, Man. 13-7

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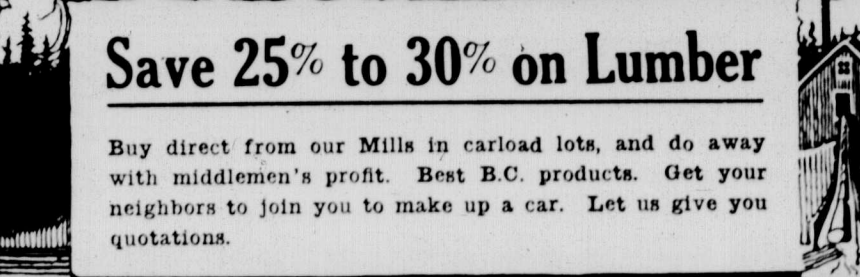
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BOTH FOR \$13.90 Freight and Duty PAID

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Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd., Dept. 66 Winnipeg, Man.
30 Days Free Trial—5 Year Guarantee

Methods of Preparing Soil
Continued from Page 15

tention of moisture. Subsequent work with disc, scrubber, and drag harrow will put the area in condition for seeding the following spring."

Southern Alberta

W. H. Fairfield, Superintendent of the Experimental Station at Lethbridge, Alta., finds that the methods advocated for Saskatchewan by Mr. Mackay are entirely applicable to Southern Alberta. He emphasizes the value of harrowing immediately after plowing.

"What Mr. Mackay says is applicable in every detail to Southern Alberta. If every homesteader settling here could have the importance of the advice given so impressed on him that he would follow it implicitly, the annual production of grain in this part of the province would be increased by many thousands of bushels. I cannot see that there are any conditions peculiar to this part of the province of Alberta that demand treatment other than such as Mr. Mackay has outlined for Saskatchewan, with the possible exception of the following details:

"Prairie sod in Southern Alberta should be broken shallow and backset later on in the same season, as recommended, but, if for any reason the land is to be broken deep, care must be exercised to see that the furrow slice or sod is not so thick as to prevent it being turned completely over and lying flat. For, if it is allowed to lap on the previous furrow, an air space will be left under part of each furrow slice, with the result that it will dry out rapidly and the process of rotting will be stopped. It is a help to roll or flatten down all breaking as fast as it is done.

"In the district of the Chinook winds special emphasis should be laid on the importance of harrowing land as fast as it is plowed, in fact, of the advisability of attaching a section of the harrow to the plow. Special attention should also be called to the mistake so often made of plowing in the fall when the soil is in a lumpy, dry condition. In regard to the depth of seeding, it is well for a farmer to force the seed down till it is in contact with the moisture, even if it is over two inches below the surface."

Northern Alberta

G. H. Hutton, superintendent of the Experimental Station at Lacombe, Alta., gives some valuable points as to the breaking and later treatment of brush land.

"Generally speaking, the Experimental Station at Lacombe covers conditions in all territory north of Township 24 west of the 5th Meridian, and all territory north of Township 30. In those districts in Central Alberta which are strictly prairie country, the general recommendations outlined elsewhere in this bulletin will apply. In those districts which are not strictly prairie, but which are commonly designated as brush country, i.e., country in which there is a fair proportion of prairie and also patches of willow brush or timber, slightly different recommendations may be made.

"Brush Country Methods.—In brush country, deep breaking is the only practical method. By breaking to a depth of five or six inches, the breaking plow gets under the roots and it is not so easily thrown from the ground. When plenty of power is used, as a five or six horse team, or a heavy four-ox team, a furrow eighteen to twenty inches wide and five or six inches deep may be turned. Such an outfit, where the colter is kept in condition, will pass thru remarkably heavy brush, cutting the roots clean and turning the furrow over flat. With good power, one man can break and prepare for crop one hundred acres of heavy brush land in one season. After being broken, the land should be packed or, if a packer is not available, it should be given a discing. The packing or discing firms the freshly-turned furrow and hastens the rotting of the sod. A second crop without backsetting is advised where land has been heavily covered with brush and the job of breaking has been well done. Thoro discing will prepare such land for a second crop.

(Continued on Page 26)

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The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

THE COST OF LIVING

Below is a copy of an open letter addressed to Premier Borden. To the Right Honorable Robert Laird Borden,

Premier of the Dominion of Canada. Dear Sir:

If the commission which you have ordered to enquire into the cost of living does its work in anything like an adequate manner, it should be an untold blessing to this country.

Is it not a reproach on the manner of distributing the wealth of the community, that while the power of production has been multiplied more than ten-fold, and in some cases more than a hundred-fold or even a thousand-fold, while the opening up of this continent has added immensely to the natural resources of the people, at the same time there come periods in which a considerable part of the people are reduced to the terrible condition in which they have to beg, borrow, steal or starve? Should there not, therefore, be the most earnest enquiry into the cause of this miscarriage of equity? Why should there be any want amid such plethora of supplies? How is it that one part of society enjoys such a superabundance, leaving to the rest only a very meagre support? It has happened more than once in the history of this continent that just at the very time when there should have been the greatest prosperity, business has had to face disaster, and bankruptcy has come as an epidemic. And even at the present day, with all the agencies for the production and exchange of wealth in the greatest efficiency, more so than they have ever been in the history of the past, we are likely to be plunged into depression, with its heart-rending train of misfortunes.

In addition to all this, we see the debt of the country increasing continuously. The national debt, the provincial debt, the municipal debts, together with all the mortgages spread all over the country, are growing to gigantic figures. Is it not a proper subject of inquiry why it is that one part of the community should thus become so much indebted, and increasingly indebted, to some other part of the community? While industry is striving by every possible method to add to the wealth of the country, what function are the land speculators fulfilling? Do they change the desert into a garden, barrenness into fertility and scarcity into abundance, as industry is doing all the time? Verily, and most emphatically, they are doing nothing of the kind. Are they not striving to carry off some other man's crop, to gain wealth by the despoiling of honest industry, to impoverish and bankrupt their fellow men?

Should not your commissioners inquire as to the disastrous effect of land speculation, and try to suggest some adequate remedy? Is it not true that the great bulk of our taxation is so imposed as to penalize and discourage production and so as to encourage rapacious predatory speculation? Is it not true that by placing the taxation on the producer that we thus allow those who can appropriate the value of the land, which rises to such enormous figures in our large cities, to get all the benefits of society without any of its burdens and that therefore all the burden falls on the industrious classes, so that industry is compelled, not only to support the government, but to support the exactions of the speculators and the ground lords besides?

If it is true, as is alleged, that with every increase in the population, the owners of the best sites can demand a greater and greater tribute from industry, thus dooming a large part of the people to inevitable poverty, should not the most earnest enquiry be directed to the propriety of concentrating more of the taxation on this particular, unearned value and also the propriety of removing the taxation from the food, the clothing, the tools and the furniture of the poor man's home?

Yours truly,
D. B. JACQUES

DEFENDS THE CHURCH

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of February 4 is a letter from Fred Kirkham, in which the writer seems to have run away with the idea that the churches possess the only cure-all for the ills of party politics. He asks: "Are the churches making any organized effort to put an end to the notoriously corrupt party politics?" Perhaps they are not doing as much

as they should or could do. But, be that as it may, the church is very little stronger than its weakest link. The links are its members. Possibly they are not all sincere Christians. I do not know. But we have reason to believe that their ideals are at least on a par with those of non-church members.

And I really believe that they strive to attain more nearly to their ideals than the average non-church member does to his ideal.

It shows bad taste, to say the least, to hurl a broadside of doubtful adjectives at the churches just because they cannot readily "cleanse Canada from this political filth." And the simple statement that the churches are allied to party evils doesn't necessarily prove that such is an actual fact.

It is hardly fair, however, to say that the churches are doing nothing. Take, for instance, the case of a few Winnipeg preachers who have tried to do their level best to point out some of the evils of politics—what happened? Immediately one of the party newspapers jumped right on their backs, so to speak, and tried to strangle them, and all because they were endeavoring to do just what our esteemed friend declares they are not doing.

As I said before, the church is no stronger than its weakest link, and if the members will not back up their minister in his endeavor to have cleaner politics, is it any wonder that he flees before the enemy? One soldier may have all the confidence and courage necessary to whip a whole regiment—but he doesn't do it. And I am of the opinion that it is all wrong for one to expect the churches to do that which we could easily do at the polls. The responsibility rests with the voters—not with the churches or any other organized body of reformers. We cannot swap our political filth for a prayer or two, and we shouldn't try. The fight is ours, and victory lies only in the proper use of the ballot. The church is here to administer to the needs of the soul, not to save any political party unto itself, nor yet to bring about the birth of a new and spotless party.

T. S. EVANS

Strathelair, Man.

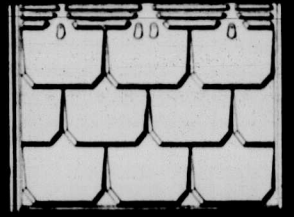
WHY? WHY? WHY?

Editor, Guide:—While the farmers, generally, are studying how to better their condition, how to get and keep for themselves and their families more of what their labor entitles them to, there is one point in particular that seems to have escaped their attention. It is this: While farmers are producing crops, cattle, etc., by their labors, directly, they are also, indirectly, adding to and increasing the value of their townsite, the bare land, the lots exclusive of improvements. That site grows in value, not in size. That value is often called the "Unearned Increment," but it is earned or worked for or caused by the labor of the farmers around as much as by the people in the town. Our railroad corporations aim to get the good of these sites in the sale of lots. That value is the profit of the labors of the farmers. It is theirs as much as are the crops. Why do the farmers, then, not reach out and claim their own? Is it not the spirit of Britons to hold their own? This "Unearned Increment" or "Site Value" could be secured for the farmers by assessing all the lots, used or vacant, at their full selling value, then much of what the townsites exploiters take in by the sale of lots would have to be returned again in taxes to the municipal treasury. Why have farmers not seen this point years ago? How much longer will they allow railway corporations to exploit them by getting the profit of their labors for nothing—the value of their townsites? How long before farmers will reach out and claim an interest in that gold mine right under their eyes, the value of their own home townsites? And, if they can't do this, is there anything else that they can do that will be worth trying for?

W. D. LAMB

Canada's trade, 1912, was over a billion dollars

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They save time and labor in laying, and give you the best possible roof for your money.

"Eastlake" Metallic Shingles

are made of heavily zinc coated steel and will last a life-time. Those laid 28 years ago are still giving good service.

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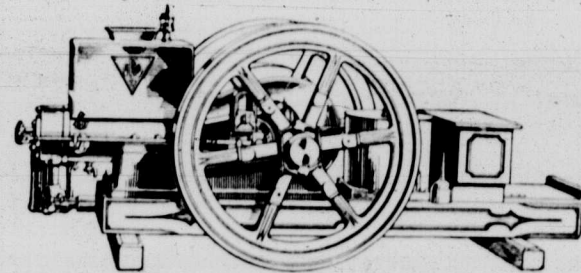
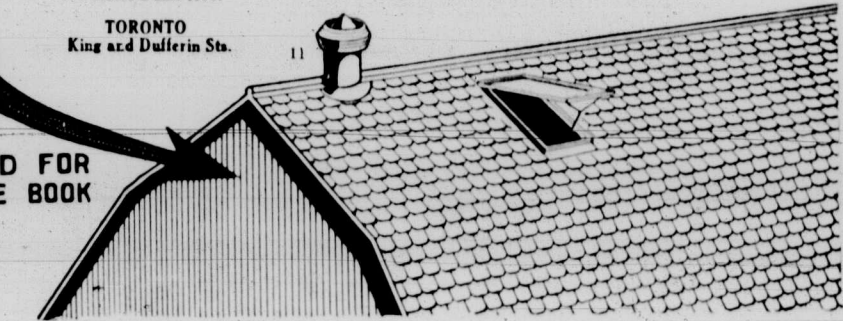
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IT ISN'T BUILT OF ROUGH castings and bolted together. It is made from the best of material, and the workmanship and design are high grade in every particular.

IT STARTS AND RUNS ON a slow speed magneto. That alone is a big item because it means you have no batteries to fuss with or get run down or out of order when you need to use your engine the most.

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Improved Powers Boring and Drilling Machine

Bores 100 ft. in 10 hours. One man can run it; a team operates it and easily moves it over any road; Bores slate, coal, soapstone—everything except hard rock, and it drills that. No tower or staking—rotates its own drill.



20 years actual service all over the world have proven this the fastest and most convenient well machine made. Easy terms. Write for catalog.

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Best Tea At Its Best

"SALADA" TEA is always the same, no matter when or where you buy it.

"SALADA"

Is the choicest tea—green, black or mixed—from the finest tea-growing country in the world—Ceylon, with its exquisite flavor and freshness protected by the sealed lead packages.

This oven test means bake-day "luck"

If your baking results vary, you may find the reason in the flour. For there is only one way that a miller can assure you constant success. An oven test must be made.

So we take ten pounds of wheat from each shipment delivered at our mills. We grind this sample into flour. Then the flour

PURITY

If this bread proves to be the "lucky" kind—high in quality, large in quantity—we use the shipment. Otherwise we sell it.

You buy luck in flour bearing this name.

No need to merely try your luck.


"More Bread and Better Bread" and
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Get our Prices before selling your Poultry. We buy it alive or dressed. Coops for shipping, on request. We want dressed Hogs, Veal and all kinds of Vegetables. PROMPT REMITTANCE MADE
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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.
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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.



Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

NEWS OF THE WEEK

I have sent such piles and piles of letters to "Me" that I am afraid that a hundred or more people will be waiting in vain for a reply from her. Occasionally, on similar occasions I have had an indignant letter from a reader who has sent me a letter to forward, wanting to know why they have not heard from the party concerned, but you see, when one gets one or two hundred letters it is a great deal to expect that they should all be answered.

Several people have written me personal letters lately, asking if I can supply them with help for the house, but asking me not to print the letter. I am sorry that I do not know of anyone wanting employment and the only way I could possibly help these people would be to print a letter setting forth their requirements.

Will anyone who happens to write to me about house decoration please remember to give the following information: The number and direction of the windows, the size of the room, color of woodwork and furniture, and, if suggestions for paper or hangings are desired, the approximate price they would be willing to pay for these.

Please note that anyone desiring to communicate with contributors to this page should write a letter and, enclosing it in a plain stamped envelope, forward it to me to be addressed, with a note giving the pen name of the person for whom it is intended.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

FARM TO RENT

Dear Miss Beynon:—As you are the friend of the lone widow and sisterhood of us, I come to you to ask a favor. I have a homestead and 70 acres broken. I want a good honest renter, or man and wife to farm the place. I will give some honest man a good chance. Give half of increase of thirteen cows and share of grain and poultry. Have good house and buildings and water and near wood. Good garden place and small fruit.

SUNNYBROOK

WILL PAY \$25 PER MONTH

Dear Miss Beynon:—Please send the enclosed letter to "Me," who wrote in your column March 18. I am offering her a place for the summer, if she cares to come and is a good help. I have been wondering if you would know of any other girls in Winnipeg who would care to come out west to work on a farm for the summer. Will give a good girl \$25 a month if she is able to take all the housework off my hands and let me sew and take care of the children. I have five, from thirteen years to seven months. If you know of any please give them my address and oblige.

WEYBURN

FLOWER GROWING

Dear Miss Beynon:—Just a few words, that may help some pioneer mother on behalf of the wee children and the growing of flowers.

I favor the growing of one or two favorite kinds, instead of the heterogeneous mass. The sweetest of the annuals to me are the pansy, mignonette and sweet pea. The pansy, with its so genuine and humble beauty, is peculiarly becoming to our humble homestead homes. One package started now will make a joyous bloom for the entire summer. A good way is to save all your yeast cake and raisin boxes and plant them in these, then they can be soaked with water and torn away at transplanting time, and the little plants set out without in the least disturbing the roots. If you can't get a flower garden dug, sow an ounce of sweet peas in the vegetable garden early. Hoe them every week for a while after they come up. Put some wire, willow scrub or strings to run on, and at the end of the summer you will be fairly enthralled with their beauty and fragrance. I remember arriving at a little log house on a homestead quite late one night in

August. It was cool but still, and when we came up over a small hill to the house from the stable our nostrils were so agreeably assailed by the delicious fragrance of mignonette, sweet peas and pansies that they captured my heart, and have held it ever since.

The inside of the house was all in one room, with bedrooms overhead. It was very low, with just the logs for rafters above. It was crowded, as most of our small homestead shacks are, but was raised from the commonplace by its beautifully white washed walls and rafters, its simple but tastefully stencilled cheesecloth curtains, a good-sized bookcase full of books, and some reprints of good pictures. Several of these I recognized as being taken from a certain popular magazine and passed-partouted.

There were flowers where there was a handy place to set some quaint and original receptacle. An old brown sugar bowl full of nasturtiums, a low glass pickle dish with pansies. This woman had a lot of work to do. She had three and four men to cook for, boarded the teacher, and had a small child, but I don't believe she could have got along half so well without the flowers. They seemed to buoy her up and inspire fresh courage.

MRS. D. McPHAIL

Ladstock, Sask.

A GOOD CHEAP CAKE

Beat two eggs light, 1 cup of white or granulated sugar, 1 cup rich cream (it takes the place of butter and is so much easier and quicker to beat up), half teaspoon of soda, 1 level teaspoon of cream tartar, and any kind of flavoring you like, flour to make a smooth batter. I sometimes put two tablespoons of cocoa in after everything else is in and it makes a good cheap chocolate cake. You can use either caramel, chocolate, plain white or cocoanut filling. Have any of you ever tried stuffing your homemade sausage in small cloth bags and smoke it along with the hams and bacon. I find they keep fine and taste so good. Press them in tight and slice off when you want to fry them.

CHEERFUL



8193—Boy's Suit, 2 to 6 years.
8186—Child's Dress, 6 months, or 1 year and 2 years.
8198—Girl's Long Waisted Dress, 4 to 8 years.
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8199—Girl's Coat, 10 to 14 years.
The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

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

NEXT WE

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

NEXT WEEK THE PRIZE WINNERS

It is too bad that it must be next week, instead of this, that the prize winners will be announced, but we have worked very hard, indeed, reading stories the last few days, and there is still nearly a day's work to do before we will be able to decide who have won the prizes.

In the meantime, as I am sure you were all getting tired of the last lot of stories, we have used some that were very good, but not quite good enough for prizes.

Now I know how excited you will all be about next week's paper, and hope that those who do not see their names among the fortunate ones will not be discouraged, but keep right on trying, and perhaps next competition they will find their own names among the winners.

DIXIE PATTON

BILLY'S GOOD DAY

Billy, a very bad boy, was out walking one day, trying to think of something very bad to do. He had done all the bad things he could think of, so he thought he would lose his shoes.

"Yes, and a nice thing it would be," said a voice, and looking down he saw a little fairy on a flower. "Why don't you try being good for a change?" the fairy continued.

"I don't know how to be good," said Billy.

"I will tell you," said the fairy. "That big king has taken one of our babies. Will you help us to get it back?" Billy tossed his cap in the air and said, "I'll try."

So Billy set out for the king's palace. When he got there he looked about him, and saw the baby fairy looking out of one of the upstairs windows. Then he saw a drain pipe which ran up along the side of the palace. Billy was a good climber, so he climbed up the drain pipe, smashed the glass, got into the room and told the little fairy why he had come.

"Oh! take me back," cried the little fairy, but just then the king's step was heard on the stair.

"Quick," cried Billy. So the little fairy put her arms round Billy's neck and they got out of the window and got nearly down the drain pipe when Billy could stick on no longer and fell.

"Oh, Billy," said the little fairy, "are you hurt?"

"No," said Billy. "Let's hide in the garden, in those trees." So they stayed in the garden till it was dark, and then Billy took the baby fairy back to the others, and how they thanked him.

HILDA GRAY

Age 11

SELFISH AND GENEROUS

Once upon a time there lived two little dwarfs, named Selfish and Generous. They lived one on either side of the road, and they each had a cat.

One day when Generous was away, Selfish killed his cat. Generous was not angry, for he did not know who had done it.

One day a stranger came, who was a fairy, and he saw how Generous was used and tried to help him. He asked him for some ink, for he wanted to write. First time he put the pen into the bottle Generous had a new house, second time he had a new well, and third time his cat came back.

ARTHUR JONES

Age 11

AN ADVENTURE WITH A DEER

One bright autumn morning, father and I started for a load of gravel, from a gravel pit about three miles distant from home.

The pit was situated in a scrub pine bush. It was the hunting season for deer, but as our horses were afraid of

the noise of a gun, and would run away if they were frightened, we did not take our rifles. As we were driving along father saw a deer feeding quietly at the side of the road.

We drove on till we came within ten feet of it, but it seemed to pay no attention whatever to us, but kept on feeding. We stopped the horses and had a good look at it, then we shouted to scare it and see it bound away, but it still never lifted its head. So father gave me the reins and he jumped off the wagon and said he would catch it.

He walked right over and caught it by the front legs. The minute he grasped it, it bounded into the air, but father hung on like grim death, and after a severe struggle, during which the deer ripped dad's trousers from top to bottom, he managed to throw it and get on top of it.

Then he got his hand into his pocket and got out his jack-knife, which was his only weapon, but the deer promptly gave his hand a kick, which sent the knife flying. Then he called to me to come and get it for him, which I did, and opened it, as well. Between us we managed to despatch him with the knife. So we had the pleasure of bringing home a deer on top of our load of gravel.

When we got home and examined the deer, we found it was blind, as it had a grain of shot in each eye, which we could see distinctly, and I expect it was deaf, as well, or else it would hardly have let us catch it.

BILLIE POSSUM

Age 13

THE STORY OF MY LIFE

In the house that was blown away in the Regina cyclone of 1912, in the district of Sherwood, in the Province of Saskatchewan, was where I first beheld the light of day, twelve years ago.

When I was three years of age, while playing around the stove, I somehow fell into the red coal ashes, out of which they picked me quickly and applied flour to my burned limb. The scar is still there.

One day when my mother was going to town and there was nobody for me to remain at home with, my sisters took me to school with them. On the way I became unruly. My brother pulled up the horses and threatened to throw me out, so I promised to be good.

At seven years of age I commenced to attend school regularly. The first day I shall never forget. I was punished by being sent to the corner, because I did not get my book out in time. Of course, I didn't like the cross teacher, but attended school regularly until I took a trip to Victoria, B.C., where I visited five weeks, and had a good time going for auto drives. The weather is very pleasant there, different from our prairies.

I next went to Nelson for five weeks more. My amusement there was coasting. One day I went coasting alone and could not steer the sleigh very well and ran into a bank. I rolled off and fell into a snow drift, but enjoyed it very much. After being away for ten weeks we returned home, and I commenced school the next day.

One day after we were practicing for our Christmas entertainment and were preparing for home, we were getting our horse out of the barn when one of the boys kicked her. She ran away, of course. We thought she would come home, but she went the other way. One of the boys got on horseback and tried to catch her, but failed. A neighbor caught her and brought her back to the school, so I made her run home.

The next remarkable event in my life was coming thru the cyclone, when the house was blown to atoms. I found myself in the middle of the ruins, in a chiffonier drawer, with my arm broken above the elbow. My first thought was that nobody was left but me. After we were straightened around we lived in a shack.

MAYFORD E. KERR

Regina

Age 12

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against Death through Disease or Accident, Fire and Lightning. Our Policy Holders have the amplest and most liberal clauses of any of the other Companies. Our Policy Holders have all the requisite guarantees as to the standing and solvency of the Company.

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- SASKATCHEWAN BUTLER, BYERS BROS. AND CODEBRE Limited
(Northern) 22nd Street, Saskatoon, Sask.
- SASKATCHEWAN McCALLUM, HILL AND COMPANY
(Southern) 1170 Scarth Street, Regina, Sask.
- ALBERTA F. C. LOWES AND COMPANY
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- BRITISH COLUMBIA THE COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
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THE GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
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Some Problems of City Life

Continued from Page 7

four years, that is \$12.50 a year. Hand covering will be \$3 a year, and hats, if she has some skill at millinery and is content with two a year, will cost \$10. A suit at \$20 will last two years—\$10 a year. Dresses, one good one for the summer season is \$5, one for winter \$12; three shirt-waists at \$1.50, \$4.50, separate skirt, \$5. Footwear, two pairs of boots at \$3, overshoes at \$1.50, is \$7.50. Underwear will be \$10 a year. Total, \$74.50. (Mr. Kerr apparently leaves \$5.50 for extras and thus shows that he knows what he is talking about).

"The children will take \$50 each. Anyone acquainted with young Canada's talent for going thru shoes and stockings will accept that estimate as made by an optimist."

Total for clothing, then, \$392. In comparing these figures with actual family budgets it would appear that Mr. Kerr has been too generous with the wife and children. If the wife "makes over" garments for the children, does her own sewing and laundry, and wears her last year's hat, she could cut down the clothing bill from \$50 to \$100. Put the clothing at the lowest possible figure, \$290.

Take it year in and year out, does a country household get along on much less than \$200 a year for the clothing for all the family?

Wood often costs a farmer nothing but his labor. Water, after the well is dug, is free. But wood means in the city a cash outlay. Often in blocks there is no storage room so that it must be bought cut and in small quantities. Coal is probably on the whole cheaper. Water must be taken from the city. A man would be fined if he dug a well. In the city a man can't act independently. Heat, light and water, then, are the other "fixed charges." Fuel is absolutely essential in a cold climate. Four tons of anthracite coal, at \$11 a ton, is \$44. (During the past year I burned coal in my furnace for nearly seven months). Wood, for cooking purposes and supplementary heating, six cords, at \$7 a cord, \$42. (At this figure a man must buy at a certain season and himself cut and split and store his wood). This makes the total fuel bill \$86.

Light, at 50 cents a month for eight months and \$1 a month for four months, is \$8. In Winnipeg electric light is as cheap as coal oil, having dropped when the city plant was established from ten cents to three cents, and from a minimum charge of \$1 per month to 50 cents a month.

Water costs about \$8 a year. This makes a total for heat, light and water of \$102 a year. (It may be noted that in its statement of rents and fuel for Winnipeg the Labor Gazette is decidedly in error).

Car fare should perhaps be included in the fixed charges, as in the city the workingman must use the street car in getting to and from his work. Two trips a day during "red ticket" hours, with an occasional shopping trip down town for the wife, bring the street car fares to \$25 a year.

House furnishing is difficult to estimate. Furniture is sometimes inherited, lasts for years, is often bought cheaply second-hand, yet involves heavy expenditures when it must be replaced. Bedding, dishes, household utensils, need to be frequently replaced. We will then be well within the mark if we put this item at \$250 for ten years, or \$25 a year.

Health expenditures, including doctor's, nurse's and dentist's fees, medicines, etc., should probably be placed at \$4 a month, or \$48 a year. This must include periods of serious illness, operations, child-birth and children's diseases. Few who do not receive help from charitable institutions escape with a smaller expenditure than this.

Recreation and Education

Here we touch what have been termed "cultural wants." Surely they are necessities, too, for man cannot live by bread alone. Church collections, lodge dues, union fees, concerts and lectures, books and newspapers, school supplies for the children, music lessons, better not mention an organ or a piano, holidays, perhaps beer and tobacco—all cost. The family's range of interests would not need to be very extensive to induce them to expend \$1 a week, or \$52 a year. Remember, we are dealing with minimum expenditures.

Insurance should be reckoned as a necessity. The wage-earner who is "docked" for every hour lost ought to provide against accident or sickness. In the case of the death of the breadwinner, adequate provision should be made to cover funeral expenses and to provide for the maintenance of the widow and children, otherwise the family becomes a charge on the community. Further, there ought to be savings sufficient to purchase an annuity or otherwise provide for old age. A man should neither become a burden on his children nor end his days in a workhouse or "old people's home." Much less his wife. Our study of actual workingman's budget shows, as a rule, only small expenditures to cover "sick benefits." A straight life insurance policy for \$2,000 would cost \$50 a year. If a man began at twenty years of age and paid \$50.05 a year till he was sixty, he would then receive a Government annuity of \$500. Surely \$100 a year ought not to be too much to put into insurance and savings. That could hardly be called adequate insurance.

Remember the city workman has no farm to fall back on. The hour he stops work for pleasure or thru sickness or old age his income stops.

Household Help

It will be noted that in this budget the wife and mother is supposed, in addition to caring for her children, to do her own cooking, sewing, house-work and laundry. But many women, and all women at times, are not strong enough to accomplish all these tasks alone. It costs in Winnipeg \$1.50 to \$2 a day to secure a woman for a day's washing or cleaning. To this should be added one or two meals and probably car tickets. Household help costs \$18 to \$30 a month, plus \$50 a year for an additional bedroom, and \$150 to cover food, laundry, break-ages and waste. From \$400 to \$500 is a conservative estimate for household help; but, of course, this is altogether beyond the ordinary income. So we leave the "house mother" to struggle on alone—fortunate, indeed, if she is not forced to "go out working" to supplement her husband's earnings.—Well, what have we?

Budget for Family of Five

Food	\$124
Clothing	200
Rent	240
Heat, light and water	102
Car fare	25
House furnishings	25
Health expenditures	48
Recreation and education	52
Insurance and savings	100
Household help	
Total	\$1,216

Where can we cut down our budget? Study the items again, and we find that already we have cut them to a minimum—that is, the minimum needed to maintain an ordinary, "decent" Canadian standard of living.

THE ODD CHANCE



"Look at that man cleaning windows, right up there. Suppose he was to fall."
"No chance; he's used to it. Come on."
"Wait awhile, you never know what may happen!"

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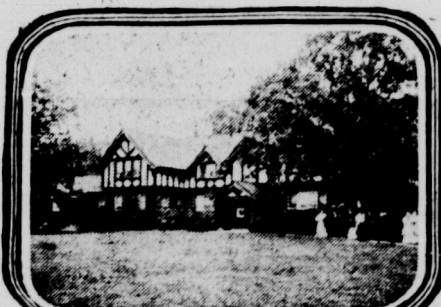
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Campaign Fund Contributions

Continued from Page 7

said, among other things: "No nation can find its future greatness by material prosperity alone." I think that is right, not only as to the nation but as to the community and as to the individual. The Leader of the Opposition said: "The progress and future of Canada will rest on the same basis on which rests Canadian liberty." I think this is also correct. We cannot make true progress, or ensure the best future of our country except upon the foundation of general liberty, and we surely sap the foundations of our own liberty when we put our representatives in a false position.

Who Should Supply Funds?

If these funds are not to be contributed by selfish outsiders, the only remaining source would appear to be either the candidates themselves or the electors. It may be a somewhat delicate position for a member of parliament to take, but I venture to say that it is not quite fair or wise to have two candidates, one of whom must be defeated, compelled to spend \$10,000 between them of their own money for the campaign. I think it would be very unwise to adopt a policy that would put a man in ordinary financial circumstances in danger of financial ruin if he remains a representative of the people, unless he is prepared to sell himself to the highest bidder. I do not mean to say that the candidate should not be expected to contribute a very large portion of the necessary campaign funds. If he is not prepared to make special sacrifices, the probability is that he is not the right sort of man, and that the constituency is better without him, but I believe the electors should be prepared to contribute their proper share, either in cash or free work, and I believe the self-respecting electors in every constituency should insist on the election expenses for the constituency being fully paid by themselves and the candidates. I believe that this is not only sound moral ground to take, but sound financial ground also. It always increases our interest in public affairs if we voluntarily contribute some of the actual expenses of good government.

Money Needed for Education

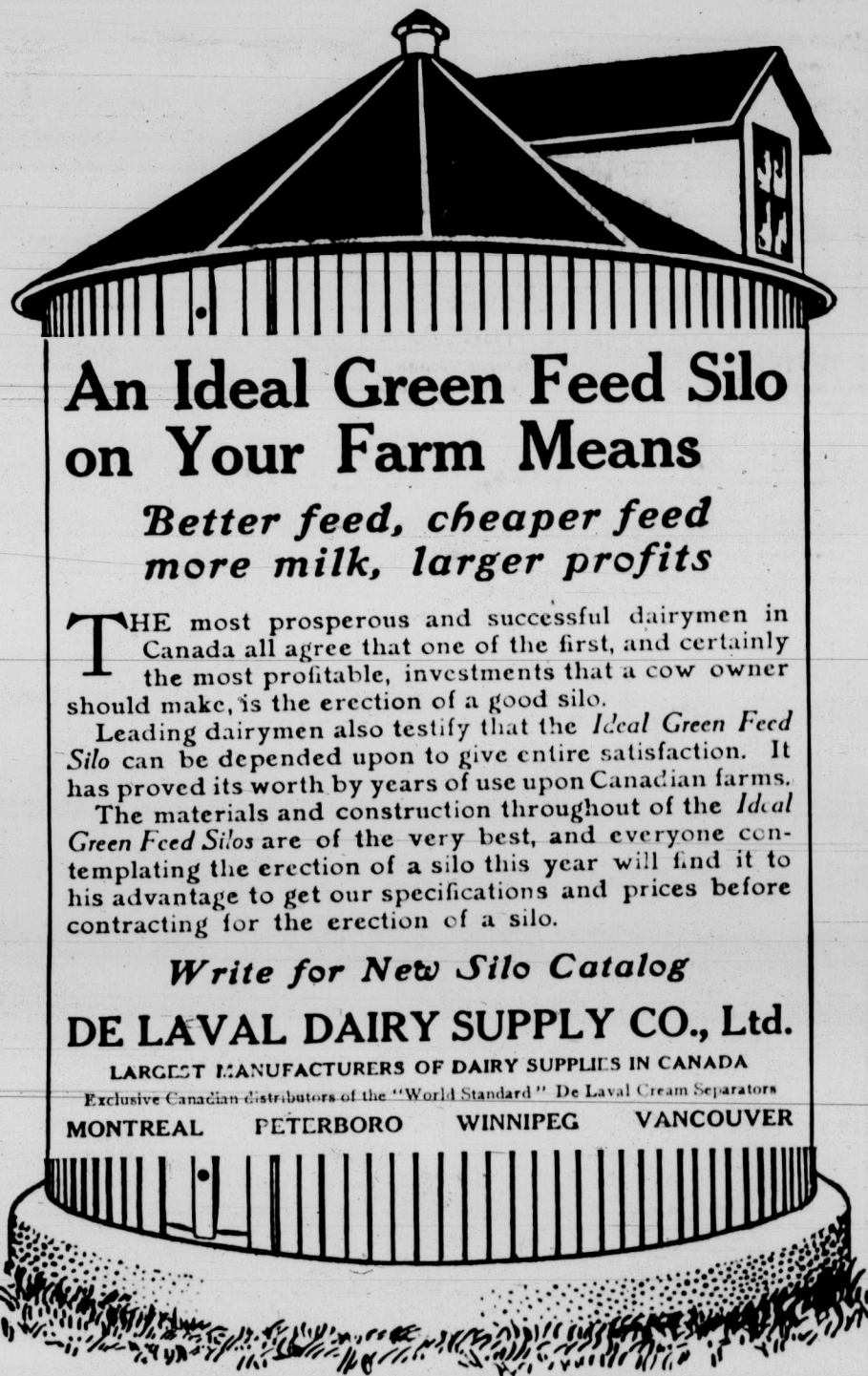
I fancy you will gather from the foregoing that I am not in favor of an immense sum of money being expended by the Western Grain Growers in election campaigns over Canada. I can hardly consistently oppose such action by the protected manufacturers, and support similar action by the Grain Growers. I believe we should foot our own election expenses and that, besides this, a considerable amount could be legitimately and wisely spent in setting the farmers' point of view fairly and squarely before the general public. I fully agree with Mr. Cruise in his view that our manufacturers are badly in need of education to teach them to face the competition of the world squarely without this everlasting pap-feeding on which they insist. Possibly, if we could do something to make them sufficiently ashamed of the contemptible position they occupy, a little money would not be mis-spent, but I think our main outside work should be to get thoroughly in touch with the city-laborers of Canada. I believe our western farmers generally have a keen sympathy for these people, but I am afraid the city laborer does not generally realize this. I think we should not only educate our city laborers on our point of view, but we should also educate ourselves on their point of view, and any money spent by the Western Grain Growers for that purpose will benefit the laborers, our country and ourselves.

LEVI THOMSON,

House of Commons,
Ottawa, March 31, 1914

CO-OPERATIVE BEEF RINGS

The Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask., has published an excellent bulletin, explaining how to go to work to organize beef rings, together with rules and regulations necessary to operate them successfully. Charts are also published in the bulletin for beef rings of sixteen and twenty shareholders. These beef-ring publications are supplied free of charge upon application to the department.



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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, April 4, 1914)

Wheat—Declines for the week were 1/4c, 1/4c. There was a lack of buying power, while at the same time there was no great amount of selling pressure to be seen. The Chicago corn market proved to be the leader. The price of that grain sold downward and wheat prices in practically all markets trailed on. There was continued selling by tired longs in the May future, who bought some time ago on a reasonable expectation of crop scares of some kind during March in the American winter wheat belt, also on the theory that a break in prices would bring active foreign buying. Another bearish factor in evidence in most of the principal wheat markets is the excellent condition of the American winter wheat crop which has started this spring well rooted and strong, with good color and with less than normal rainfall; between now and harvest a bumper yield may be looked for. This has been an exceptionally mild winter, which is more than likely to bring out complaints of insects, but damage from insects is generally a minor factor. The International Review, as called by Broomhall, says that the excellent promise of the winter wheat crop in the United States is a "bear" help in all markets, but that these conditions were partially offset by the small shipments to the United Kingdom and a consequent better demand for Australia's native reserves in the United Kingdom are smaller, and in part they are greatly depleted, while Germany has marketed heavily, which is improving the outlook for the marketing of Russian and American wheats of the remaining surplus for the ensuing four months. Argentine and Indian shipments have been, and are likely to be, smaller than at this time last year, while Australia and North America are contributing about as much as they furnished last year, which leaves Russia and the Danube to make up the deficiency in India and Argentina. The cash demand for wheat in this market has been only fair during the past week, No. 1 Nor. closing at 89 1/2, No. 2 Nor., 88, No. 3 Nor. 86 1/2.

Oats—Liquidation was on during the early part of the week, longs selling freely and there was considerable "bear" pressure. The weakness in other grain, combined with the slow cash demand, was the basis of the selling. At the close losses were 1/4 to 1/2 cent for the week.

Barley—Lower prices of other grain reflected on barley and values are 1/4 to 1/2 cent under last Saturday and the cash demand poor.

Flax—Flax ranged lower throughout the week on heavy selling and apparent weakness in the Duluth market. Prices show decline of 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents for the week, but given any support at all should quickly do better.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	May	July	Oct.
Mar. 31	90 1/2	92	86 1/2
Apr. 1	90 1/2	92 1/2	87 1/2
Apr. 2	91 1/2	93 1/2	87 1/2
Apr. 3	91 1/2	93 1/2	88
Apr. 4	91 1/2	92 1/2	87 1/2
Apr. 6	90 1/2	92 1/2	87 1/2

Oats—	May	July	Oct.
Mar. 31	35 1/2	37	35 1/2
Apr. 1	35 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2
Apr. 2	36	37 1/2	35 1/2
Apr. 3	36	37 1/2	35 1/2
Apr. 4	35 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2
Apr. 6	36	37 1/2	35 1/2

Flax—	May	July	Oct.
Mar. 31	138 1/2	141 1/2	142 1/2
Apr. 1	139 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Apr. 2	139 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Apr. 3	140 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2
Apr. 4	139 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Apr. 6	139 1/2	142 1/2	143

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, April 4)

No. 1 hard wheat, 15 cars	80	92 1/2
No. 1 hard wheat, 5 cars	92 1/2	92 1/2
No. 1 hard wheat, 3 cars	92 1/2	92 1/2
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	92 1/2	92 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	90 1/2	90 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	90 1/2	90 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	89 1/2	89 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	91 1/2	91 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	90 1/2	90 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	91 1/2	91 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	90 1/2	90 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, smut	89 1/2	89 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	88 1/2	88 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	88 1/2	88 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	88 1/2	88 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	89 1/2	89 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample	86 1/2	86 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	89 1/2	89 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	87 1/2	87 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	88 1/2	88 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	84	84
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	86 1/2	86 1/2

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, April 8, 1914—

1914	Wheat	1913
1 Hard	91,031 20	71,532 00
1 Nor.	6,282,790 20	4,446,812 00
2 Nor.	3,973,669 10	3,776,701 00
3 Nor.	1,189,773 00	2,962,664 00
No. 4	212,574 50	798,148 00
Others	1,193,345 53	5,098,488 00
This week	12,943,184 33	This week 14,144,345 00
Last week	11,905,604 53	Last week 13,542,121 50
Increase	1,037,579 40	Increase 602,223 10

1914	Oats	1913
1 C.W.	31,094 04	117,094 00
2 C.W.	3,280,930 24	1,711,028 00
3 C.W.	1,734,309 50	566,955 00
Ex. 1 Fd.	192,028 11	632,067 00
Others	617,672 10	2,754,834 24
This week	5,766,035 11	This week 5,781,968 44
Last week	4,934,593 18	Last week 5,455,552 04
Increase	831,441 27	Increase 326,416 20

1914	Barley	1913
3 C.W.	1,052,663 46	1 N.W.C. 2,760,168 39
4 C.W.	395,474 42	2 C.W. 177,092 10
Rej.	140,612 25	3 C.W. 51,985 55
Feed	24,645 06	Others 42,989 01
Others	89,756 32	
This week	1,653,153 07	This week 3,012,235 49
Last week	1,513,226 36	Last week 2,896,190 39
Increase	139,926 19	Increase 116,045 10

SHIPMENTS

Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1914	97,986	99,435	4,270
1913	115,891	67,329	1,993

GRAIN INSPECTION

The amount of grain inspected in Western Grain Inspection Division for period September 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914, compared with previous year was as follows:

	1913-4	1912-3
Wheat	128,042,150	111,978,000
Oats	53,650,350	40,378,650
Barley	13,608,000	11,992,500
Flax	10,720,600	13,882,050
Rye	71,000	15,000
Screenings	213,900	

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week Ending April 3	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
Pt. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	12,943,184	5,766,035	1,653,153	
Total	15,287,552	7,416,164	2,470,846	
In vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	4,569,349	2,514,311	334,732	
At Buffalo and Duluth	1,507,200	5,401,644	529,290	
Total last week	21,364,101	15,326,119	3,334,868	
Total last year (inc. afloat)	20,643,154	14,663,631	3,156,410	
Total last year (at Midland and Tiffin there are 15,967 bushels of U.S. oats in bond.)	26,005,649	10,256,116	3,405,859	

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, April 4, 1914—	Close	Prev.
Manitoba No. 1, per bushel	81 06 1/2	81 06 1/2
Manitoba No. 2, per bushel	1 05 1/2	1 05 1/2
Manitoba No. 3, per bushel	1 04 1/2	1 04 1/2
Futures Steady		
May, per bushel	1 05	1 04 1/2
July, per bushel	1 04 1/2	1 04 1/2
October, per bushel	1 02 1/2	1 02 1/2

Basis of exchange on which prices per bushel are based is 4 1/2-2-3.—Manitoba Free Press.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from March 31 to April 6 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS					BARLEY				FLAX					
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex 1 Pd	1 Pd	2 Pd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	Rej.	
Mar. 31	88 1/2	86 1/2	85	81 1/2	80	75	70	34 1/2	33 1/2	34	33	33	44 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41	1 67 1/2	133 1/2	122 1/2	123	123
Apr. 1	89 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2	75	70	34 1/2	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	33	44 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41	1 67 1/2	134 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
2	90	88 1/2	86 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2	75	70	34 1/2	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	33	44 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41	1 67 1/2	134 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
3	90	88 1/2	86 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2	75	70	34 1/2	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	33	44 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41	1 67 1/2	134 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
4	89 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2	81 1/2	80	75	70	34 1/2	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	33	44 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41	1 67 1/2	134 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
6	89 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2	81 1/2	80	75	70	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33	44 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41	1 67 1/2	134 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, APRIL 6

Winnipeg Grain	MON. DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MON. DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON. DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	Extra choice steers	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	Fancy dairy	20c-21c	20c-21c	20c-21c
No. 2 Nor.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	Best butcher steers and heifers	7 50-7 75	7 00-7 50	6 75-7 25	No. 1 dairy	16c	17c	24c-25c
No. 3 Nor.	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	Pair to good butcher steers and heifers	6 75-7 00	6 25-6 75	6 25-6 75	Good round lots	5c-10c	15c	18c-20c
No. 4	82 1/2	82 1/2	81	Best fat cows	5 50-6 75	5 00-6 40	5 75-6 25	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	81	81	76	Medium cows	5 00-5 50	4 75-5 50	5 00-5 25	Strictly new laid	18c	17c	20c
No. 6	75	76	70 1/2	Common cows	4 00-4 50	3 50-4 00	5 00-5 25	Potatoes			
Feed	70	71	60 1/2	Best bulls	5 25-5 75	5 00-5 75	4 75-5 25	In sacks, per bushel	60c-65c	60c-70c	3s.
Cash Oats				Com's and medium bulls	4 00-5 00	4 25-5 00	4 00-4 50	Dressed Poultry			
No. 2 C.W.	35	35	34 1/2	Choice veal calves	8 00-8 50	7 00-8 00	7 00-8 00	Chickens	16c	16c	17c
Cash Barley				Heavy calves	5 50-6 00	5 50-6 00	5 50-6 50	Fowl	13c	13c	16c
No. 3	44 1/2	45	48	Best milkers and spring ers (each)	160-175	155-175	160-175	Ducks	16c	16c	17c
Cash Flax				Com's milkers and spring ers (each)	135-145	135-145	140-150	Geese	14c	14c	17c
No. 1 N.W.	137 1/2	138 1/2	110 1/2	Hogs				Turkey	20c	20c	20c
Wheat Futures				Choice hogs	83-85	81-82-85	88-75	Milk and Cream			
May	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	Heavy hogs	85 00	85 00	87 00	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	29c	30c	35c
July	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	Stags	84 00	84 00	85 00	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	16	27c	30c
October	87 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	Sheep and Lambs				Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	81 75	81 75	81 80
Oat Futures				Choice lambs	7 00-7 50	7 00-7 50	6 50-7 00	Hay (per ton)			
May	36	36 1/2	35 1/2	Best killing sheep	5 00-5 50	5 00-5 50	5 00-5 50	No. 1 Red Top	811-818	811-819	814
July	37 1/2	37 1/2	36					No. 1 Upland	810-811	810-811	813
Flax Futures								No. 1 Timothy	810	810	820
May	139 1/2	140 1/2	112 1/2								
July	142 1/2	143 1/2	114 1/2								

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, April 4, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	80 89 1/2	80 91 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	88	89 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	86 1/2	87 1/2
3 white oats	33 1/2	36 1/2
Barley	41 1/4-4 1/2	43-50
Flax, No. 1	1 38	1 57 1/2

Futures—	Winnipeg	Chicago
May wheat	91 1/2	88 1/2
July wheat	92 1/2	90 1/2

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WINNIPEG
10



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- Pratts Liquid Lice Killer, 25c to \$1.50 gal.
- Pratts Powdered Lice Killer, 25c-50c
- Pratts Roup Cure, 25c-50c
- Pratts White Diarrhoea Remedy, 25c-50c
- Pratts Poultry Disinfectant, \$1.50 gal.
- Pratts Cholera Remedy, 25c-50c
- Pratts Head Lice Ointment, 25c
- Pratts Gape Remedy, 25c-50c
- Pratts Bronchitis Remedy, 25c-50c
- Pratts Condition Tablets, 25c-50c
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is a combination of simple nutritive elements in just the right proportions to properly feed baby chicks. It is a lot cheaper to SAVE the chicks you have than to hatch out more and lose them too. Improper feeding means weak, puny, stunted chicks or NO chicks. Pratts Baby Chick Food will save the youngsters and hasten their graduation into the producing class. "Your Money Back if It Fails." 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 at your dealers.

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Name

Address

Methods of Preparing Soil

Continued from Page 18

"Summerfallow is not advised for the brush country, the objection being that the first crop after summer-fallow grows too rank, almost invariably lodging and fails to fill as well or ripen as early as a crop on land not summer-fallowed. Stubble land not seeded down should be fall-plowed five or six inches deep and packed or harrowed as it is turned. If fall plowing is not possible, then the same depth of plowing in the spring followed immediately by the packer or harrow will give good results.

"Mixed Farming.—In all that territory included in the general term 'brush country,' climatic and soil conditions are such as to make it most desirable as a mixed farming country. For this district some such rotation as the following, modified or expanded to suit particular cases, is suggested:—

- "1st year—Hay.
- "2nd year—Pasture—Manure in autumn 12 tons per acre.
- "3rd year—Pasture—Break and disc July or August.
- "4th year—Wheat or oats.
- "5th year—Oats.
- "6th year—Barley—seeded down: Timothy, 4 lbs.; alsike clover, 4 lbs.; red clover, 4 lbs.

Manitoba

"W. C. McKillican, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Brandon, Man., calls attention to some differences in the conditions prevailing in Manitoba, as contrasted with Saskatchewan conditions, and to the consequent variations in the procedure which should be followed with new land in the former province.

Modifications for Manitoba

"The methods advocated by Mr. Mackay for Saskatchewan are largely applicable to Manitoba, particularly to new land in the southwestern part of the province, where conditions are similar to Saskatchewan. The method of handling prairie sod by breaking shallow early in the season and backsetting deeper at a later date is quite the best here as well as in Saskatchewan. The practice of putting crop on newly broken prairie sod cannot be too strongly condemned; the latter should always have a season in which to rot.

"Summer fallowing.—The method of summer fallowing called 'Fourth Method' by Mr. Mackay, gives the best results in Manitoba. Ploughing early is quite important in Manitoba as it is in Saskatchewan.

"There are, however, large districts in Manitoba where the need or advisability of summer-fallowing is not very great. Generally speaking, the portions of the province north of Range 16, that bordering on Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba and that east of the Red River, are not suited to summer-fallowing. There may be drier localities within this territory where fallowing is permissible; but, in the greater part of it, the result of summer fallowing is too great a conservation of moisture, giving a heavy growth of straw that falls down and fails to mature the grain. For this territory, barley or green oats may be used as a cleaning crop. These should be sown late and cut before any weeds can ripen. Grass and clover crops can also be used to good advantage in the place of summer-fallow in a rotation.

"Crop Rotation.—In the older parts of Manitoba, the system of grain and summer fallow can no longer be considered as a complete or wholly satisfactory system. The spread of weeds and the increasing difficulty with soil blowing show the necessity of a scientific rotation of crops. Such a rotation should include grasses to renew the vegetable fibre in the land, clover or alfalfa to restore fertility and, if possible, potatoes, roots or corn should be used as a cleaning crop instead of summer fallow.

"Stubble Burning.—Stubble burning is not advisable in Manitoba, whether it be in Saskatchewan or not. It is a waste of valuable vegetable matter that is very seldom justifiable. Unless the soil is unusually dry the stubble should be plowed under and thoroly packed down with the soil packer. Fall plowing is not as impracticable in Manitoba as Mr. Mackay says it is in Saskatchewan. There is often sufficient moisture for fall plowing, and when this is the case better results are obtained in most districts than could be secured from spring plowing."

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

which had inquired into the affairs of the Arsenal.

C.N.R. Deal

The C.N.R. is, apparently, endeavoring to evade the consequences of the amendment to its bill providing that it cannot increase its capital stock beyond the \$77,000,000 mark, the figure at which it now stands. This provision was inserted in the bill authorizing an extension of time for the construction of western lines when the bill was before the railway committee. When the bill came up in the house it was decided, owing to some technicality, to refer it to the committee on standing orders. It was taken up by that committee on Tuesday morning, when W. H. Sharpe, in whose name it stands, asked that the bill stand over because the question of the capitalization of railways was being dealt with in the general revision of the railway act which is being put thru this session. Owing to the pressure of business in the lower house this important act has been introduced in the Senate, but its details will be dealt with by a joint committee of the two houses. On the whole there is likely to be a great deal of railway talk between now and the end of the session. What with the C.N.R. aid proposals yet to come down, the revision of the railway act and the possibility of G.T.P. legislation the railways will take up considerable of the time of the members and the discussions will rank next in importance to those which will follow the budget statement which will have been delivered before the next issue of The Guide is in the hands of its readers.

That the government proposes to aid the C.N.R. and that Premier Borden will endeavor, in so far as possible, to throw all the blame for the existing railway situation upon the former administration was made clear by the concluding paragraph of his speech in closing the N.T.R. debate. The prime minister's remarks require very little reading between the lines to justify such an assertion. He said: "The government finds itself confronted with the problem of seeing to the completion of two transcontinental railways which were initiated, supported, subsidized and guaranteed by our predecessors in office. We are confronted with the question of seeing them completed or of leaving them uncompleted. The responsibility for initiating the policy which has brought about that condition and for imposing this problem upon the country rests upon those who were then in office and are now in opposition. But the responsibility for dealing with the situation which they created rests, as it presents itself today, upon the administration. We are not afraid of that responsibility, and we shall deal with it as best we may. In dealing with it, especially in so far as it involves contractual or semi-contractual obligations affecting the public interest, we have to take into account the fact that 'the king never dies,' the king's government never ceases tho one party may go out of power and another party may come in. We shall give to the situation, which we did not create and which was brought about against our vote and our protest, the best of our energy and the best of our efforts with the full sense of the responsibility that rests upon us as trustees for the people of Canada."

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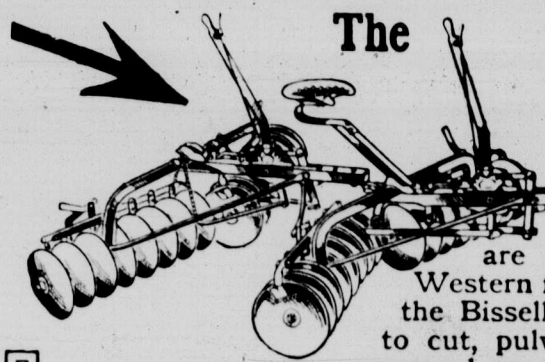
STATEMENT, JANUARY 1st, 1914

CASH CAPITAL	\$6,000,000.00
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SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS	17,873,019.00

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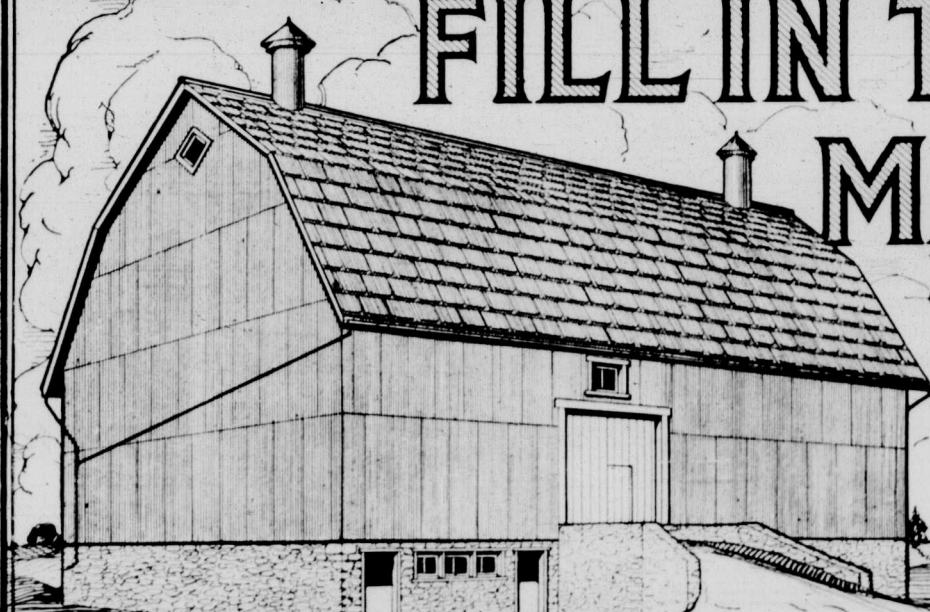
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