

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

THE WINTER WASTE

ON FARMS WHERE THERE IS PRACTICALLY NO WORK TO DO DURING THE WINTER MONTHS THERE IS A LARGE WASTE OF VALUABLE TIME. IN THESE DAYS OF KEEN COMPETITION IN EVERY LINE OF BUSINESS THE BEST RESULTS ARE SECURED BY AN ARRANGEMENT OF THE FARM BUSINESS WHICH PROVIDES LABOR ON THE FARM DURING EVERY MONTH OF THE YEAR. THE PROFITS ON GRAIN FARMING ALONE IN ORDINARY YEARS WILL NOT COMPENSATE FOR THE LOSS DURING THE WINTER MONTHS. THIS IS ONE OF THE PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED IN PLACING FARMING UPON A PROFITABLE BASIS.

DECEMBER 16, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 34,000 WEEKLY

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Head Office :: Wawanesa, Man.
A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

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Assets over liabilities, over	\$652,000.00
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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.

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg



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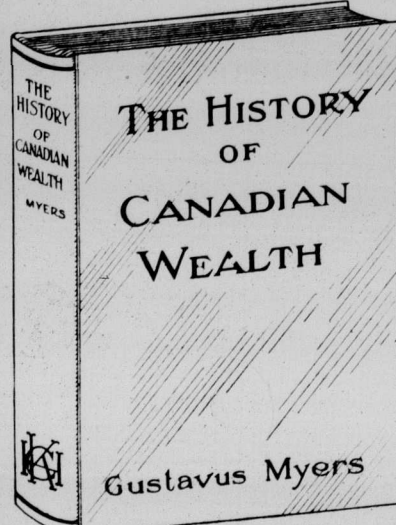
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The Family Library

The Guide has decided to publish every little while during the winter months a little talk about good reading, and it was thought that this department could not be inaugurated better than by printing the following extract from an article on the subject written for Good Housekeeping, by Dr. Samuel Crothers:

The home library which gives the most pleasure is of gradual growth and representative of personal preferences. One book introduces another in an informal way.

"Let me make you acquainted with my good friend—" Of course we are happy to know him.

Let us suppose that Walter Scott frequents our living-room. The children know him and love him. It is quite natural that they should become interested in his friends and in his country. A volume of Scotch and English ballads finds its way into the library. "Ivanhoe" brings in a history of the Crusades. After hearing what Scott has to say about the Stuarts, we are curious to know what Macaulay thinks of them. And once Macaulay enters the living-room and begins to talk, there is no end to the people in whom he makes us interested.

Or we hear Scott telling how he heard John Wesley preach in the Kelso churchyard. Then we turn to Wesley's journals to find what he said about it. Of course, the old man did not notice the wide-eyed little boy who remembered the stories he was telling; we discover what an interesting revelation of life in the eighteenth century Wesley's journals give. The chances are that we make the acquaintance of half a dozen other books by the way.

Learn the Book Families

It does not so much matter where we begin; the important point is to recognize the relation of one book to another.

Listen to the conversation of persons from the same neighborhood who are talking over old times. How many sentences begin with pointing out family relations! "She that was a Simpson and married a Hopkins." "Old Deacon Strong's son by his first wife." It is by showing the relation of each to each that we "place" the people whose names are recalled.

Books are placed in the same way. We must know something about the date of their birth, their family relations, their bringing up, and their habits in life. Each belongs to a certain circle, and if we know one member of the circle we have a natural interest in the rest. Publishers know this, and if an author succeeds in interesting any number of readers in one book, he is in demand for another.

One Good Book Suggests Another

We are told that "Robinson Crusoe" is still one of the best sellers. Now suppose that one starts with "Robinson Crusoe." It is an introduction to real literature. Perhaps it is the story that attracts you. You will be drawn to the southern seas, with its copious literature of discovery and adventure. Or perhaps it is the intense practicality of "Robinson Crusoe" that appeals to you. The literature of self-help opens up before you. It is but a step to Benjamin Franklin, and Emerson's "Self-Reliance." Or it may be that you become interested in the author, Daniel Defoe. You want to know what other books he wrote. Now to get acquainted with Daniel Defoe is to plunge at once into one of the most exciting periods of English political and religious history.

The Roman citizens, when they wished to take part in the business of the city, naturally gravitated to the Forum. The Athenians, when they wished to hear or tell some news, found their way to Areopagus. The Venetian merchants made business appointments on the Rialto. There, too, they were sure to find the people with whom it was most worth while to converse.

So, in literature, there are books which serve as intellectual exchanges and spiritual trysting-places. And there

it is not merely the authors whom you meet, but the multitudes of readers of many generations. You are at a place where many paths cross.

The stay-at-home person is often surprised at the way in which the traveller in Europe will tell of the casual encounters with the same persons in all the great capitals of the Continent. But the coincidences are quite natural for all travellers visit the same great places. If two persons from Kankakee are in Rome at the same time, they are quite likely to meet under the dome of St. Peter's. If one takes his stand there, the other will be sure to turn up.

"Meet me at Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress." If you keep the appointment, you will meet a great many people besides John Bunyan. You will meet the people who have been brought up on Bunyan, and you will recognize them when they mention the Hill Difficulty, and Vanity Fair, and the Slough of Despond, and the Delectable Mountains. If you know your Bunyan, you will recognize his style when you come across it. You will know Abraham Lincoln, and how he came to write the Gettysburg address.

To get acquainted with Dickens is like joining a secret society. You are given the grip and the password which introduces you to many a chance acquaintance with whom, otherwise, you might have had nothing in common. If your initiation was early, it is all the better for you.

Let the Children Browse.

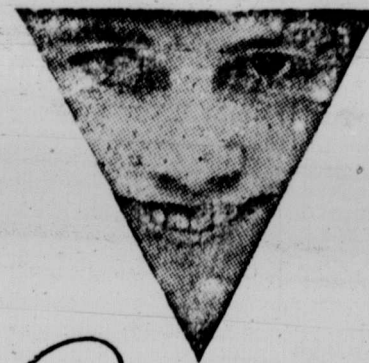
It does a child no harm to make the acquaintance of books which were not written for children. If they are formidable in appearance, he may find that inside they are not so very difficult after all. I am glad that in rummaging thru my grandfather's library I discovered Plutarch's "Lives" before anybody told me that it was one of the books I ought to read. Had Plutarch been put on a list of required reading, I should have looked upon it as a cruel and unusual punishment for a boy of twelve. But, as a matter of fact, it is easy reading to one who is able to read the historical books of the Bible. Plutarch did not "make company" of his worthies. He received them into a hospitable living-room. He says, "It is like living and conversing with these illustrious men whom I invite, as it were, and receive, one by one, under my roof."

Plutarch's men are worth knowing, and so are the modern men whose characters were molded by their influence. "Meet me at Plutarch," you say. There you meet the men who made constitutional government in England and America possible. They all knew the old moralist and the people he knew.

In a house where the great books which have inspired, or amused successive generations are get-at-able, an active-minded child is likely, at some time or other, to get at them. If he does not actually read them, he at least knows where to find them on occasion. Suppose that he has been accustomed to see an old illustrated volume of "Don Quixote," which evidently amused his elders. His notion of a work of humor will be different from what it would have been if the only accessible humor had been that provided by Mutt and Jeff. He may possibly discover that Cervantes had a greater pleasure-giving power than the artists of the comic supplements to the Sunday newspapers.

We know what an important part propinquity plays in friendship and love. If we want our children to fall in love with the better kind of books, let us provide them with opportunities for meeting such books without too much formality. A book in hand is worth two on a shelf; and the lower the shelf is the more likely the book is to be taken in hand.

And do not make a mystery of literary "taste." We read to please ourselves and not to please the critics. We are not reading to show off our culture. The cultivation of literary taste is as simple a matter as the cultivation of taste for food. You furnish your table with an abundance of wholesome,



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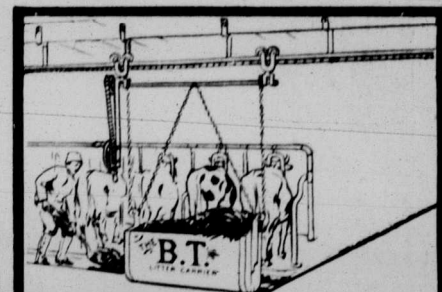
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well-cooked food, and your children prefer it to the other kind. You can trust them for that.

There is no particular mystery about literary criticism. When two works are presented, you say, "This is better than that." Between works that are very much alike the discrimination may be difficult, but when one is supremely great the difference is obvious.

A great deal has been done of late in schools and colleges in the way of systematic study of literature. But formal instruction cannot take the place of what Milton calls "intimate knowledge and delight." The place to form intimate companionship with real books is in the home. Happy is the child who has made the acquaintance of books that have been his father's and his mother's friends. They will always hold a peculiar place in his affections. As the years go by he will make new friends, and so the circle will be enlarged, but he will never forget those that have been "in the family."

MONTREAL BANK ANNUAL

A decidedly optimistic tone pervaded the addresses made at the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal by H. V. Meredith, president, and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the general manager.

Mr. Meredith takes the view that after the pause, the duration of which will be determined by the measure of production and by savings, Canada will again enter upon a period of progress and development. That pause, he believes, will not be long continued. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor in his review touches not only on world conditions and the Canadian situation as a whole, but gives a most interesting detailed summary of business in each of the provinces.

Borrowing Discontinued

Sir Frederick points out, as one of the most serious results of the war, that Canada is no longer able to borrow money in England. This, he states, shuts off the in-flow of capital, roughly estimated at \$25,000,000 per month. How Canada is meeting this remarkable change in its fortunes is one of the most interesting parts of his address.

He says the country has stood the strain without collapse and is adjusting itself to the heavy burden thrust upon it without warning. The general structure, he remarks, will surely stand the strain.

Money from the United States

He intimates that, in future, Canada may find a more receptive market for its securities in the United States. The country's energies, he points out, will now be turned to the development of its great national wealth, particularly its vast agricultural resources, and it can then look forward with confidence to eventually emerging from present conditions a wiser people, with its affairs on a healthier, more normal and sounder basis.

The outstanding feature of the statement is the marked increase in assets, particularly quick or liquid reserves. These now stand at the imposing total of \$122,650,000, which is equivalent to over 55 per cent. of the liabilities to the public. A year ago quick assets were only \$103,669,000, or 49 per cent. of liabilities to the public.

While present loans outstanding, amounting to \$129,000,000, are slightly lower than a year ago, it is worthy of note that they are nearly \$12,000,000 greater than six months ago.

Deposits are Up

The bank's deposits at the end of the fiscal year amounted to \$197,000,000, an increase of some \$6,000,000 over last year. As for the bank's total assets they now amount to \$259,481,669, compared with \$244,787,044 a year ago.

Among the other interesting features of the statement it is noticed that the bank has made a loan to the Dominion government of \$5,000,000 and loans amounting to over \$9,000,000 to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts.

The profits for the year were \$2,496,000, against \$2,648,000 the year previous, and after making liberal allowances for the bank premises, and the generous gift of \$100,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the bank carries forward the fine balance of \$1,232,000 into its new year.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 16th, 1914

TAKING EDUCATION TO THE FARMERS

In this issue we publish an article entitled "The County Agent," which deserves the careful consideration not only of farmers but of all those interested in improving agricultural conditions in this country. This story gives an intimate account of the work done and the results accomplished by a county agent in the State of Minnesota. The function of the county agent, we presume, would be somewhat the same as that of the agricultural secretaries now being appointed in some of the municipalities of Saskatchewan. It will be a matter for the governments and the farmers to decide upon as to whether the conditions in this country would warrant the appointment of county agents to assist farmers in making their business more profitable, their farm homes more comfortable and their social environments more pleasant. In Minnesota the Federal Government, the State Government and the local authorities have united to support the county agent, and this record of the work in one county demonstrates beyond a shadow of a doubt that the venture has been a great success. In Western Canada we have experimental farms located centrally and we have agricultural schools and agricultural colleges. Undoubtedly each one of these institutions is doing a splendid work, but all of them reach no more than a very small percentage of farmers on the farms. A great many of the disadvantages of farming in Western Canada are due to economic handicaps, but it is also certain that the majority of our farmers, like the majority of men in other lines of business, could greatly improve their methods with correspondingly better financial results. It is generally recognized that the future prosperity of Western Canada is almost completely dependent upon the prosperity of the agricultural industry, and it is an absolute fact, though not quite so widely admitted, that the agricultural industry is more heavily handicapped than any other industry in this country. The county agent proposition has been tested and proved to be a success in Ontario, where several counties have shown exceptional development due to the work of these local agricultural representatives, and now that everybody is talking "back to the land," it must be understood that the "back to the land" movement can never be a success until farming is placed upon a profitable basis. The county agent has proved successful in Minnesota and Ontario. Why should not the same institution be successful in the Prairie Provinces?

THE VALUE OF GOOD BOOKS

There is no one thing that will bring to the farm home more lasting enjoyment and more wholesome pleasure than a shelf of real good books. The farmer and his family are in a peculiarly favorable position to secure more of the benefits and pleasures from books than any other class of people. The farm home is located miles from the moving picture show, the theatre, the lecture halls and those other attractions which occupy so much of the time of people living in cities and towns. The farmer and his wife and his children spend more winter evenings around

their own fireside with their family circle complete than any other class of people in the world. Sometimes this isolation gives the farmer and his wife a feeling of loneliness, but thousands of families out on our farms are never so happy nor so comfortable as when sitting around the fire of a winter's evening, each one reading a book or listening to one member of the family reading aloud. There is as much real enjoyment to be derived from reading aloud a good book as there is from any other source, and every good book that is read develops a taste and a desire for more books. The farmer is vitally interested in more subjects than any other man, and for that reason he has a wider range of books to select from. There are books dealing with his business of farming that will help him to improve his system of work; there are books dealing with questions that affect him as a citizen; there are books dealing with the work of the farm women, and there are just real good books that deal with life that appeal to all human beings and that make everyone who reads them better men and women. The farmer and his family have more time for reading in the winter than the town or city family because their evenings are not so much interrupted and there are not so many demands to attend to other things of doubtful importance. This fact is the very reason why farmers are the most thoughtful people in our country. They have more time to think over the questions about which they read than other people have. The reading habit is a good one to encourage, and if nothing but good books are read it develops into a pleasure and almost a passion that fills the vacancy that otherwise would exist in the farm life. Not many years ago books were pretty expensive, but every year sees them growing cheaper. A few dollars every year spent in the purchase of good books will soon develop a library that will be the most valued of household treasures. When once a good book is read it becomes a personal friend. Many people when they find a good book, keep it and read it every year and find something new in it every time they read it. The farmer's book-shelf need not be a large one at the beginning. Half a dozen good books on the shelf, side by side with the Bible and "Pilgrim's Progress," will furnish an excellent beginning, and if a few more are added every year there will be a splendid selection by the time the children have grown up large enough to enjoy reading them along with their parents. No farmer can make a mistake in spending a few dollars every year for the purchase of good books.

PROSPERITY AFTER THE WAR?

Without the least desire to encourage pessimism we feel that it is necessary at this time to say a word of warning with regard to the extravagant predictions which are being made as to the prosperity which is to come to Canada on the termination of the war. A great flood of immigration, we are told, is to turn towards Canada as soon as the conflict in Europe is over, and hundreds of thousands of French and Belgian people, whose homes have been destroyed and whose homeland has been

devastated, are to make a new start alongside hundreds of thousands more British ex-soldiers in Western Canada. During the first decade of the present century Canada received a large immigration and enjoyed great prosperity. Consequently the over-enthusiastic optimists have at once jumped to the conclusion that when the tide of immigration once more flows into Canada, prosperity will again smile upon us and we shall all become rich. There will undoubtedly be a revival of immigration after the war, but immigration alone will not bring prosperity to Canada. It was not immigration alone that brought the prosperity of the last decade. Ten years ago Western Canada was able to offer the immigrants who came into this country the boon of cheap land. Free homesteads at that time could be obtained within a reasonable distance of an existing railway or right on the route of railways which have since been constructed, while the best of land close to town could be bought for a few dollars an acre. Farmers, with a small amount of capital, were consequently able to establish themselves upon the land and make farming pay, thereby winning prosperity for themselves and providing employment for the workers in the towns who were engaged in handling the products of the farm and in the manufacture and distribution of goods needed by the farming community. It was cheap land and the opportunities which cheap land gave, that attracted immigrants to Canada from every quarter of the globe and enabled them to prosper ten years ago. To-day there is no more cheap land in Western Canada. There is still land available for homesteading, it is true, but except in very rare instances, the land which a homesteader can secure at the present time is either so far from railways and markets, or of so poor a quality, that to make a living upon it is a very serious problem. Neither can the new settler in the West obtain cheap land by purchase. Land that was sold for \$5 an acre ten years ago is now held at \$25, and before a man can put that land to use he must pay the price of ten years ago in cash and a similar amount, plus interest, every year for four years to come. Another thing which contributed to the prosperity of the last decade was the readiness with which British and foreign capital was poured into this country for railroad construction, public works, buildings and other purposes of development. Without this borrowed money, and the money which many of the settlers brought with them, we should not have been able to employ or to house the immigrants who have been coming to our country, and everyone knows how the curtailment of loans from Europe brought business depression to Canada long before the war broke out. It is not likely that European capital in any large amounts will be available for investment in Canada immediately after the war, and the great majority of the Belgian, French and British people, who are expected to emigrate to Canada, will reach this country penniless. Under these circumstances the immigration authorities will be faced with the most difficult problem of their lives in finding these people employment, and it is open to

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serious question whether the coming of large numbers of immigrants would be to the advantage of either this country or the immigrants. The situation, moreover, will be all the worse because of the conditions which are bound to be felt in this country on the cessation of hostilities. We hope that many thousands of the stalwart Canadians, who are giving themselves to fight for the Empire, will return safe and sound when the last battle has been fought and won. These men will be seeking employment. But when they return there will be less and not more employment than there is now while the war is on. Thruout Canada to-day factories are working overtime to produce boots, clothing, guns, ammunition, harness, blankets and other supplies for the troops. Other industries are booming because imports from Germany, Belgium and France have ceased to arrive. When the war is over army orders will cease and French, Belgian and German factories will shortly be competing with Canadian manufacturers, tho it will be some years before their export trade resumes normal volume. In many lines no doubt Canadian industries will be able to stand this competition, but in others, for which this country has not special advantages, foreign goods will again come into Canada, as in the past, unless they are shut out by an increase in the tariff which would be an unjust burden upon the Canadian people. Canada will gladly hold out the hand of welcome to those whose homes have been destroyed and whose means of gaining a living has been lost in the war. We hope that there will be considerable immigration when the present

struggle is over, provided that it can be properly taken care of and that conditions are created which will make the increase in our population of benefit, both to the newcomers and to those who are already here. But it would be disastrous to bring thousands of penniless refugees to Canada without making proper provision for them, or without first establishing conditions under which they may become not only self-supporting but prosperous. When prosperity comes to Canada it will not be as the result of war in which immense quantities of wealth are constantly being destroyed, but it will be brought about by peace and by conditions which will encourage the production of wealth and its distribution on a just and equitable basis.

OFFERING SIX PER CENT MONEY

There is a firm known as the American-Canadian Securities Loan Company of Denver, Colorado, that is advertising to loan money on farm land in Western Canada for 6 per cent. interest. We have had a number of enquiries as to the reliability of this company. We have not been able to secure names of any farmers in Western Canada who have secured loans from this company at this rate of interest. We applied to the company for information as to its standing, but the reply was not satisfactory. Toronto Saturday Night says of this company:

"This is a wild cat as far as Canadians are concerned. The skeleton of their loaning scheme, as contained in the booklet circulated in some of the Western Provinces, appeared to be quite unsatisfactory. The applicant for a loan was to accompany each application with one per cent. of the loan applied for. The company did not,

of course, guarantee to make the loan; and as its headquarters is in Denver, Canadians could have no hold on the corporation. Those who sent on this one per cent. may have considerable difficulty in securing its refund, and they may never get it. I was very doubtful about this concern and assumed that it was not properly registered in Canada, or in any of the provinces. This assumption proved to be well based, as letters confirming the fact that the American-Canadian Securities Loan Company is not registered, were received here from Ottawa, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. This concern is to be strictly let alone, it would appear. The post-office department should seize and confiscate its mail."

In the light of this information we would advise our readers not to send any money to this firm until the company is able to guarantee its reliability. We carried the advertisement in The Guide and take this opportunity to warn our readers.

The municipalities of Strathclair, Sifton, Stonewall, Woodlands, Victoria and Napinka, in Manitoba, have been restrained by injunction from taking a vote on local option at the December elections. Prior to the last provincial elections, legislation was passed which it was believed would prevent the wishes of the majority being thwarted by legal technicalities, but apparently the liquor men are still able, by consent of the courts, to carry on their unholy business in spite of public opinion.

In time of war prepare for peace. In other words, while the horrors of war are constantly before the eyes of the world let us bend every effort to devise means which will make another great war between civilized nations impossible.



LIGHTENING THE SHIP

A Suggestion to Canadian Governments, Federal and Provincial

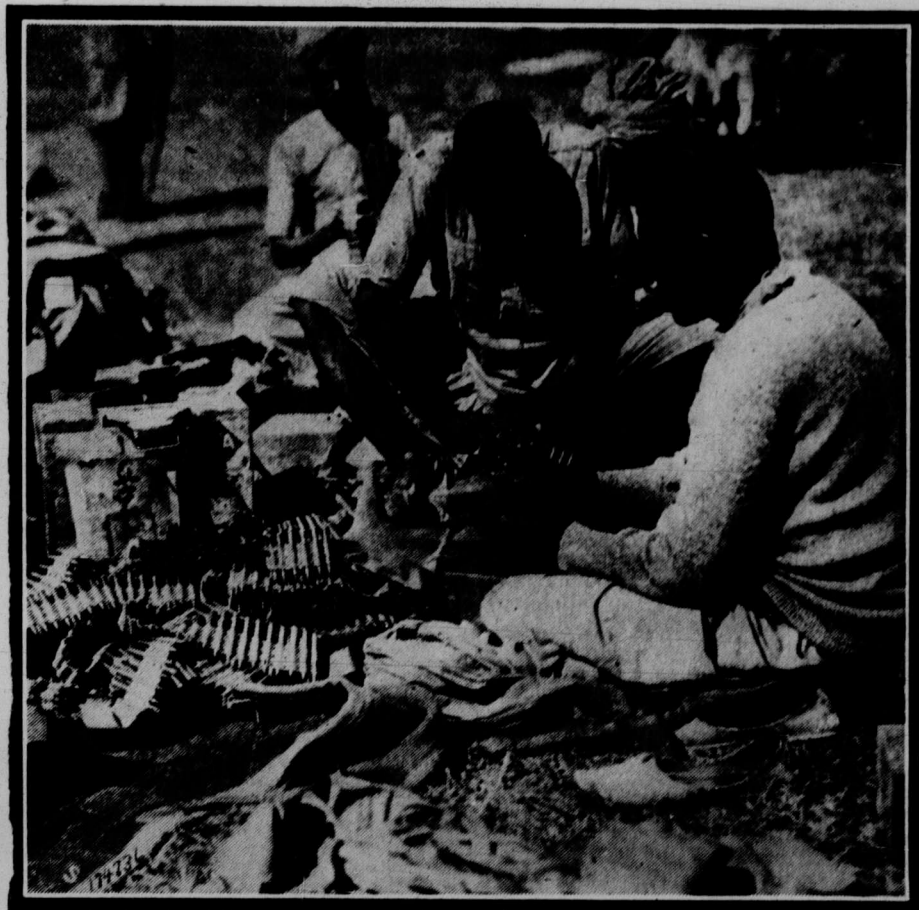


THE RIGHTS OF LITTLE NATIONS IN A CONFLICT OF GREAT POWERS: ILLUSTRATED BY SERBIAN RESERVISTS.

"Here was a demand made upon Serbia by a great military power who could put five or six men in the field for every one she could, and that power supported by the greatest military power in the world. How did Serbia behave? It is not what happens to you in life that matters, it is the way you face it. And Serbia faced the situation with dignity." (Speech by David Lloyd George.)



The gallant conduct of the French Algerian soldiers in the war has already been the subject of special mention from the front. This picture shows a convoy under care of these troops at Frane-le-Port. Note good-humored faces.



These are not the actual Indian fighting men, but a group of their helpers engaged in filling the cartridge belts of the regiment. There are certain things which the dignity of the Indian fighter does not permit him to do.



Note the contrast between the northern French countryside and the dark-skinned gentlemen-fighters from India, swinging along the road towards the firing line. The censor forbade publishing the exact whereabouts the picture was taken. The troops have been rapidly acclimatized in France, and have played an important part in several engagements.

The Mail Bag

CO-OPERATION

Editor, Guide:—I would like to draw the attention of the Grain Growers and others of the three Western Provinces to a situation that exists, in so far as the different organizations that exist in the three provinces at the present time are concerned, in their relationship to one another, and how better results might be obtained for all concerned.

We have now in Western Canada three distinct farmers' co-operative companies, The Grain Growers' Grain Company, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, each one of which is necessary to the proper handling of the farmers' business. That these three companies, however, should remain independent of each other, competing in the handling of grain and distribution of supplies, is not, in my opinion, the wishes of the people of any of the provinces. I believe their desire is to have a consolidated system all under the direct control of the organized farmers, with the principle of direct legislation in effect, so that if the management did not suit they could be removed and replaced with men according to the farmers' choice.

While travelling thru the West during the past two years, I have found a great number of people, particularly in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, inquiring as to the probable development of this phase of the farmers' movement, and the sentiments expressed have been altogether in favor of having one uniform system; and I have met quite a number from Alberta who are also desirous of such an arrangement. Such a system will be more able to withstand the efforts of the Interests in their desire to discredit the farmers' system with the farmers themselves.

I have met some men who had a fear that because of the different systems being tied up with the governments of the different provinces it might create a barrier. But I have replied that we can meet the objection by the following means: That the grain growers of the three provinces form a new storage company. The directors can be elected from the three provinces, if desired. They can then elect a superintendent for the system of each province, and can then elect a general superintendent over the three systems or three provinces, and each province, to the point desired, can be adjusted individually, keeping the business of each province separate on all grain handled in that province. There is no doubt, in my mind, the governments of each province will be glad to be relieved of their present position at any time, and no doubt it will not be long till the farmers will be able to relieve themselves of the present position when desired. This will give us one uniform system reaching from the Rockies to the Great Lakes. Then this great storage system can, and will, become the farmers' great gathering system for one great selling agency and one great forwarding agency to the foreign markets of the world, all under the direct control of the farmers themselves.

The importance of such a move from the standpoint of improving the marketing of our grain is hard to comprehend. We find by practical experience that the greater volume of grain under the direct control of the Farmers' Export Company, the greater the factor they become in making the price received close to what it should be, and it enables them to keep export values up close to what supply and demand would warrant. There is much more to be said in favor of such a common sense action, but I could not undertake to set forth in this letter the advantages to be secured from the joint action.

Then, again, there is the question of co-operation in the supplying of our people with the many commodities that can be handled to advantage in carload lots, making a large saving on such as the following: Lumber, coal, fence wire, flour, apples, twine and machinery of all kinds, wagons and buggies. On

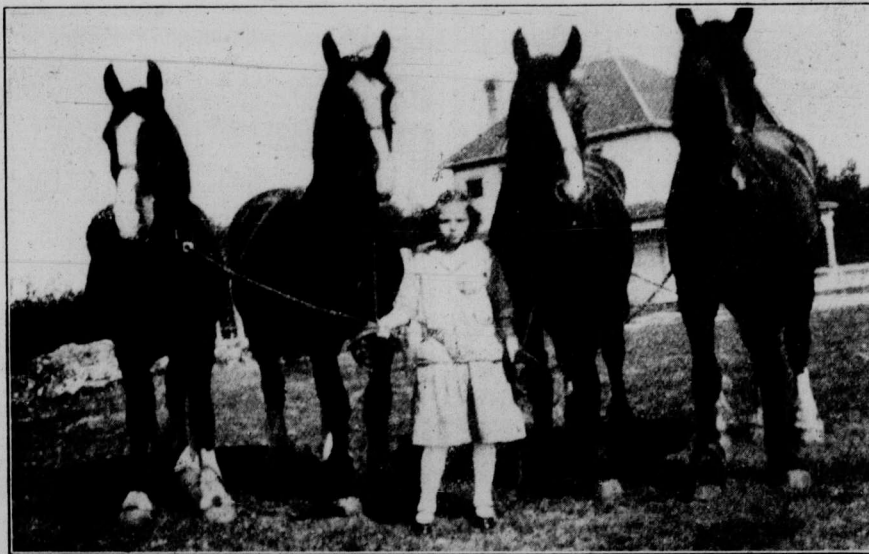
farm implements and vehicles this runs as high as thirty per cent. I am strongly of the opinion that we should draw the line somewhere close to what can be handled in carload lots, and not infringe to a greater extent than is absolutely necessary on the general local merchant. Of course the local implement man and some others will be affected, but if the local implement man is not hurt any worse than I have heard some of them say, they will not feel it very much, for some of them say they would be better off working a small piece of land. From information received it would appear thus (take a wagon, for instance, all other things being affected similarly), that the manufacturer gets from \$45 to \$55 for building a wagon; the middle man, that is, the man who stands between the manufacturer and the local agent, gets, if we are correctly informed, about \$40. If my information is not correct, I would like to be corrected; and then I understand the local agent gets the balance, I have been informed, about \$10.

Now, so far as co-operative buying is concerned, we find ourselves in a similar position to that of the elevator systems, and it appears naturally that the different bodies should come just in the way they did. First, we have The Grain Growers' Grain Company in an effort to reduce the cost of the commodities just referred to to all the people desiring to do business with the company. Then, later, we find coming from the

tions in the three provinces with between 40,000 and 50,000 members, they recognized that if they could secure a connection with so many representative farmers it would give them the most satisfactory kind of a market for their goods, and consequently they could afford to quote the lowest possible prices. They found this had a greater effect in getting reduced prices than even the fact that it was a cash business. The volume that was anticipated had a greater effect than the cash business had.

Now, I would suggest to the people of the three provinces that this very important matter be dealt with, and a full and free discussion should be allowed at their annual meetings taking place at this coming winter, with a view to getting some definite action.

I would like to follow this up with a further thought by creating one centralized purchasing power we would be enabled at no late date to become the greatest purchasing power in Canada, and that would enable us to work in harmony with the local merchants and others in our Western Canada very much to their advantage, for the reason that we would then be able to supply our local merchants with goods at as low a price, or possibly a lesser price, than any other institution is able to buy them, and by this means we should be able to establish a cash basis and abolish the credit system. Then do you not see that when the farmer will pay



A Western Farmer's Daughter

government and the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan a co-operative movement, confined to the province. The Co-operative Elevator Company of Alberta are handling their co-operative business in that province and working in conjunction with The Grain Growers' Grain Company in procuring their supplies.

Now, in my opinion, there is no person has any license or any right to complain as to why we should have the three different co-operative trading concerns, if the people in the three provinces believe that they can best be served in this manner. But I would like to say that from practical experience, I believe that one centralized purchasing power will undoubtedly buy goods at a much better advantage and at a lower cost and with less confusion than the three co-operative bodies can possibly do. If we continue as we are now we will be competing against each other, thereby enabling those who supply us with goods to take advantage of the situation, that if they could not get their price from one of the bodies they could possibly get it from the other. Also the larger the volume the one body is the purchaser of, the greater the lever they have for getting the reduced prices. When The Grain Growers' Grain Company were making arrangements for their machinery, wagons and buggies, they found this a very strong factor. When the manufacturers learned that there were 1,400 local associa-

the local merchant cash for what he buys, that the local merchant will then be able to get his goods at as low a price as any of his big competitors, and he will then be able to supply the farmers with goods at just as reasonable a cost as they can buy thru other means, for it must be fully recognized by all that the purchasing power of the local merchant is his greatest handicap, that many of them are giving credit to the farmers and are not able to buy for cash, and are, therefore, not able to buy goods at the right price; in many cases they buy at 15 to 20 and even 30 per cent. more than some of the large organized bodies are paying.

I am desirous that we make an effort to protect our local merchants and business men. The people want them in the country; we need their assistance in fighting the great corporations and capitalistic bodies that control legislative halls. We, in the West, should all help one another. We, the farmers and producers, should help the business man and the wage earner wherever we can possibly do so, and if we do, we can expect, with good reason, that the local business man and the local merchant thruout the West, and the wage earner will all help us, for the business man realizes now as never before that the farmers' success is the business men's success. The business man did not come here and the plow follow; no, the plow came and then the business man came. I am firmly convinced of this, and it

has grown more apparent every day, that there are many things that we should get into action together on, and help ourselves more than we have done in the past, and do not depend so much on legislation.

In union there is strength. Should we wake up some day and find the grain growers of the three provinces divided up in several groups our strength would be much reduced. The Interests will imagine that they see the handwriting on the wall, the farmers are becoming divided—the fall will come. I firmly believe we will be able to show all those Interests that it will take more than any power such Interests possess to cause any division in the ranks of the grain growers. We have at last arrived at a point where, with good judgment, we are able to take care of our own business and no longer leave that very important part of our business in the hands of others.

I trust that at least some of those much interested will take up the pen and give us their candid opinion on such an important matter. Do not forget that it is public opinion and public sentiment that has the ability to do things right in the best interests of all.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Winnipeg.

PROPOSED CO-OPERATIVE BANK

Editor, Guide:—I have just read with interest and sympathy the letter of "Advance" in your issue of Nov. 25.

As one who has studied the various farmers movements in Canada, I am well aware that all he says as to the struggles the agriculturists have experienced in trying to advance, most legitimately it must be said, their interests in the past is perfectly true, and I admire and applaud the unflinching perseverance that keeps him and others like him still with their faces to the foe.

But "Advance" and others of the Old Guard must know the difficulties that lie before any such scheme as a Grain Growers' Bank, and I beg him and the enthusiastic gentlemen who lately passed a resolution advocating the establishment of a Co-operative Bank, to pause a moment and reflect on the difficulties in the way.

First, may I ask, what is to be the exact form of this Grain Growers' Bank? If it is to follow the only available model it must be a chartered bank, which will involve the obtaining of a charter from the government, and the putting up of at least \$250,000 in cash before that is granted, if it should be granted, which is doubtful. As the shares in such a bank are fixed by the Bank Act at \$100 each, I presume "Advance" is ready to put up \$1,000.

Secondly, if the bank is to be "co-operative," as "Advance" says, are he and his friends ready to get the Dominion Parliament to put thru legislation covering such a scheme? My excellent friend, M. Alphonse Desjardins, has been toiling for the last eight years to get a far less ambitious scheme thru the Legislature, without any success. We were very hopeful that last summer Hon. Arthur Meighen would get it thru, but, alas, this war has driven all such schemes to the winds, and once more we must wait and hope for better days.

The sympathies of myself and many other patient observers of agricultural policy are wholeheartedly with the aspirations voiced by "Advance," but at the same time, we would beg him and his friends to be cautious, and remember the disasters that followed the Grange and other organizations in the

Continued on Page 27

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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The County Agent

In Minnesota the appointment of County Agents or Agricultural Secretaries, by the Government has brought great benefits to the Farmers. This record of one agent's work shows what can be done by farm demonstration work on right lines.

The county agent movement is not a novelty to the farmers of Minnesota any more. A year ago, when the results of this movement first became apparent, The Farmer and other papers were full of this subject. Since then the county agricultural agents have been accepted as an established fact and their work has received less attention from the press. But the work has been constantly going forward, and the results show a constant increase in efficiency. Twenty-seven counties in Minnesota have appointed county agents, and arrangements are completed for the employment of several more. On the first of this month, after serving in the field for a period of two years, one of these county agents resigned his position to take up work of another kind. As a suggestion to those counties where agricultural agents have not yet been engaged, this story of a typical Minnesota county agent and his worth during the past two years is given here.

A. B. Lathrop, of Bigstone County, who resigned on November 1, was one of the most popular county agents in the state. He assumed his recent position on October 15, 1912, taking the third appointment of this kind in Minnesota. Born and raised on a farm in Southern Minnesota, and graduated from the State Agricultural College, he was thoroughly trained for work of this character, both as regards practical and scientific agriculture. Adding to this a cheerful disposition, a winning personality, a sincere enthusiasm in his work and a marked aptitude for making friends—and we had in Mr. Lathrop the characteristics that are essential to the man who would fill the limitless requirements of a county agricultural agent.

Live Stock, Corn and Alfalfa

Upon taking up his residence in Ortonville, Mr. Lathrop spent the first week or ten days in visiting influential farmers and business men and getting acquainted with local conditions. It did not require a great deal of time or thought to discover that Bigstone County, like the rest of Western Minnesota, suffered from too much grain growing and too little diversification of crops. The yields were low; weeds were gaining the upper hand; and the farmers were not making a very large or sure income from their farming operations. A change in methods was needed, and Mr. Lathrop decided to exert all of his efforts toward making that change. With this object in view he started out on a campaign of "live stock, corn and alfalfa," and he maintained this agitation to the end—with what results the following paragraphs will show.

One of the first specific accomplishments of Mr. Lathrop was the importation of a carload of Holstein cattle into the county, which was, we believe, the first importation of cattle made by a county agent in this state. Mr. Lathrop purchased the stock in Southern Wisconsin and sold it at cost at Graceville. The carload consisted of seven pure-bred bulls, and the rest grade cows and heifers. The bulls brought from \$65 to \$190 a head, according to age, and the grade cows averaged about \$85 apiece. This work, together with constant visits to surrounding farms, took up most of Mr. Lathrop's time during the first fall.

That winter he called about 36 schoolhouse meetings and gave agricultural programs, emphasizing the need of live stock, corn and alfalfa and the formaldehyde treatment of seed grain. These meetings resulted in the formation of three Farmers' Clubs. In addition he was instrumental in having one Short Course and one Farmers' Institute held in the county. Mr. Lathrop recognized the need of a closer social intercourse among the farm people of Bigstone

County, and he was careful to make all of the meetings both entertaining and instructive. In urging the formation of Farmers' Clubs, he argued that every community requires leadership, and pointed out that these leaders can be developed right at home thru the medium of the Farmers' Clubs.

Late in the winter he took up the corn and alfalfa campaign in earnest. The year before there had been about 10 or 15 alfalfa growers in the county and Mr. Lathrop's campaign resulted in trials of one to three acres by 30 more farmers in the spring of 1913, or a new seeding of about 75 acres in all. He advised the growers as to the sowing and care of the crop, recommending about 15 pounds to the acre of northern-grown seed; and 26 of the 30 trials came thru the following winter all right.

At the same time he began to prepare for a larger and better corn crop.

testing seed corn—altho there were probably many more, as the subject was given wide publicity during the winter—and 15 men and boys co-operated with him directly in raising about 400 acres of corn. Altogether, about 30 acres of corn were planted per farm in Bigstone County in 1913, where there are nearly 1,000 farms averaging 294 acres per farm. This was an increase in corn acreage of only 10 per cent. over the previous year, but it was planted better and a more desirable seed was used.

Importing Better Stock

In the spring Mr. Lathrop went after the live stock proposition again. Late in May he purchased a carload of purebred Shorthorn bulls (calves and mature animals) in Southern Minnesota and Iowa, and sold these at private sale in his county at cost prices, ranging from \$55 to \$150 a head. In

ing of eleven bulls and nineteen females. The bulls ranging from calves to two-year-olds, brought \$52 to \$132; the females, some of which were calves, brought \$74 to \$166. At the end of this sale it was found that a surplus remained over the costs, so a refund of three per cent. was made to all purchasers.

During the fall of 1913 Mr. Lathrop conducted a seed corn campaign by visits, personal letters and circulars, urging the farmers to select their seed corn properly in the field and giving instructions as to how it should be done. He also urged the purchase of feeding cattle and personally helped to select eight carloads of feeders, besides being at least partly responsible for the 36 carloads of feeding cattle brought into the county that fall, which was four times the number fed the previous year. About this time, also, an epidemic of hog cholera broke out in Bigstone County, and Mr. Lathrop gave his personal aid in vaccinating 35 herds, besides distributing information for the vaccination of those herds he could not attend to himself.

The winter was taken up largely with a continuation of the schoolhouse meetings, and four more Farmers' Clubs were formed, each comprising two to four school districts. In addition he conducted Short Courses at Beardsley and Clinton, and Institutes in other towns, besides two Institutes held in a church and a schoolhouse in the open country. At all of these meetings, live stock, corn and alfalfa formed the principal theme, but attention was also given to better methods of grain production. On the first of January he organized members of four Farmers' Clubs into a co-operative live stock shipping association with Clinton as the shipping point, and 32 carloads of stock were shipped by this association during the first five months.

Last spring Mr. Lathrop got out his seed corn list again, but this time he extended it to a County Farmers' Exchange List, including seed corn, seed grain, live stock, etc. This list comprised 40 or 50 entries, and was distributed by letter to every farmer in the county. In addition he extended the use of the selected white corn which was to become a county type. By these means, together with constant campaigning for more corn and better methods, the corn acreage in county was increased about 30 per cent. To promote alfalfa growing, Mr. Lathrop sold at cost 110 bushels of South Dakota seed, selected by the West Central Minnesota Development Association, and 40 bushels of other selected seed. This was enough for 600 or 700 acres, and Mr. Lathrop had 112 farmers growing alfalfa this year.

A Hog Cholera Campaign

To be prepared for a recurrence of hog cholera in the county, Mr. Lathrop, like other county agents of the West Central Association, obtained a supply of serum which he kept under refrigeration ready to hand. He then sent out question blanks to all hog owners in the county, asking for a complete report on their herds and telling them to report to him for serum when hog cholera appeared. With this information at hand he knew exactly what to do when reports of hog cholera came in. And this preparation was needed. By the middle of October last, Mr. Lathrop had secured nearly 200,000 c. c. of serum which was used for the vaccination of about 5,000 hogs. His personal part in the work was to secure the serum, distribute it to the veterinarians in the county and assist them in quarantine work and in designating herds for vaccination.

Altho the hog cholera campaign demanded the greater part of Mr. Lathrop's attention during the past summer and fall, it did not dispose of all

Continued on Page 30



FILLING THE SILO

Silage this year will be one of the cheapest of feeds for all kinds of livestock

Previously a considerable loss had been sustained by using corn for seed that had come from a more southern territory. To remedy this, Mr. Lathrop looked up local farmers who had good seed corn for sale and issued a seed corn list with the names of 25 farmers having about 1,000 bushels of homegrown, tested seed corn for sale at reasonable prices. This list was sent by circular letter to all of the farmers in the county. He also discovered a local corn grower who had an excellent type of white corn which he had been improving, and Mr. Lathrop persuaded eleven farmers to buy some of this corn for planting, and to further improve it by means of seed corn breeding plots, with the idea of later establishing a county type from this variety. In addition, 50 farmers followed Mr. Lathrop's directions for

June he purchased a carload of Holstein cows and heifers in Southern Minnesota and sold them at auction at Correll. These animals were all grades but two. The two pure-breds brought \$170 and \$193 respectively. One-third of the grades sold for \$100 to \$120 apiece. The other two-thirds averaged about \$90 a head.

During the summer Mr. Lathrop talked corn and silos, and nine silos were built in the county before fall. When the County Fair came on he worked for a strong livestock exhibit, and the entries were so far increased that the fair was placed on the selected list for one of the trophies offered by the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association. In connection with the County Fair Mr. Lathrop imported and sold another carload of registered Shorthorn cattle, consist-

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OPONENTS

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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

THE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE

It may have come to your ears that the oft-mooted Woman's Exchange has become a reality in Winnipeg at last. The Western Arts Association has taken the matter in hand and opened an exchange for home products. It is to be conducted on a commission basis, ten per cent. of the returns to be kept by the exchange. Each person who does business thru this organization is also expected to pay a membership fee of one dollar.

What they want from the country women is not embroidery, fancy work or hand painting, there is almost no demand for such things this year, but first class pickles, mince-meat, head cheese, Christmas puddings and Christmas cakes, kitchen aprons, and sets of hemmed dish towels.

It was suggested that Christmas puddings might be cooked in an ordinary sized baking powder can. It should be borne in mind in preparing any of these things for city consumption that people in towns use smaller quantities than country folk, and that nothing ever presents quite as pleasing an appearance after it has been cut. Therefore they will be much more attractive to the city buyer if put up in small sizes.

Pillows of really good, clean feathers covered with good ticking would probably prove saleable, also nice feather sofa cushions covered with a pretty cretonne, in quiet colors.

The ladies conducting the exchange feel that it is very necessary that all the goods should be marked very reasonably, and that none of them should be priced above what the same thing could be purchased for at any of our department stores.

Their object in starting the exchange at this time of financial depression was to provide the women who need money, and yet cannot leave their homes, with a means of income, but it seems to them that the women will be defeating this purpose if they put such a high price on the goods that people will prefer to deal with the regular stores.

The address of the new organization is: The Woman's Exchange, 275 Carlton Street, Winnipeg.

Women and the Manitoba Grain Growers

The Executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is very anxious to have the wives of the Grain Growers attend the convention at Brandon this winter, and get in touch with the movement. They are desirous of gathering the whole family into this organization. Their ideal is that the Grain Growers' Association should make itself the social centre of the community, that it should see that there is a proper gathering place for the people of the district when on pleasure bent, and provide good, wholesome amusement; that it should inspire debates on public questions and organize reading and study clubs.

The secretary of the organization declares that he feels that this phase of the work of the Grain Growers' Associations can never be properly and satisfactorily handled without the co-operation of the women of each district.

Undoubtedly there is a tremendous scope for these organizations of farm men and women, and it seems to me that in the Province of Manitoba, which is more thickly settled than the Western Provinces, it should be easy for a hundred or two women to attend this convention, and so come into intimate touch with the work of this society.

And (we make this suggestion with diffidence and apologies to the men), if at any time the discussions should prove dry, there is nothing to hinder the women from slipping out and going on a little shopping jaunt all by themselves. The people of Brandon are providing an evening's entertainment for the visitors, which will afford a splendid opportunity for becoming acquainted, and Mrs. Dayton, of Virden, has been invited to address a meeting

of the women. Altogether it should prove a most interesting occasion, so be sure to jot down the dates January 13, 14 and 15, and refuse to let anything interfere with your attendance.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

JUVENILE TEACHING

Dear Miss Beynon:—The education of children under seven seems to be a subject of great concern to the mothers of small children. Having taught the primary grades for some time in a Manitoba village school, I feel that I might be able to give some thoughts which would be helpful.

If I were obliged to state definitely the correct age to start a child to school, I would say six, but we cannot lay down a hard and fast rule, as distance from school, physical and mental development of the child, character of other children in the district, and temperament of the teacher must be taken into consideration.

Let us consider these matters. First, distance from school: Any normally healthy child of six ought to be able to walk a mile and a half without injury. However, it is not always the most fragile, puny child that a long walk is hardest on; it is far more often

second because he will not learn much anyway, and would be just as well at play. It is the ordinary, normal child who should be started at six, the child who is just "six" in development, neither more nor less, and this takes in ninety per cent. of the children of most districts.

Character of Associates

While I sympathize with the mothers who are afraid to send small children to school on account of evil influences, I cannot but remember the hotelkeeper's wife in a Manitoba village who would not send her children to the public school for fear they would learn to swear. Her own boy, a lad of eight or thereabouts, was the worst boy in town to use bad language, when his mother was not listening. Children are queer little freaks, and while no doubt there are more good children than bad come from good homes, and a great many bad from bad homes, still we often see it just the opposite. I once had two little girls in my room whose father had a reputation for robbing clothes lines, etc. There were no better behaved children in the schoolroom or playground. They were little ladies. I had many requests from mothers not to allow

people think: If your children are good they ought to be an influence for good in the school from the day they start, even if only five years old. We cannot make of our children hermits.

When teaching in the village school children were not allowed to start until six, and every spring about twenty-five six-year-olds came trooping in, clean and fresh and happy. Almost without exception they went thru the first grade that year, while about five children, whose parents thought seven was time enough, played round the streets and back yards. They came to school the next summer, a year behind their friends of the same age, in a class with children younger than themselves, and to try to catch up was a hopeless task unless their ability was unusual. Besides the extra year of play made them much more indifferent to work.

If you want to keep your children at home until seven, by all means give them work of some kind to do. The best seven-year old beginner I ever had was a boy who had spent a great deal of time copying the printed headlines of newspapers. His writing at school was, from the first, almost a perfect reproduction of the line I wrote at the top of the page in his exercise book, and all his work was a model of neatness.

If you can sing, by all means teach the children to sing some song or hymn from beginning to end, so they will have something all ready to give at the Friday evening concert. If you cannot sing, a recitation will be equally as good.

Should you like to teach your children number work, there is a little beginners' book by Alex. McIntyre, of the Winnipeg Normal School, which you should have. If I remember rightly, the price is fifteen cents. It is simple enough for anyone who can read English to use profitably. From one to ten is quite high enough for children under seven. The child who can answer any question under ten, such as half of eight? A quarter of four? One-third of three? Four and one? etc., has a good foundation for number work.

Measuring with a ruler is also good practise, and amusing to the child.

It may be reading that your child is most interested in. It is best to start with simple words, such as cat, man, dog, etc., using objects. If you thoroughly understand the use of sounds of letters, you may teach them. If not, leave that for the teacher. The most important thing is to guard against bad habits of reading. Take the sentence, "See the cat." This should be read by the child just as if the cat were chasing a mouse and the child were drawing your attention to it. Let reading be the same as talking. If you succeed in teaching your child to read a half dozen sentences as they ought to be read, you will do more than many mothers who have taught their children to plod thru the primer.

Wishing all mothers who are endeavoring to bring their children up in the way they should go, and to educate them in the midst of difficulties, every success and a just reward for their labors, I am,

Yours sincerely,
PROFESSOR KUT.

LIKES ONWARD'S LETTERS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have written to your pages before and feel like doing so again. There are many good hints and recipes. As a mother of a small family I do enjoy the articles on the "Rearing of Children." I think "Onward's" articles are just fine. I hope she writes more. I would just like to meet her, as I think entirely as she does, altho I am not able to carry out all I would like, owing to my many, many jobs with my family. I think Madam Montessori's system just splendid. I have no recipes just now to write, but will do so some day. I also

Continued on Page 24



LIKE THIS BEFORE MARRIAGE



AND LIKE THIS AFTER?

the fat child who suffers, especially in warm weather.

We will all agree that a child having any contagious disease must not go to school, but everywhere there are children suffering from catarrh, indigestion, etc., and I must say that such children are often better at school than sitting around the house, which is often no better ventilated than the schoolroom.

We cannot always reckon a child's age by the number of years it has been in this world. Some children develop much faster than others, girls usually more quickly than boys. I had a girl of five in my school this year who was eight years old as far as mental development was concerned, and a boy of six who was a little lisping baby. The boy may develop into quite as clever an adult as the girl. This idea should act somewhat as a damper on those who are over-proud of the child who can read anything at six, and be encouraging to those who are lamenting the dullness of their children who are behind those of their own age.

Either one of the children mentioned would be just as well out of school until seven. The first because the teacher is apt to push her on too fast, doing injury both mental and physical, and the

their little girls to sit with them. If insects were found in the children's hair, all the mothers thought they knew where they came from. In fact, the two innocent youngsters were always carrying the blame for something of which they were not in the least guilty. The hardest experience I have ever had in my teaching career was caused by a boy whose parents were good Christian people. The boy had been a hard baby to raise, and consequently the spoiled idol of his mother. The offence which he committed at school was vile and insulting to children and teacher. Thinking he had done something smart he owned his guilt, but when I wrote to his mother about it, he began to think things were getting serious and denied to his mother that he knew anything about it. The mother immediately went to the trustees and demanded my dismissal. Her whole plea was, "I would believe anything Johnny said. Johnny never told a lie."

I do not deny, however, that children who are carefully brought up are in a certain amount of danger when they start to school from evil influences, but not any more so at six than when seven or eight. The other side of the question is this, and it is far stronger than most

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Farm Experiences

ALFALFA EXPERIENCE

Realizing the very great importance of having upon my farm a crop that would make early and late feed that I might use for soiling purposes for hogs and milk cows and that did not have to be planted every fall and spring, I concluded to try my hand at raising alfalfa after several recorded failures in the community. My land was almost too new, being only three years from the native sod, but having raised beets upon it the year before and consequently the ground having been well cultivated, I thought I could afford to take the chance. So far as I know, I have blazed a new trail in alfalfa culture, by drilling in my seed in rows thirty inches apart so that I can cultivate it with horse-power.

I sowed three varieties, the first two being Grimm and Baltic, both having a high reputation for hardiness and splendid growth. I sowed these on June 9, with a hand seed drill, both came up promptly and at the same time and so far as I have been able to observe, there is no difference in development, color of plant or habit of growth. Each had an upright growth, grew in this very dry year from one foot to eighteen inches high; both bloomed, having a purple blossom; some seed was formed, but none gathered. It has been fed close (after it had ceased to grow) by cattle and hogs, but my last cultivation covered many of the crowns with soil, and I await with a strong belief that it will survive the winter.

My third variety came from the Province of Semipalatinsk, in Upper Russia, where the annual rainfall is less than ten inches. It was found growing wild upon the steppes of the mountainous country, and makes a fine and permanent pasture for the animals owned by the natives. It takes its name from the Province. I treated it in the same way I did the two first named; the seed was much longer in coming up, owing, probably, to a greater drying it received in its long journey from Russia to Saskatchewan. The plants have a grayish color and instead of having an upright growth its branches, of which there are many from the parent root besides many laterals from the branches, spread out over the soil and but a very little grows upwards.

Altho very dry, and a short season to grow, many plants had a spread of from three to four feet. It carries a yellow blossom; judging by the way it bloomed the first year it will be a heavy seeder. Part of the plant was inoculated with soil from Indian Head. All was well cultivated, no weeds allowed to grow, yet I could see no material difference in development or color of the inoculated portion and that part not treated. I shall await further time before I condemn the principle of inoculation. I shall continue to cultivate it from year to year until I am crowded out by spread of plants. I hope to see it fully cover the 30 inches between the rows before June 1, 1915.

J. R. LOWE.

FALL PLOWING

My experience the last few seasons goes to show that spring plowing usually gives better returns than fall plowing. In the first place, spring plowing holds the moisture better, and the growing crop on it does not suffer as much during the hot, dry spells of weather we have had the past few seasons, as that growing on fall plowing. The one advantage of fall plowing is that it saves considerable of the rush in the spring. If fall plowing for wheat, I would harrow well any that has been plowed early, say up to October 15. If plowed later than this, I think it is best to leave it rough to hold snow, but be sure and harrow thoroughly as soon as workable in the spring, or it will dry out very rapidly. I prefer to plow rather deeper in the fall than in spring, five inches deep in the fall and four inches deep in the

Do you think actual farm experience is valuable? If you do, co-operate with us to make this page a permanent feature of The Guide. We are prepared to print a page of farm experiences each week, and we want our readers to furnish us with the material. We do not want long articles. Special subjects can be given better treatment by themselves in another part of the paper. Just write us a letter telling about something you have done on the farm which is different to your neighbors' way of doing the work. Just state clearly what you did and whether the result was successful or otherwise. Progress in farming can be made just as readily by avoiding the mistakes of others, as it can by learning their successes. If you will do this you will not only be helping along the cause of agriculture, but we will pay you at the rate of 25 cents per 100 words. Write on one side of the paper only. The number of words in the article should be marked at the top of the first page. A stamped addressed envelope must be enclosed in which to return the article in case we cannot use it. All articles will be paid for or returned within three weeks from the time they are received in our office.

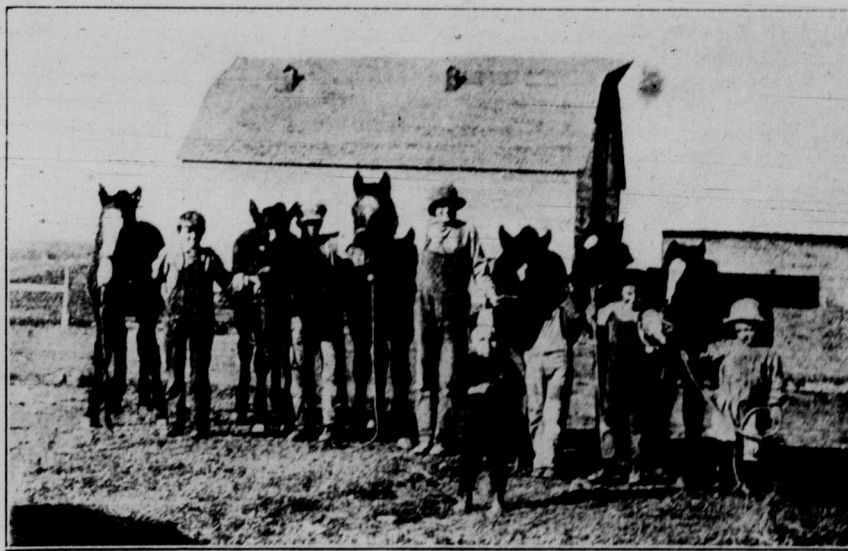
Address all letters to the Agricultural Editor.

spring, as I think all spring cultivation should be shallow and well harrowed down to conserve moisture. I never pack my land, but harrow well as I consider two strokes of the harrow better than one of the packer and it can be done in less time.

As to difference in yield, I noticed particularly this season a field of oats. Twenty acres of this field I had plowed last fall, about five inches deep, the other twenty acres was plowed four inches deep, as early this spring as I could get on the land. I left both until May 24, to get all the wild oats well up, then I double-disced, double-harrowed and sowed with three bushels per acre of oats. The spring plowing part of the field stood the hot, dry spell at beginning of August far better than the fall plowing and when threshed yielded ten bushels per acre more. The fall

three, pails of the roots as soon as the snow goes in the spring, and in a few weeks we are able to gather the young shoots to boil for green stuff for table. They are very palatable, and form a nice change. The shoots should be picked often, and not allowed to go to flower, except enough to furnish seed next spring.

I find it does not pay to plant cabbage plants, either in the hot-bed or house, but to put the seed right in the ground about the first of May, or before if the weather permits. I put four seeds in each hole every two feet apart. I find that Drumhead is best for Western land, these form a close, large cabbage, and can stand drouth better than the other varieties. My cabbage get very little attention. When they are about four inches high, and strong, I pull out all but one plant,



SASKATCHEWAN'S BEST PRODUCTS

Seven sons of Frank Burton, Vanguard, Sask., with their six colts. The farm labor problem will not long be a factor here.

plowing oats ripened about five days earlier and the kill of wild oats was equally good, although I have noticed that in a late spring the wild oats will start quicker in spring plowing than in fall plowing as the stirring of the soil in spring warms it considerably. Fall plowing Canada thistle patches deeply a few days before freeze-up, and leaving rough, is one of the best plans to keep down these pests.

—W.H. Manitoba.

VEGETABLE GROWING.

We have had eight years' experience on a prairie farm, and so are in a position to know what is best to plant in North West Saskatchewan. I have tried to grow vegetables for my table, and I will tell you in a few words how it is best to be done. We always grow swede turnips, and keep them in the cellar for winter. We find they also make good feed for cows, and if they are fed directly after milking, the milk is not tainted.

I always plant a few, say two or

then, as potatoes are scarce at that time.

For the later ones, my husband draws manure from the barn all winter, and well covers the potato land with it, and then in the spring when the snow has all gone, he sets fire to it and burns it off. Then he dises the ashes well into the soil. From about a third of an acre we sold 39 bushels and have about 40 left of good big potatoes. I always have a bed to start flower plants in, as the spring is generally late here, and then I put the young plants out in the garden. I cannot say that it pays to trouble with tomato plants here, as the frost comes too early and one can buy tomatoes quite cheaply, while they are green, and can ripen them oneself. Corn I have always had good luck with until this year. I find the early corn the best, and plant a patch of it among the oats and they are then sheltered from the bad winds we get up here.

—J. J. W., Sask.

STEER FEEDING

Nine years ago last June I arrived in Montreal from England, a bookkeeper, broken down in health (and pockets also) so you will see my farming experience was very little. I worked on a farm near Montreal, where we milked fifteen cows, raised about twelve calves and also fattened twelve steers. They were always sold at Easter, being then three years old. In the November previous to selling they were put in the barn for the winter and fed good clover hay and corn ensilage. One large grain scoopful was fed to each head twice a day. In the morning the ensilage was mixed with Moulle (oats, peas and barley crushed), and a little salt and once a week a little sulphur was added. This ration was fed up till Easter and those three-year-old Shorthorn steers weighed close to 1,500 lbs. each, and a pure-bred Shorthorn bull, four years old, fed on the same ration, weighed 2,300 lbs. after being led 5½ miles to the depot.

Saskatchewan. L.S.

FROM THE ARGENTINE

Robert Balmer, of Buenos Ayres, Argentine, South America, writes to The Guide as follows:

Single tax history is being made pretty fast down here. For instance, about a fortnight ago the National Minister of Agriculture presented for the president's signature a decree declaring that no more land belonging to the National Government should be sold, but that it should be rented. This decree affects an area of land covering 200,000,000 acres. Preference is to be given to colonists already settled on the land—squatters, you would call them. Security of tenure is also guaranteed. Contract of lease is given for a term of 10 years, renewable. Rent is fixed at first at 50 dollars paper (or £4 4s 0d) annually for 2,500 hectares of pasture land, or 6,250 acres, and 20 dollars paper (rather less than £2.) for 500 acres of agricultural land. The Province of Santa Fe' has followed suit, and others may do the same. This policy of reserving for the state the natural resources of the country is not a new one here. It originated and was tested, with satisfactory results, by General Rivadavia, one of Argentine's greatest statesmen, in 1828.

A few weeks ago, Dr. Justo, leader of the Socialist party, brought into the national congress a bill for a new land valuation of Buenos Ayres (the Federal Capital) and the unincorporated National Territories, and the taxation on the basis of said valuation, all new improvements being exempted. This also is no new measure here; but there is greater chance now of such a bill becoming law.

It is also satisfactory to be able to report that the government of the Province of Cordoba, after testing public opinion on the results of the new land value taxation law (of which I gave you an account in my last) has decided to proceed to apply the same law to the towns and cities of the province—a huge stride towards the single tax over the whole province.

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rely, SSORKUT.

LETTERS

I have written feel like doing any good hints her of a small articles on the I think "On- st fine. I hope uld just like to entirely as she ole to carry out g to my many, amily. I think stem just splen- s just now to me day. I also

The Clydesdale Horse

In beginning a series of articles upon the breeds, perhaps a word of explanation will not be out of place. It is the intention that as many as possible of the recognized breeds of live stock at present generally kept thruout the West will be dealt with, and it is not intended that undue emphasis shall be placed on any one breed as the one most suitable for this country.

The problem of the suitability of any of the recognized breeds of live stock at present common thruout the West rests, in the final analysis, upon the individual. Every person has a natural predisposition to a certain breed. To some, the Clydesdale is the very best type of horse; others believe that the Percheron has superior points. Short-horns, perhaps, were kept in the district around home and consequently, Aberdeen-Angus or Herefords are not considered at all as good as the big roan cattle which were bred in the valley of the Tees. And so it is with swine, and to some extent, not quite so marked, with sheep. But, providing the individual animals are themselves as suitable as can be for the particular purpose for which they are intended, then the breed is merely a matter of taste. Thus the object of these short stories of the breeds is to give an outline of the history of the development of each so that those who are interested in any particular breed may become a little more familiar with the manner in which breeders in times gone by have worked to attain a certain ideal. The story at best can only be a very brief one, but if it is instrumental in impressing upon any readers the fact that the prime essential for success in breeding is to first of all decide upon a definite type and then to carefully and consistently work towards attaining that ideal, it will have amply accomplished its object.

Origin of the Clydesdale

To a certain extent the origin of the Clydesdale horse is shrouded in obscurity. From the earliest times the fertile valleys and hillsides of the Lowlands of Scotland afforded splendid pastureage for large herds of cattle, and these were periodically banded together and driven across the border thru the Cheviot Hills, down into England, where a ready market existed for beef. Naturally enough, the drovers, after disposing of their stock would purchase or take in trade some horses and these they would take back with them to their home in the Lowlands. No record is available of any attempt being made to improve the horses in this part of the country until early in the eighteenth century. About 1715 or 1720, John Patterson, a tenant farmer of Lochlyoch, in the county of Lanark, thru which the river Clyde flows, is said to have imported a Flemish stallion to improve his stock. Stallions from Flanders, now known as Belgium, had been in great demand from the earliest times for war horses. Naturally they had to be very strong to carry the weight of a man dressed in armour and action was of secondary consideration. Consequently, they were large-boned, heavy horses, of sluggish temperament with slow, awkward action. The object, no doubt, which Patterson had in view was to increase the size and weight of his native horses by using this heavy Flemish horse.

The Lowlands of Scotland are very favorable for the breeding of heavy horses as the soil is very fertile and the pasture luxuriant. Thus, these factors taken together with a suitable climate had a marked effect on the characteristics of the modern Clydesdale, as they are favorable for growth of bone and muscle, giving both weight and substance. The mares descended from this Flemish stallion of Patterson's are said to have been either browns or blacks with white faces and a little white on their legs; they had occasional grey hairs over their bodies and "invariably a white spot on their belly, this latter being regarded as a

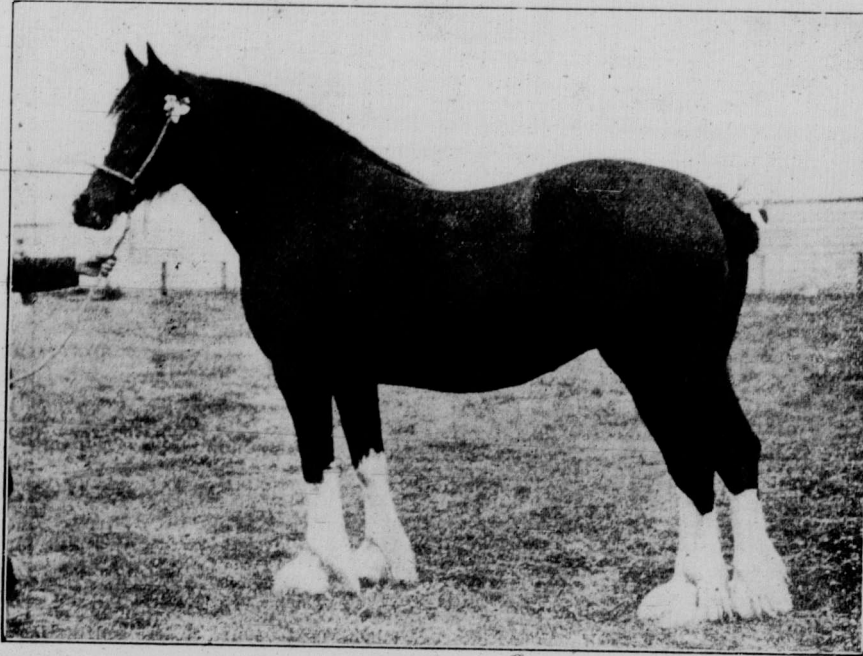
mark of distinct purity of blood." These horses were looked upon with a great deal of favor and undoubtedly formed the foundation stock of the now famous Clydesdale breed.

Mixed Blood

There is unmistakable evidence that Shire blood was used to some extent from the beginning to the middle of

quality or endurance, together with the ability to move properly with a load either at the walk or trot.

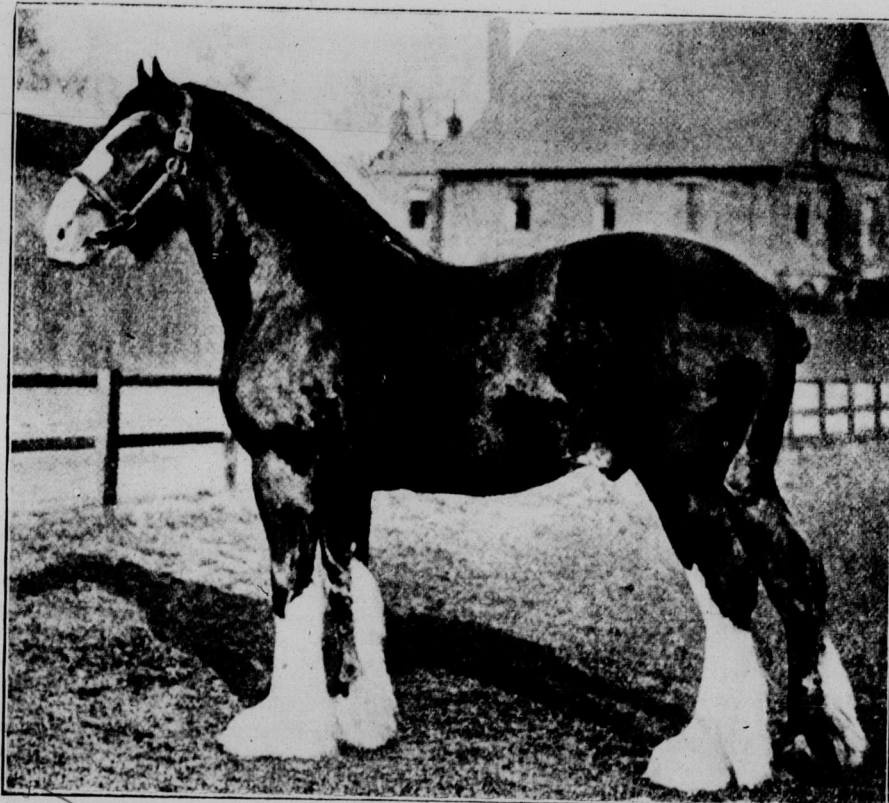
The outstanding feature of breeding Clydesdales has been the singleness of purpose which breeders have concentrated upon one fact after another until it has produced the desired results. The horses from Patterson's mating had plenty of weight and size, but they



"BOQUHAN LADY PEGGY"
One of the history makers of her breed. Sired by "Hiawatha"

the nineteenth century, records showing that the grand-dams of the famous "Prince of Wales" (673), were both of Shire blood. The introduction of this blood was necessary at that particular time to correct a defect as to "lack of middle" which had crept into the breed thru too close attention being paid to the production of quality. The Clydesdale of today is the result

were inclined to be coarse in the legs and feet and lacking in that substance in bone which today is such a feature in all breeds of horses. For over a hundred years from the time of the first known move to improve the breed, very little result was noticeable, but the appearance in 1866 of "Prince of Wales," and in 1872 of "Darnley" not only brought the breed into prominence,



"BONNIE BUCHLYVIE"
A famous son of "Baron of Buchlyvie," himself a son of the celebrated "Baron's Pride"

of careful and persistent breeding towards definite ends. What the breeders had as their objective seems to have been a horse which would have sufficient weight to haul reasonably heavy loads, such work to be done on hard roads at a good fast pace. Thus it was necessary to combine weight, quality and action so as to obtain a horse having pulling power, wearing

but also is a lasting tribute to the persistent efforts of the Scottish breeders in perfecting their ideal of a draft horse.

Noted Sires

"Prince of Wales" (673), was sired by "General," whose sire was "Sir Walter Scott" (797), a great show horse and breeder. He was foaled in

1866, being bred by James N. Fleming, in the county of Ayr. After changing hands several times, he eventually was bought at auction when eighteen years old by David Riddell, of Paisley, for \$4,725. He is famous for possessing action and style in an unusual degree, and these qualities were transmitted by him very noticeably to his numerous offspring. "Darnley" (222), was a sire possessing the true balance of qualities which mark the serviceable draft horse with the power to reproduce these. From the progeny of these two great sires have come all the famous horses of the breed.

From the "Prince of Wales" line are descended "Prince of Albion" (6178), said to be the highest priced two year-old draft horse ever sold, \$15,000 having been paid for him, "Prince of Kyle," "Prince Alexander," and "Prince Robert." From "Darnley" have descended "MacGregor" (1487), "Flashwood" (3604), and "Topgallant" (1850). This last horse had a son, "Sir Edward" (5353), who sired the celebrated "Baron's Pride" (9122), the most famous of the recent Clydesdales. This horse has sired an astonishing number of high quality stallions and mares, amongst which may be mentioned "Baron of Buchlyvie," "Everlasting," a Highland society champion and a hot favorite with the breeders; "Revelanta," a Cawdor Cup winner and sire of, amongst others, "Black Douglas" and "Up to Time." "Hiawatha" will be remembered chiefly for his own high individual merit and as the sire of "Apkuwa" and "Boquhan Lady Peggy," both of which are making history just at present.

As has already been mentioned, particular attention has been paid in this breed to the development of substance in feet and legs and to perfection in action. Referring to these points a writer remarks that: "In the Clydesdale breeders' adherence to quality in texture of bone, cleanness of joints and fineness of skin and coat and feather, no mistake has been made in so improving the breed at an early day, for it has not only added to the appearance of the individuals, but has also added to their durability under the strain of steady service. Right along with such possible fancy points as fineness of feather, and sloping pasterns goes freedom of action and strength of bone. Action had to be straight, regular and free, both at the walk and the trot, free flexion at the knees, a springiness of the pastern and a straight and close passage of the hocks."

This part of the subject would not be complete without a reference being made to the encouragement which the horse breeding industry in Scotland received from the Highland and Agricultural Society. Early in the nineteenth century this society took a hand in the development of the breed and by offering premiums for horses to travel certain districts, and serve a guaranteed number of mares, encouraged owners of valuable stallions to send their horses away from home into districts which would not otherwise have secured the services of good horses.

Canada Had First Importation

It is very interesting to Canadians to note that the first importations of Clydesdale horses to the American continent were made in 1842 by Archibald Ward, of Markham, Ontario. This breeder imported at that time "Gray Clyde" (78), and three years later, R. Johnson, of Scarborough, Ontario, imported "Sovereign" (181). About twenty years later Clydesdales were imported into the United States both directly from Scotland and also from Canada. Since that time many thousands of both sexes of the best of Scotland's breeding have been brought into this country and distributed thruout all parts of the continent. It is only fair to mention, too, that all the improvement in the breed is not confined to breeders in the country of the origin

Continued on Page 28

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OFFICERS:

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

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS

The following letter has been received from A. J. H. Dubuc, Belgian Consul:—

R. McKenzie, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your letter of December 1, enclosing your marked cheque for \$2,000, as an instalment of the cash contribution of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association to the Belgian Relief Fund. Please accept my deep gratitude for your generous work on behalf of the poor Belgian sufferers. I appreciate very much the good work you are doing and the farmers of Manitoba are responding generously and enthusiastically to our appeal. We all know that the Belgian people are starving, and we have to do our utmost to help them.

A cable has just been received that there are about 200,000 Belgian refugees in England, and 400,000 in Holland. To keep the remaining Belgians in Belgium from starvation, 20,000 tons of cereals are required weekly. Brussels alone is distributing over 600,000 rations of bread and soup daily. Canada has already shipped 12,000 tons of food and clothing, but now we are most in need of coarse wheat, and we are appealing all over Canada for wheat instead of flour. Donations in wheat will not only help the poor Belgian sufferers from starving, but will also give work to the Belgian flour mills.

I have no doubt but that thru your help the farmers of Manitoba will join in providing wheat for the starving Belgians. Any individual farmers could send addressed to me one or more bags of coarse wheat, and the railway or express company will carry same free, or each locality could form a committee to gather same and then ship it in bulk to me. In case a carload was collected, by communicating with me, I could give proper instructions to ship same direct to Montreal.

I am handing your letter and cheque to our treasurers, who are sending this afternoon a large cheque to the headquarters in Montreal.

I expect great results from the appeal made thru your Association, and I will report to Montreal what you are doing on our behalf.

Yours sincerely,
 (Signed) A. J. H. DUBUC,
 Belgian Consul.

Winnipeg, December 4.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Previously acknowledged	\$2,200.10
Lowe Farm (Nov. 30)	5.50
Shadeland (Dec. 2)	65.00
Valley River (2nd cheque)	17.00
Springfield	11.00
Bagot G.G. Guild	48.00
Binscarth	561.60
Vermillion	89.25
Miniota	101.00
Oakhurst	21.70
Total	\$3,120.15

BINSARTH A GENEROUS CONTRIBUTOR

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find bank draft for \$561.60. This amount is given by members of the Binscarth Grain Growers' Association to be sent by the Central Association as soon as possible to the Prince of Wales' Fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who have perished at the front and for the Belgian refugees in the Mother Country.

The meeting was held last Saturday, Nov. 28, and the amount was voluntarily subscribed by the members. The response was simply glorious, which speaks volumes for the patriotism of our people. If we cannot all meet the foe in the field, it ought to be compulsory to all to help, either by assessment on each quarter-section, poll tax or other means, in order to reach all. It does not seem fair that some should shield themselves, letting others give, while they enjoy the freedom to pursue their daily

Manitoba

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

avocations as usual. Our branch is one to feel proud of being connected with. Many have near and dear ones at the front, which all helps to bring this terrible war very close home. Kindly acknowledge the enclosed contribution.

WM. L. JOHNSTON,
 Sec.-Treas., Binscarth G.G.A.

Note:—The above donation is the largest we have yet received from any one branch and speaks volumes for the generosity and patriotism of the Binscarth branch, their contribution being all raised by voluntary gifts.—R. McK.

FROM A GRAIN GROWERS' GUILD

We are in receipt of the following letter from the secretary-treasurer of the Bagot Grain Growers' Guild:—

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find the sum of \$48 to be applied to the Prince of Wales' Fund for the relief of the Belgian refugees and widows of British soldiers. This contribution is from the Bagot Grain Growers' Guild.

We arranged a social and sale of work and home-made candy in the Bagot school house for Nov. 27. There was a good crowd present, and we had a very enjoyable social evening. The entertainment, or concert, consisted of solos, instrumentals and readings. "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," sung by the audience, and led by A. E. Waldron, was the patriotic feature of the entertainment. The ladies had decorated the school very prettily with the patriotic colors, red, white and blue.

The proceeds of the evening cleared the sum of \$48, which I enclose herewith.

MRS. R. E. WALDRON,
 Sec.-Treas., Bagot G.G. Guild.
 Dec. 4th.

ANOTHER PATRIOTIC BRANCH

Dear Mr. McKenzie:—I herewith enclose P.O. Order for \$101, which has been collected by the Miniota Grain Growers' Association for the relief of the Belgians. Will you kindly hand this over to the proper authorities.

Yours very truly,
 WM. LINDSAY, Jr.,
 Sec.-Treas., Miniota G.G.A.
 Miniota, Dec. 1st.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find \$21.70, collected by our Association here to be given to the relief of the Belgian sufferers. Kindly acknowledge receipt of this and oblige,
 S. A. MORROW,
 Sec. Oakhurst G.G.A.

VERMILLION'S GIFT

Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure of enclosing you a cheque for \$89.25 from the Vermillion Branch of the G.G.A., the proceeds of an entertainment and rose social held by this branch for the benefit of the War Relief Fund.

We are anxious that this money be applied to the Prince of Wales' Fund for the relief of Belgian refugees and widows and orphans of the British soldiers.

WM. F. KERR,
 Sec., Vermillion G.G.A.
 Dauphin, Dec. 5th.

HOLLAND ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find money order for \$2 being dues for four members—the last two for this season. Our membership for the year was 65. The annual meeting was held on Dec. 5, at which there was a large gathering. The financial report showed a good balance on hand. The following were appointed officers for the year 1915:—President, C. A. Hooper; Vice-President, W. J. Rex; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. Lovie. Directors—D. McNeil, H. V. Hooper, F. Stockton, F. Irwin, J. Thomas, J. Mahon.

A hall has been rented by the year and has been named the Grain Growers' Hall. As formerly, business meetings will be held the first Saturday in each month, but thru the winter months a meeting will be held the third Saturday

of each month for the discussion of social and economic questions. Papers will be read at these meetings. A program committee has been appointed. The Grain Growers' Hall will be heated every Saturday afternoon all winter so as to be a sort of central meeting place for our members and a place we will all feel free to use to meet our friends and spend a half-hour or more with them. A branch of the Woman's Political Equality League has been formed here and they use the Grain Growers' Hall for holding their meetings in.

W. J. LOVIE,
 Sec.-Treas., Holland G.G.A.
 Holland, Dec. 8th.

FOREST BRANCH GROWING

Dear Sir:—I am enclosing money order for balance of dues for 1914, \$3.50, making a total of 61 paid-up members. We are increasing our membership and expect to have a strong association here before long.

GEO. BURTON,
 Sec.-Treas., Forest G.G.A.
 Forest, Dec. 8th.

CONVENTION NOTES

As in former years, the railway fares for delegates will be pooled.

If you have any resolutions you want brought to the attention of the Convention, send them to the Secretary as soon as possible.

A lady speaker will be present and will present the Grain Growers' views of auxiliaries and Home Economics.

Will the Branches kindly advise the Central Office of the number of delegates appointed to attend the convention from each Branch so we may send out the certificates in good time.

FAIRVILLE NEWS

Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will please find \$5.50 for membership fees for 1914. I expect to send you more before the first of the year. We are having a patriotic concert on the 11th of December. We will let you know about it shortly after. Will you let me know to whom patriotic proceeds should be paid. Each Grain Grower is giving a bag of wheat to the Dauphin miller who is grinding it free of charge for the destitute Belgians.

R. M. MORGAN,
 Sec.-Treas., Fairville G.G.A.
 Melton, Nov. 28th.

GRAIN GROWERS' HALL

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find money order for \$3.50, being dues to Central for seven members for the year 1914 in Holland G.G.A. The first Saturday in December is the date of our annual meeting. We have now got our own hall, and it is open every Saturday afternoon. Although we just hold two meetings each month—one for business and the other a social meeting.

W. J. LOVIE,
 Secretary-Treasurer.
 Holland, Dec. 4th.

Note:—This must be a very convenient arrangement for the various members of the Association in having a building of their own and also in keeping open on Saturdays for the use of their members.

ORGANIZATION NOTES

F. Simpson writes:—I was at the annual social of the Foxwarren Association on November 20, and there was a large and enthusiastic gathering as usual, at that point. There is also to be one in the near future at Basswood.

On December 1, I went over to Sandy Lake, about 25 miles east of my home, and got a sub-association partly organized, i.e., there were seventeen present, twelve of whom joined, and a president and secretary were appointed; vice-president and directors will be elected at their next meeting, which will be held on the evening of the 16th. I impressed upon them very strongly the importance of sending at least two delegates to the convention. The majority

Directors:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; P. D. McArthur, Longburn; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. English, Harding; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

THE STUDY COURSE

The booklet, "Studies in Rural Citizenship," is now ready for distribution. All orders received have been filled. Some of our branches are getting copies for all their members. One branch ordered seventy-five; several as many as fifty. Every member of the Grain Growers' Association ought to have a copy of this booklet. It is full of meat; and is designed to lead men and women to think and study out what is needed to make farm life more attractive. Send in your order at once.

EMERSON ANNUAL

The annual meeting of the above association was held in the council chamber, town hall, Emerson, on Saturday, December 5, a good attendance of members being present.

The secretary presented his report of the car of apples, which gave entire satisfaction. These apples cost the members \$3 for No. 1, and \$2.75 for No. 2. The quality was A1, and a balance of \$30 profit was left to the association after paying all expenses. We are bringing in a car of semi-hard coal from the States that will cost the members \$6.75 a ton. This is guaranteed to be the equal of the Galt coal, which sells here at \$9.50 per ton. We are also taking orders for 1,000 lbs. of No. 1 frozen whitefish to sell to the members at 8 cents. It retails here at 15 cents. The auditor's report shows a very satisfactory balance on the credit side for the association. We have held a box social for the Patriotic Fund and relief of the Belgians, which realized the nice little sum of \$188. This, supplemented by some donations by those members who were not able to be present, will bring the amount to something over \$250, which will be forwarded to R. McKenzie shortly. The election of officers resulted in the election of W. Lindsay, president; R. Curran, vice-president; T. W. Knowles, secretary; and C. Smith, G. McCartney, J. McCray, H. Hardwick and W. Forester for directors.

The meeting decided to send a full delegation to Brandon, and appointed G. McCartney, Chas. Smith, H. Hardwick, B. T. Buttes, T. W. Knowles and A. R. Knowles to represent them at the farmers' parliament. Emerson being over 200 miles from Brandon, we think we will have the largest representation from a distance of any branch present, thus showing the interest the Grain Growers of Emerson take in this movement, as each man will be away the whole week.

T. W. KNOWLES,
 Secretary.

PINE CREEK

At a meeting of the Pine Creek Grain Growers, held November 20, the secretary was instructed to write and secure ten of the books referred to in R. McKenzie's letter on topics for winter discussion. It was arranged that the annual meeting be held on Saturday, December 12, at 2 o'clock, and that the ladies be invited to attend and make a social gathering of the annual meeting.

On account of the crops in the Pine Creek district being almost a complete failure this year, the members could not see their way clear to give any contribution to the War Relief Fund, but they will give an acre of wheat each member next year, said wheat to be loaded into car if they have enough to load a car, or, if not, it will be put into the elevator and storage ticket sent to central executive.

JOSIAH BENNETT,
 Pine Creek P.O. Secretary.

EXECUTIVE

Hon. Pres.: E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw
 Pres.: J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw
 Vice-Pres.: A. G. Hawkes, Percival
 Sec.-Treas.: J. B. Musselman, Moose Jaw
 Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw
 Thos. Sales, Langham
 J. F. Reid, Orcadia

DIRECTORS AT LARGE

Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw
 George Langley, Maymont
 C. E. Platt, Tantallon
 W. J. Thompson, Warman
 J. B. Musselman, Moose Jaw

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

The following contributions to the Grain Growers' Patriotic Fund have been received:

Belgian Fund	
Pleasant Butte W.G.G.A.	\$10.00
Quincey Local	25.00
Sweet Grass Local	35.85
Total	\$70.85
Prince of Wales' Fund	
Goodlands Local	\$357.25
General Fund	
Beaufield Local	\$ 20.00
Spalding Local	20.00
Waldorf Local	164.20
Dundurn W.G.G.A.	50.00
Percival Local	106.00
Lanigan Local	14.20
Beaufield Local	8.00
Idaleen Local	59.50
Sydenham Rural School Dist.	11.85
Croesus Hill Local	23.00
President J. A. Maharg	50.00
M. Henrickson, Shingvalle ..	20.00
Dee Valley Local	93.00
Swanson Local	150.00
Empire Builders' Local	22.50
R. Ludlow & Sons, Assiniboia ..	5.00
Spenceville Local	100.00
Gledhow Local	20.00
Thornfield Local	10.00
Melaval Local	48.25
Success W.G.G.A.	160.00
Attica Dancing Club	7.75
Flax Hill Local	27.00
Gettel Local	18.20
Asquith Grange Local	90.00
Cheviot Local	12.50
Davidson Local	41.00
Findlater Local	25.00
Lundene Local	70.00
Total	\$1,446.95

WEYBURN DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Annual Convention of District No. 2 of the Grain Growers' Association met at 10 o'clock in the Municipal Hall, Weyburn, Friday, Nov. 20, 1914. With the aid of J. B. Musselman, Central Secretary, the credential cards and traveling certificates were arranged.

Nominations followed; S. G. Jones, of Halbrite, being elected chairman, and S. Metheral, of Weyburn, secretary.

By motion of M. L. Nelson and Chas. Franks, all visiting Grain Growers were accorded the right of delegates. A resolution committee was then appointed and the meeting adjourned for lunch to meet in the Holder Building at 2 p.m. The delegates had by this time become freely acquainted, many being previously strangers, residing in widely distant centres. The ladies' delegation from Pangman Auxiliary should be specially mentioned and others encouraged to attend the conventions.

At the afternoon session, S. G. Jones occupied the chair, and the meeting proceeded to deal with the resolutions submitted.

Moved by S. Metheral: "That the District Convention suggest to the Central the advisability of a re-adjustment of Districts Nos. 2 and 3."

Moved by A. F. Eddy: "That this convention take steps to give local associations full authority to limit the membership of non-agriculturists to a number not in excess of five per cent. of the entire membership."

This resolution carried, it having been pointed out that each Local secretary had the right to decline any application for membership if deemed advisable.

Direct Legislation

Moved by John Blackwell: "That the time has come for the Saskatchewan Legislature to establish direct legislation on their own responsibility."

The following amendment was sub-

mitted by Mr. Atkinson: "That this convention is heartily in favor of the principle of Direct Legislation but is of the opinion that it should come in response to an expression of the wishes of the people."

After some spirited debate, in which Dr. R. M. Mitchell, M.L.A., made clear the position of the Legislature, the amendment was lost and the original resolution carried.

A motion to pool the railway expenses was carried, and Mr. Hawkes, vice-president of the Central, took charge of the pool.

W. B. Cummings, of Saskatoon, provincial information agent, gave an address, much appreciated by the delegates, on the phases of his work, which consists of arranging settlements for farmers who are in debt and cannot pay in full this year. Mr. Cummings gave instances where he was of practical service to settlers and any farmer finding himself unduly oppressed by his creditors, was invited to write him to Temperance Street, Saskatoon.

Woman Suffrage and Temperance

Resolutions on Woman Suffrage, moved by Mrs. G. Darby, and prohibition of the liquor traffic, moved by Mrs. C. Clews, were carried without dissent.

A resolution moved by J. H. Bousfield, of Trail Association, Ceylon: "That each Local Association should purchase a small library of books on political and economic subjects, and that a systematic study and discussion of these should constitute a part of the work of the Local during the winter months," brought out discussion on the benefits of systematic study, and was carried.

Some discussion on the seizure of chattels under lien and instances of oppressive distress by municipal tax bailiffs were cited but no resolutions were submitted.

District Board

The meeting then proceeded to appoint a District Board, on whom should rest the responsibility of completing a full organization of the district, as follows:

N. A. Leslie, of Ceylon; George W. Atkinson, Ceylon; S. Metheral, Weyburn; A. F. Axford, Troassachs; Charles Jarrett, Forward; J. P. Graham, Lang; George T. Everdell, Halbrite; M. L. Nelson, Midale; J. E. Black, Gladmar; D. E. Klinek, Pangman.

D. E. Klinek, of Pangman, was afterwards elected chairman, and T. M. Bryce, of Estevan, was appointed district secretary. Parties desiring assistance in organizing are requested to see their nearest organizer or to write the secretary, as a series of meetings will be arranged in the near future.

J. B. Musselman introduced the following resolution on the Patriotic Fund:

"Whereas the British Empire, of which the Dominion of Canada is an integral part, is engaged in a dreadful war with a powerful, astute and relentless enemy; and,

"Whereas, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has ever been loyal to the Empire, therefore, be it resolved, that this, the Annual Convention of District No. 2 of the said association, express hereby its hearty approval of the action taken by the Central Executive in instituting a Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Patriotic Fund; and, further,

"Resolved, that we will encourage and support both the cash contribution fund and the Patriotic Acre Fund, as set forth by circular published by the Central Secretary."

The resolution was heartily carried. A resolution moved by Mr. Klinek was also carried: "That the constitution be amended so as to provide for

the election of district directors at the District Convention, with a substitute, who, in case the director elected should be chosen at the annual convention for a higher office in the Association, shall be District Director for the ensuing year."

At the Evening Session

Addresses were given by Vice-President Hawkes relating to the recent conference between the Grain Growers and representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which was followed by an address by Central Secretary J. B. Musselman, on "The Co-operative Trading Activities of the Association." Much interesting discussion ensued.

During the evening Mr. Hawkes sang "It's a Long Way To Tipperary." Mrs. Dunn gave an instrumental selection, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the speakers and the singing of "God Save the King."

D. E. Klinek, chairman of the District Board, acted as chairman.

ANTELOPE PARK ORGANIZED

Dear Sir:—A meeting was held in this district last evening for the purpose of organizing a local Association of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the following officers were elected: President, A. Waldron; Vice-President, Mr. Crawford; Secretary, A. Waldron; Treasurer, P. Toal; Directors: A. Waldron, F. Frost, B. Waldron, J. Johnson, F. Waldron, V. Johnson. Enclosed find \$5.00 membership fees.

F. WALDRON,

Sec. Pro tem. Antelope Park Ass'n.

NON-FARMERS AS MEMBERS

Dear Sir:—I am writing you to ask your opinion on a point which I believe is vital to the interests of our Association—the admission of other than bona fide farmers or grain growers to membership in our Association.

We have in our local a number who are not such, such as storekeepers, machine dealers, and other business men of our town and I notice that there is a good deal more hesitation on the part of members to discuss questions such as co-operation, for instance, buying and selling as much as possible without the middlemen. We do not solicit their membership, but have always accepted their dollar when offered, but I think no one but grain growers should be accepted as members, as it cannot be for our good that they attend our meetings. I don't know if farmers would be admitted to the meetings of the Retailers' Association or not, but I for one would not feel at home there. Please let me know what you think about this matter as I feel it is a question of very great importance to the progress of our society.

Our Association is in a prosperous condition and the old saying that 'farmers cannot stick together' is being forgotten.

N. B. W.

Dear N. B. W.:—The question which you raise of admitting only bona fide farmers to the membership of the Grain Growers' Association is an old question which has come up repeatedly. Under our constitution there is really nothing to bar anyone from membership. The matter is entirely in the hands of your local board. Nobody can obtain membership if your secretary upon instructions from your directors refuses to accept his membership fee. Personally I doubt very much the value to the Association—particularly now that the Association is engaging in trade—of any who are likely, because of self interest, to be out of sympathy with our movement.

This would be a very proper question to introduce at our next annual meeting, but as it involves a change in the constitution you would have to let the Central have notice of your resolution

DISTRICT DIRECTORS

Dist. No. 1—B. N. Hendrichs, Outlook
 2—M. P. Roddy, Rouleau
 3—Nelson Spencer, Carnduff
 4—R. M. Johnston, Eastview
 5—J. W. Easton, Moosomin
 6—F. W. Redman, Grenfell
 7—C. O. A. Travis, Govan
 8—Thorn M. Eddy, Bethune
 9—John F. Reid, Orcadia
 10—J. L. Rooke, Togo
 11—T. Sales, Langham
 12—Andrew Knox, Prince Albert
 13—W. H. Lilwall, Wilkie
 14—John N. Burrill, Cabri
 15—Frank Burton, Vanguard

by about the 1st of January in order that it might receive the legal thirty days' notice to the locals.

Again let me suggest that this is one of the matters over which your local has full control. I believe in the fullest measure of autonomy for our locals.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

QUEEN CENTRE ORGANIZED

A meeting was held on October 31 in Queen Centre schoolhouse for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Grain Growers' Association. J. P. Penner was appointed to act as chairman and after the object of the meeting was thoroughly explained the following officers were elected: President, P. P. Dyck; Vice-President, George Turner; Secretary, J. P. Penner; Directors: Theo. J. Barwick, John Sapinsky, John P. Penner, C. C. Esau, Wm. Dyck, John H. Neufeld. The following joined and paid their membership fee: Jacob Janzen, Wm. Arnold, John Sapinsky, Theo. J. Barwick, John H. Freiberg, Wm. Dyck, George Redecopp, P. P. Dyck, George Turner, Abram Ens, John P. Penner, Henry Letkemann, Jacob P. Penner.

J. P. PENNER,

Sec. Queen Centre Ass'n.

BALJENNIE ACTIVE

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find 50 cents being fees for one member. We held a meeting on November 4 and had a full attendance of members and several visitors, also the ladies were present. I feel confident we shall be able to double our membership in 1915.

There were three delegates appointed to attend the convention at North Battleford on December 1 and 2. The names are A. C. Edinbrough, E. Wintersgill and myself. Also about six visitors will attend.

The patriotic fund was very strongly discussed and arrangements made to hold a social evening on November 27 for the purpose of raising funds immediately. In the meantime I received yours of October 31 regarding contribution to the S. G. G. A. Patriotic Fund. Our next meeting will be held on November 30, when it is intended to discuss way and means to raise money for this fund.

At our meeting November 4 we had a very interesting paper from A. C. Edinbrough on growing onions co-operatively and their uses, followed by a lively discussion. We intend having a paper read at each meeting during the winter months.

J. W. RAYNER,

Sec. Baljennie Ass'n.

A LADY PRESIDENT

Residents of Harwood district met in the schoolhouse tonight and under the direction of organizer P. L. Craigen organized a local Grain Growers' Association. Felix A. O'Neill was elected to the chair. A discussion regarding the forming of a local took place, led by Messrs. Hendal, Martyn and P. Craigen. It was then moved by A. F. Sproule that we organize a local.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. White; Vice-President, Ewen McKinnon; Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. Wilson; Directors: E. W. White, A. McBride, John Banks, Chesley Sproule, Miss Florence Sproule, F. A. O'Neill. The following members were then enrolled: F. A. O'Neill, Mr. Martyn, Misses F. A. Sproule, Essie Sproule, J. Banks, E. W. White, J. Keough, M. Watt and Messrs. Hendal, Craigen, Cheyne, F. Sproule, E. McKinnon, S. Nicholson, Eb. Grant, A. McBride, F. Mantle, Thos. Hicks, R. Munroe, J. Banks, E. W. White, C. W. Wilson, John Keough, J. Sutherland and Pete Grudean. Enclosed you will find membership fees.

C. W. WILSON,

Sec. Harwood G.G.A.

Hon. Pres.—James Bower . . . Red Deer
 President—
 Vice-Presidents—First, D. W. Warner, Ed-
 monton; Second, James Speakman, Penhold;
 Third, E. Carswell, Red Deer; Fourth, Rice
 Sheppard, Strathcona.
 Hon. Sec.—E. J. Fream . . . Calgary
 Sec.-Treas.—P. P. Woodbridge . . . Calgary

Alberta

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

District Directors

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton
 —F. C. Clare, North Edmonton; Strath-
 cona—W. G. Vicary, Strome; Red Deer—
 D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary—H. W.
 Wood, Strathmore; Macleod—J. Quinsey,
 Noble; Medicine Hat—W. D. Trego, Gleichen

Official Circular No. 10

To the Officers and Members of
 Union, No.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—You will re-
 member that at the last Convention a
 good deal of dissatisfaction was felt at
 the confusion and disputes which arose
 over the election of Directors, and as a
 result, a resolution was passed instruct-
 ing the Central Office to devise a new
 and more satisfactory method. The
 matter has been discussed on various
 occasions, and finally, a plan in detail
 was submitted to the full Board and
 has received their approbation. This
 plan calls for an official program for
 the Convention and the following draft
 outline is submitted for the guidance
 of your delegates:

Tuesday, January 19, 1915—

Official opening of the convention
 and address of welcome by representa-
 tives of the City of Edmonton.

Consideration of reports,
 Tuesday Afternoon—

Further consideration of various re-
 ports.
 Tuesday Evening—

Consideration of balance of reports,
 if any, and discussion on the various
 resolutions.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 20—

Further consideration of resolutions.
 Nominations for President before ad-
 journment for lunch.

Wednesday Afternoon—

Ballot papers will be given to the
 delegates as they arrive at the hall
 and the vote for President taken not
 later than 3.00 p.m.

Further consideration of resolutions.
 Nominations for Vice-Presidents to
 take place before adjournment for sup-
 per.

Wednesday Evening—

Open evening. Musical entertain-
 ment and addresses by visitors and
 other speakers secured for the occasion.
 Ladies especially invited.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 21—

Ballot papers for Vice-Presidents will
 be handed to delegates as they arrive
 at the hall and the vote will be taken
 immediately.

Further consideration of resolutions.
 Scrutineers' report, Vice-Presidents
 elected. Nominations for Directors
 made before adjournment for lunch.

Thursday Afternoon—

Ballot papers for Directors will be
 given delegates as they arrive at hall
 and vote taken as soon as possible.

Further consideration of resolutions.
 Thursday Evening—

Further consideration of resolutions.
 Further speeches, if time permits.
 Adjournment of convention for 1915.
 National Anthem.

Please note:—(1) The convention can
 be continued on the Friday if it is
 found necessary. (2) Special arrange-
 ments are being made for registering
 delegates this year and your badges
 will be numbered. The badge number
 will be your credential for securing a
 ballot paper and both local secretaries
 and delegates are asked to take particu-
 lar care in seeing that their credential
 cards, which have already been sent
 out, are filled in correctly. All dele-
 gates must have their credential cards
 and surrender same to the General Sec-
 retary or his assistants when register-
 ing. From these cards the constitu-
 ency in which you will vote for Direc-
 tor will be ascertained and when the
 ballot papers for that election are
 handed to you, they will be plainly
 marked with the name of the constitu-
 ency in which you will vote, as well as
 the candidates who are up for election.

Full instructions to avoid any possi-
 bility of misunderstanding will be given
 out at the convention from the plat-
 form, or by circular.

Railway Instructions

I have received some enquiries from
 Unions situated on G.T.P. or C.N.R.
 lines having direct access to Edmonton,
 but crossing C.P.R. lines at some junc-

tion point en route. Some appear to
 have thought that in such cases they
 would have to change at the junction
 point and travel via C.P.R. for the
 balance of the way. In all cases, dele-
 gates are required to travel to Edmon-
 ton by the shortest possible route and
 delegates on C.N.R. or G.T.P. having
 direct access to Edmonton will, of
 course, travel direct by the railway on
 which they start and secure one stand-
 ard certificate from their local railway
 agent for the whole trip the same as
 delegates on the C.P.R. line do.

Annual Report Forms

Special Annual Report forms have
 been prepared for this year and a copy
 of same is enclosed with this letter.
 Our local secretaries are asked to kind-
 ly give this report form their generous
 consideration as soon as possible, and
 return same to this office promptly. I
 hope that the various questions will be
 answered in full, yet as concisely as
 you can, and your kind assistance in
 the gathering together of this informa-
 tion at an early date will be greatly
 appreciated.

Bonding of Local Secretaries

Arrangements have again been made
 by the Central Office for the issue of a
 fidelity bond in the sum of \$500 and
 upwards at the rate of 50c per \$100 to
 such of our secretaries or unions who
 may desire same. Last year, a con-
 siderable number availed themselves of
 the opportunity and I hope that many
 others will do so this year. Remember,
 that being under bond is no adverse
 reflection on anyone. The securing of
 a fidelity bond, in fact, is a credit,
 rather than otherwise. An important
 point to remember when considering the
 question is, that when doing business,
 if your secretary is under bond it not
 only secures your members against loss
 from some unforeseen thing happening
 to their secretary, but also affords se-
 curity to the firm with whom you are
 doing business. You will find that a
 business firm will appreciate the fact
 that your secretary is bonded, particu-
 larly where your union is not incorpo-
 rated. The cost is very little. Give the
 matter your careful consideration. An
 application form is enclosed herewith
 for your convenience. Fill it in and
 send to this office or direct to the firm
 whose name appears thereon and who
 have made these special arrangements.

Resolutions

The following resolution has been
 sent in as an amendment to the Con-
 stitution by Strathmore Union, No. 58.
 That Union has apparently overlooked
 the fact that the matter dealt with
 therein had been left by the last Con-
 vention in the hands of the Directors.
 Any Union of course has a perfect right
 to send in such an amendment if they
 wished, but the adoption of such would,
 of course, automatically cancel the ar-
 rangements made by your Board and
 which are outlined in the early part of
 this circular.

The resolution reads as follows:—

Resolved, that the nomination of
 officers at the annual convention be
 the third order of business as stipulat-
 ed in the present constitution, with the
 following amendment:

That delegates have the privilege
 of casting their ballots any time before
 the commencement of the business of
 the Convention on the last day, and
 that duly appointed scrutineers shall
 receive the ballots in a properly sealed
 ballot box at certain fixed hours during
 the Convention, the scrutineers having
 proper lists of delegates upon which to
 note the votes as they are cast by the
 delegates. Should the same delegate
 be elected a vice-president as well as a
 director, then his place as director will
 be taken by the delegate with the next
 highest number of votes in his con-
 stituency.

Women's Convention

Special efforts are being made to pro-
 vide an interesting program for the
 Women's Convention; one which will be
 of sufficient interest to bring many
 ladies interested in this portion of the
 work to Edmonton. A tentative pro-
 gram has been prepared which pro-
 vides for half-hour addresses on such
 subjects as "How To Increase the Ef-
 ficiency of the Country School,"
 "Labor-Saving Devices," "Problems
 of Rural Life," and a number of other
 subjects. We are endeavoring to secure
 such well known speakers as Mrs. Nel-
 lie McClung, recently of Winnipeg, but
 now resident in Edmonton; Miss E.
 Cora Hind, of the Winnipeg Free Press;
 Miss Clendenan, and others. The pro-
 gram as at present constituted, pro-
 vides for three afternoon meetings, of
 which the first afternoon, Tuesday, Jan-
 uary 19th, also Thursday afternoon,
 January 21st, will be given up to ad-
 dresses and discussions on same, Wed-
 nesday afternoon being devoted to soci-
 al or organization work.

This notice should perhaps have been
 withheld until something more definite
 had been arranged, but unfortunately,
 owing to my absence from the office for
 the last two weeks thru illness, the
 matter has already been delayed longer
 than was intended. I imagine that the
 general outline of the program as given
 above will not be greatly changed, if
 anything, we hope to add to same. As
 soon as possible a definite program and
 place of meeting with various other
 particulars will be given special promi-
 nence in the Alberta and Women's
 Sections of The Grain Growers' Guide.
 We hope that all interested in this
 part of the work will be looking out
 for these notices.

Trusting that your Union will be rep-
 resented at our coming Convention.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
 Provincial Secretary.

RED ROSE ACTIVE

Regular reports have been received
 thruout the year from J. F. Portfors,
 secretary of Red Rose Union No. 523,
 and in nearly every case a remittance
 for membership dues has accompanied
 the report. The union now has an
 aggregate of twenty-five members,
 fairly good attendance at regular meet-
 ings, and has recently ordered a barrel
 of coal oil from the wholesale dealer
 in Hanna.

HINDVILLE

The secretary of Hindville Union,
 No. 546, remitting membership dues,
 reports that they have 65 members on
 the roll in good standing, two of them
 being ladies. During the year the
 union has made co-operative purchases
 to the extent of \$2,500, chiefly in buy-
 ing lumber, fence wire and plow shares
 and gopher poison. The Union expects
 to be represented at our Annual Con-
 vention.

EAST LYNNE

We are pleased indeed to hear again
 from East Lynne Union, No. 72, with
 additional fees, bringing their total up
 to 24 for this year. The secretary states
 that those who are staying with the old
 Union have no intention of giving up,
 tho it often happens that they are not
 even able to get a quorum for their
 meetings. The Union has done some co-
 operative purchasing during the course
 of the year.

AMUNDSEN

Amundsen Union, No. 413, held a
 meeting recently at which the attend-
 ance is reported as being fair. This
 Union is in the Verdant Valley Dis-
 trict, and following the usual custom,
 the members have donated a sum of
 money to the children of Verdant Val-
 ley as a contribution to their Xmas
 Tree Fund for the relief of the Belgian
 children. Mr. Price, a member of the
 Union, gave an address on the subject,
 "Taxation of Debt." The Union pass-

ed a resolution in regard to same which
 is to come before the Annual Conven-
 tion.

PRAIRIE DELL

The annual meeting of Prairie Dell
 Union, No. 112, was held recently. The
 officers for the coming year are: Wm.
 Muckenberr, President; Chas. Hay,
 Vice-President, and O. E. Jones again
 occupying the position of Secretary-
 Treasurer. An entertainment commit-
 tee was appointed, also two delegates to
 attend the Annual Convention. The
 Secretary in his report shows that the
 Union is in a very good position finan-
 cially, having \$162.50 on hand,
 \$25 was donated for a special Xmas
 Tree. During the year the Union has
 given \$100 cash to a member in dis-
 tress, also \$50 towards a barn at the
 school. The expenses of delegates to
 the last convention and other incident-
 als amounted to \$60, so that the bal-
 ance on hand of \$162.50 is very credit-
 able. The Union is by no means a large
 one, only showing in the neighborhood
 of twenty members on the roll, yet
 many of our larger unions in point of
 numbers, would doubtless be glad to
 show as fine a record as Prairie Dell,
 No. 112. The Union does a great deal
 of its purchasing on a co-operative basis,
 which evidently, also in this case,
 means a good business basis as well.
 It would seem as if some of our unions
 might with advantage take a leaf from
 the book of Union No. 112. A motion
 was passed expressing sympathy with
 the family of our late President, W. J.
 Tregillus, who, to quote the Secretary,
 "we shall remember as our greatest
 leader."

NEEDMORE

The Secretary of Needmore Union,
 No. 461, submits a report in which he
 shows the union is in a very healthy
 condition. The membership is larger
 than ever before, and the enthusiasm of
 the members has not diminished in any
 way. On the occasion of the second
 annual rally, held recently, the Union
 entertained as guests Mr. McArthur,
 M.P.P., with Miss McArthur. The sec-
 retary reports that the second annual
 rally was a great success, the members
 having profited from their experience
 the year before. There was a good pro-
 gram given by local artists and also an
 oyster supper. Some seventy-six people
 were present, and enjoyed the hospita-
 lity of J. F. Winters, at whose home the
 meeting was held. The Secretary re-
 marks: "The ladies, as usual, bore the
 brunt of the work, and the Union is so
 deeply indebted to them, that, person-
 ally, I do not see how it can possibly
 repay them. I would like to suggest
 that some of the unions who are run
 down and need a tonic, try a rally this
 winter. I feel sure it would be the
 means of setting them on their legs
 once more." The next meeting of the
 Union, which will be the annual meet-
 ing, is to be held on December 11.

VERMILLION

G. C. Dunsmore, of Vermillion, sends
 in an interesting report of the activities
 of Claysmore Union, No. 660, during
 the last few meetings. The Union has
 ordered a carload of coal and it was de-
 cided to hold the first annual meeting
 of the Union on December 11. Meet-
 ings will be held at 7 o'clock during
 the winter months.

A MASQUERADE

W. W. Bryan writes: Rolling Green
 local held a masquerade on November
 20, which was largely attended and a
 good display of costumes was in evi-
 dence. One of the costumes which at-
 tracted a great deal of attention was
 composed entirely of Grain Growers'
 Guides, with the name of the paper very
 prominently displayed. The makeup was
 a splendid ad. for the paper, and caused
 a great deal of comment, and was con-
 sidered very appropriate for a farmers'
 dance.

bert
 order thirty
 is one in local the fullest calcs. TARY.
 ZED
 er 31 in the pur- the Grain ner was and after oughly rs were k; Vice- etary, J. Barwick, r, C. C. Neufeld. id their en, Wm. Barwick, s, George e Turner, r, Henry
 tre Ass'n.
 find 50 nber. We 4 and had and several e present. e to double
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 ry strongly made to umber 27 funds im- I received contribution Fund. Our 1 November discuss way or this fund. 4 we had a A. C. Edin- o-operatively by a lively ing a paper g the winter
 ennie Ass'n.
 ENT
 district met t and under P. L. Craigen Growers' As- l was elected on regarding place, led by id P. Craigen. Sproule that
 were elected: Vice-President, ary-Treasurer, E. W. White, hesley Sproule, f. A. O'Neill. were then en- Mr. Martyn, sie Sproule, J. Keough, M. ndal, Craigen, McKinnon, S. McBride, F. i. Munroe, J. C. W. Wilson, land and Pete will find mem-
 N, arwood G.G.A.

Bank of Montreal

ANNUAL MEETING, 7th DECEMBER, 1914

Canada Under War Conditions

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Mr. H. V. Meredith, in moving that the report of the directors, as read, be adopted and the same be printed for distribution among the shareholders, said:—

The statements presented to you will, I trust, be received with satisfaction.

While profits show a diminution compared with those of the preceding year, the shrinkage is mainly attributed to the fact that during the world-wide disturbed financial conditions which have existed, we deemed it prudent to forego the profit on a portion of our liquid reserves ordinarily carried abroad and having an earning power. These we transferred to our vaults to provide against every possible contingency, and to support, if required, the general financial situation in Canada.

I feel sure this course of action will meet with your approval.

The year, I need hardly say, has been an eventful and anxious one.

POSITION IN GREAT BRITAIN

In Great Britain the period immediately antecedent to the declaration of war was marked by considerable ease in the money market, coupled with a slight recession in trade, following a long period of unrest and depression caused by the Balkan chaos and other adverse factors.

The outbreak of hostilities brought about the collapse of the whole financial fabric, the closing of the bourses and a world-wide financial cataclysm. For a time at least a condition of well nigh general insolvency was threatened. The steps which were taken to cope with the crisis are of too recent occurrence to require reiteration.

Britain's command of the sea was undoubtedly the chief factor in bringing about a recovery of confidence, but great credit is due to the government and their able financial advisers for their bold and statesmanlike views of the situation and their prompt action in meeting the crisis, as well as to the Bank of England for the courage and activity with which the plans of the government were carried out.

The great latent wealth of the Empire has been demonstrated by the patriotic response to the recent government loan, and this is being followed by the removal of barriers to trade which is now once more approaching a normal condition.

What the consequences of the war will be most depend, I think, to a large extent on the duration of hostilities.

Whether a long period of depression and economy, in order to replace the wasted wealth of the world will follow its conclusion, or whether the removal of political apprehensions and the prospect of a long era of peace will bring about an immediate restoration of prices—not alone of commodities but of stock exchange and of other securities—it would be idle at the moment to predict.

In either event, all borrowing countries, including Canada, must expect their facilities to be largely curtailed while the wastage of war is being repaired.

IN THE UNITED STATES

In the United States the revival of business which had begun to be perceptible met with an abrupt check upon the declaration of war, and in consequence of the cutting off of supplies of European capital, plans for development and expansion in all directions were either deferred or abandoned.

Notwithstanding that the Western sections have reaped more than usually bountiful crops, the tendency there, as elsewhere, is towards general curtailment and the avoidance of capital expenditure.

These conditions do not appear to result so much from an absence of resources or unsound trade as from doubts and uncertainties touching the future, affecting corporate bodies as well as all classes of the community. This distrust will, no doubt, gradually disappear and conditions right themselves in time. The increased prices, together with shipments of grain and food stuffs, and the large sale of war materials are having a stimulating effect on business generally, and gradually offsetting the adverse balance of trade.

The embarrassments caused by the disarrangement of the foreign exchange market have been largely overcome.

There appears to be a growing feeling in favor of giving some measure of relief to the railways by way of increased freight rates, so that they may be the better enabled to negotiate securities to meet their present needs and to provide for necessary expansion.

The coming into force of the Federal Reserve Bank's operations should cause an easing money market until commercial activity absorbs the free funds created thereby, and it will likely prove a potent factor in restoring normal conditions throughout the country, as well as preventing those periodical crises which have been so disturbing in the past.

The opening of the exchange has helped to relieve an acute cotton situation. It has also been further considerably eased by the declaration that cotton will not be considered contraband. The operations of the New York stock exchange are gradually being extended and the fact of its now having been opened, even with restrictions, has had a good sentimental effect upon the whole financial situation.

POSITION IN CANADA

In Canada, a period of several years of remarkable growth and progress was accompanied by large—and in some cases imprudent—capital expenditures by industrial, municipal and other corporations, and an ambitious programme of railway construction, made possible by the ease with which money could be obtained.

These conditions were taken advantage of by company promoters and speculators to bring about unduly inflated and fictitious values, and the extent to which these were carried directed suspicion and distrust of our economic position in the money markets of the world, followed by a close scrutiny of our securities and a curtailment of money supplies so essential to our development.

The ensuing check caused embarrassment in some instances, but had a salutary effect on the country in general, as it brought us to realize the fact that unproductive expenditures must of necessity cease for a while, and our efforts be directed towards development of natural resources, accelerated by a large flow of immigration.

It fortunately happened that for over a year previously, our manufacturers and merchants, preparing for such a contingency, had entered upon a period of curtailment and readjustment; and our economic position had been approaching a more normal condition. They were, therefore, the better able to meet the shrinkage in their turnover occasioned first by restricted demands and now by the war.

I refer to these somewhat trite matters because the halt in business presently experienced may create in the public mind a more gloomy view than is warranted by actual conditions. It is well to remember that for a decade the commercial expansion of Canada was really abnormal.

A decline in the foreign trade of the country had set in before the outbreak of war, and has been accentuated by that event. In the seven months ending October 31st last, the value of merchandise imported, exclusive of specie, was \$286,800,000, or \$103,700,000 less than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. On the other hand, the value of Canadian produce exported has been fairly well maintained, having been for the seven months \$226,757,000 as compared with \$245,550,000 a year ago. The adverse balance of trade has, therefore, been reduced from \$145,000,000 to \$60,000,000 in this period, a substantial improvement of \$85,000,000, the more satisfactory in view of the practical closing of the London money market to Canadian loans. The transportation interests of Canada have also been benefited by an increase in the value of exports of United States products through our ports from \$19,000,000 in the seven months period of 1913 to \$41,600,000 this year.

LEGITIMATE BUSINESS SOUND

I am glad to be able to say that from the reports which reach me from all parts of the country, legitimate business is fundamentally sound. While trade generally is quiet, and in many branches restricted, especially those dependent upon construc-

tion work, there is compensation, in a measure, by activities in others which provide the vast supplies required by the war.

A general suspension of new undertakings is apparent. Agriculture—the backbone of the country—continues prosperous, notwithstanding a shorter crop yield, owing to the high prices being paid for grain and other farm products. The great increase in the number and value of live stock in the Northwest is especially gratifying.

Farmers are preparing to increase the acreage of land under crop, and manufacturers are taking advantage of the situation to extend their sales where foreign competition, for the time being, has been eliminated. There is, moreover, an undiminished confidence in the future which is an asset of no little importance.

Considerable unemployment exists, but the extent of it is probably overestimated, and I think our position in this respect will compare favorably with that of other countries.

These conditions are overshadowed at the moment by a war so disastrous and so unexpected that even yet many of us do not grasp the full significance of it all. New local conditions and new problems had to be met.

GOVERNMENT'S WISE COURSE

The wise and timely action of the Finance Minister in providing facilities for rediscount, and in making Bank Notes legal tender, had a steadying effect throughout the country, and has enabled the Banks under all circumstances to meet the legitimate demands of business and to keep in hand ample resources against deposits.

Power was taken by the Government to declare a moratorium, but fortunately it has not been necessary to put this into effect, for all must recognize the supreme consideration of maintaining our credit in the money markets of the world.

The war, by closing the financial markets of all countries, has precluded us from obtaining capital for construction and development work and so long as these conditions prevail, it will be necessary for us to conserve our resources rather than proceed with other than unavoidable capital expenditure.

The financial fallacy of issuing inflated currency for such purpose—abundantly proved by experience of other countries—is well known, and Canada is to be congratulated on having avoided the miseries of a depreciating paper currency.

In this connection I may remind you there is a homely adage that "no one has yet succeeded in lifting himself by his boot straps."

Nor should it be forgotten that we have a large foreign interest indebtedness to be liquidated by exports or new borrowings.

For the latter, the London market being now less available, we shall have to rely partly on such facilities as the United States market can offer, and, in a measure, upon our own resources, to solve the problem of restricted trade and shrinking revenue, as well as to meet maturing interest, capital commitments, and other obligations.

FOREIGN RESERVES VALUABLE

Our reserves abroad have proved valuable in this connection, as they are enabling us to conserve the gold supply of Canada.

War and other adverse conditions are bound to retard our progress. A period of rest and recuperation may be expected, but the future depends to a great extent upon the spirit with which the people meet the changed conditions.

Economy and prudence in the matter of expenditure, and an earnest effort to increase production of exportable articles, will in time usher in an era of active trade and renewed prosperity.

There is no question in my mind that after a pause, the duration of which will be determined by the measure of our production and by our savings, we shall again enter on a period of progress and development, and that pause, I believe, will not be long continued.

Mr. R. B. Angus seconded the motion for the adoption of the Report, which was carried unanimously.

THE GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the General Manager of the Bank, then made his annual address, as follows:—

Gentlemen:—This Bank is now approaching its centenary, but never before in the ninety-seven years of its history has the annual balance sheet been presented to the shareholders under such universally perturbed financial conditions as exist at the present time.

For the sake of consecutiveness and as a natural preface, I may say that since the outbreak of the present war all bourses have ceased to transact business. In consequence throughout the world at large stock exchange securities have become unrealizable except by limited sale and slow process.

In a sense a large part of the trading and manufacturing world has undergone a course of declension towards first principles. The most readily saleable commodities in large volume now are the necessities of life, either direct or represented by commercial paper, and the appliances created by man for the destruction of life.

As the President has ably reviewed the general trade and financial situation both in Canada and at the chief centres abroad, my duties are confined to an explanation of the most important features in the accounts I have the honor to submit to you and the points arising therefrom.

It is pertinent to interject that the interests of the Bank of Montreal have become of such an international character that one cannot adequately analyze and comment upon our balance sheet without at least reference to London and New York.

LONDON

The interest taken by Canada in the London financial situation is due to a combination of firm patriotism and monetary dependence. Not only are we conscious for the welfare of our Empire's financial centre, but the Dominion has financed its requirements in that market to an extent obvious enough to the few but only recently fully appreciated by the people of this country as a whole.

It might be added without boastfulness that this Bank's London business has steadily increased in importance step by step with the development of our country until we have attained a prestige, and what has been termed by others a unique position among Colonial Banks represented in the great metropolis, that you, its shareholders, can regard with a measure of national and may I say individual pride.

NEW YORK

We are naturally greatly interested in New York conditions, as not only is that city the Clearing House of North America, but also the channel through which the bulk of our foreign exchange transactions pass. Further, the financial relations of the two countries become more intimate and further dovetailed with the ever-increasing establishment in Canada of branches of great American industrial companies.

POLICY—LIQUIDITY

It is common knowledge that the policy of this Bank is conservatism, a policy that tends in prosperous days to arouse in some quarters a measure of criticism, but one meeting with unstinted approval in times as troublous as those we face at present.

Thanks to a reasonably liquid position, the unexpected outbreak of war found us not unprepared. It was an easy transition for us to convert into actual cash and bank balances, to the extent we deemed advisable, our secondary line of defence in the shape of other reserves held, as you are aware, in London and New York.

PROFITS—PATRIOTIC FUND

As banks are not eleemosynary institutions, it is our duty to earn for the shareholders such measure of profit as is consistent with the safe employment of your capital and the deposit monies entrusted to our care. Under normal conditions our first consideration has ever, as you know, been safety, but with the financial world out of joint we have felt it our duty, both in self protection and in a desire to bear our share of the national burden in safeguarding the general situation, to take additional precautions. In pursuance of this

policy our cash have been brot that seemingly Naturally th employed, the theless we are to comfortabl dend, continu 1 per cent., a made, in our realized and The \$100,0 ectors for na taken out of

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policy our cash reserves and bank balances have been brought up to a percentage point that seemingly precludes danger.

Naturally the greater volume of money employed, the smaller our profits. Nevertheless we are gratified to have been able to comfortably earn our customary dividend, continue the semi-annual bonus of 1 per cent., and at the same time to have made, in our opinion, full provision for realized and prospective losses.

The \$100,000 gladly voted by your Directors for national patriotic purposes was taken out of the year's profits.

DEPOSITS

For obvious reasons it is natural that bank deposits throughout Canada should decline as they have done to a slight extent, the grand total of all the banks to the end of October being \$1,144,199,224, as compared with \$1,146,739,868 a year ago. During the same period our own deposits have increased by \$7,649,836.11, exclusive of deposits made by and balances due to other banks in Canada, which have increased by \$8,570,032.53.

CIRCULATION

Our notes in circulation are \$169,837 greater than a year ago.

QUICK ASSETS—CURRENT LOANS

As before intimated, our quick assets have increased during the year, the ratio to liabilities to the public being 55.17 per cent. at the end of October, 1914, as compared with 49.69 per cent. at the same date in 1913. It is satisfactory to be able to state that this has been accomplished without restricting the legitimate demands upon us by our merchant and manufacturing clientele in Canada. It is the case that our current loans in Canada, which, as you are aware, are mainly to the mercantile community, are lower now by \$10,172,653.79 than they were at the corresponding date last year, but I desire to make it quite clear that the reduction was ante bellum, and that there has been an increase of over three million dollars in such loans and of over thirteen million dollars in total loans in Canada since the outbreak of war.

It is only fair to add that the wisdom of keeping our secondary reserves—viz.: our call loans—in London and New York instead of in Canada has once again been strikingly demonstrated. If the war had found us in a reverse position, it would have indeed been a serious matter, not only for ourselves but for the entire community. In other words, the wisdom of this bank in having its call loans available outside of Canada in time of stress is now being splendidly justified.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

General conditions in Ontario are moderately satisfactory. Crops have been quite good, with high prices, and profitable results have accrued generally to those engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The lumber trade is dull. The production of silver in the Cobalt District shows a slight falling off.

Manufacturing has been quiet, with a material reduction in the labor employed, particularly in those industries producing machinery and agricultural implements.

Wholesale conditions are reasonably satisfactory, but retail merchants are feeling the decreased volume of business consequent upon reduced wages and payrolls.

Urban real estate is inactive, but a lower level in prices is inevitable.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES

In the Northwest Provinces agriculture and stock raising are of primary importance, and all other industries and businesses are more or less directly or indirectly dependent upon the success of the farming community.

The results of the crop for the year 1914 have been satisfactory. Certain districts suffered severely from drought at the critical period, and the total yield is consequently less than last year, but with the higher prices prevailing the value of the grain produced is somewhat greater. More land is being brought under cultivation, and owing to the early harvest and favorable autumn it is expected that a record acreage will be under crop next year.

Mixed farming is receiving more attention with gratifying results, and more live stock is being raised.

The flour mills are well employed, but other manufacturing industries are quiet.

Trade conditions are not altogether satisfactory, but credit is granted less freely than formerly.

There has been a decline in realty values with few transactions.

The Northwest Provinces undoubtedly are passing through a period of stress, but with their great areas of good farm lands still uncultivated, capable of producing vast food supplies, we look to the future with a justifiable measure of confidence.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia, after nearly two decades of almost continuous prosperity, de-

velopment and expansion in business, is now suffering from reaction, accentuated by the general commercial depression and world-wide financial distress.

Agricultural conditions continue to show improvement. Crops are good, but the prices for fruit have not come up to expectations. There is a tendency to increase the production of live stock, for which the demand is good.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the lumber business has been in an unsatisfactory state resultant from over production, restriction in building operations throughout the West, and American competition.

It is estimated that the total mineral production for 1914 will be 75 per cent. of last year. Consequent upon the inactivity of the smelters, the collieries also are not doing so well, and the output of coal has been greatly diminished.

The fisheries have had a successful season. The salmon run has been good with a ready demand and satisfactory prices. The halibut catch also has been satisfactory, but the market is less so.

Provincial and municipal expenditure is of necessity being curtailed.

The year 1914 has marked an almost complete cessation in real estate speculation, with a general decline in values.

THE EFFECT UPON CANADA

Your President has adequately reviewed the general situation in a masterly manner that makes further remarks superfluous, but perhaps I may be permitted to say in summary of my own comments that from a financial point of view the outstanding result of the war upon Canada has been the instantaneous stoppage of the supply of British capital to which we had become so accustomed that sight was too frequently lost of its importance as a factor in the development of the Dominion.

Money from this source flowed to us in such increasing volume that during a considerable ante bellum period it amounted in round figures to at least \$25,000,000 a month. Canadian public borrowings from the London money market for the seven months ending 31st July were \$177,000,000. Since the outbreak of war the inflow of such capital has ceased.

This monetary deprivation coupled with the necessity of using our earnings and income for the purpose of paying to Great Britain interest on our indebtedness of \$2,800,000,000 to London has brought home to us the extent to which the London money market and the British investor have been our friends, indeed our partners, in what might be termed this colossal Canadian enterprise.

TRADE

The trade situation we are now facing is that, owing to our present inability to borrow by public process in the London market, we seemingly must limit our imports to the approximate volume we are able to pay for in exports, or we must borrow elsewhere; that is, in the natural assumption that we wish to avoid reducing our cash capital.

There is an alternative, for it will be obvious to the most uninitiated that if our good neighbors in the United States desire us to purchase from them in anything approaching the volume of the past, they must, at least during the war, whilst the London market for public flotations is closed, provide us with the wherewithal in the shape of loans to our principal public borrowers. If they adopt this course, and a commencement has already been made, it will be clearly advantageous to them and to Canada.

HOW CANADA IS STANDING THE STRAIN

In conclusion the financial position of our country now is that, consequent upon the prompt measures adopted by our Minister of Finance, and owing to the elasticity and excellence of our Banking system, Canada is standing the strain without collapse. We are adjusting ourselves to the heavy burden thrust upon us without warning whilst in the constructional stage, and though here and there weak spots will develop, the general structure will surely stand the strain, and we hope and believe we, as a country, can safeguard the situation.

It is obvious to everyone in the Dominion and to our friends abroad that we are cast upon our own resources, that we are on trial, and that our future development will depend in no small measure upon the condition in which we emerge from this trying ordeal. The longer the duration of the war, the more will the colonial props of the Empire, including Canada, suffer, but good will come out of evil, for our energies will be turned to the development of our great natural wealth, particularly our vast agricultural resources, and we can then look forward with confidence to eventually emerging from present conditions a wiser people with our affairs on a healthier, more normal and sounder basis than that with which we were threatened.—Advertisement

FRESH FISH CHEAP

For Shipment Direct from Fisherman to Farmer.		Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded	
MULLETS OR SUCKERS, per lb.	\$0.02 1/2	GOLD EYES, per lb.	03 1/4
JACKFISH, per lb.	03 1/2	PICKEREL, per lb.	06
TULIBEES, per lb.	03 1/2	WHITE FISH, per lb.	07
HADDIES, 15 lb. boxes	1.50	KIPPERS, 25 lb. boxes	2.00
BLOATERS, 25 lb. boxes	1.65	SALT HERRINGS, 20 lb. pails	1.35

Will ship Fish in bags at 10 cents for each hundred pounds. Now is your opportunity to lay in your winter's supply at Fishermen's prices. REMEMBER YOUR FREIGHT RATES ARE LOWER FROM WINNIPEG THAN ANY OTHER POINT.

Mail Your Order Today Terms Cash with Order
BANKERS: DOMINION BANK (North End Branch) WINNIPEG.
THE CONSUMERS FISH COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Co-operation

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

Daily Capacity 300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
GLADSTONE, MAN.



LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Get our quotations first before shipping elsewhere as it will certainly pay you. By shipping direct to us you are assured of highest market prices and prompt returns. Let us know what you have and how many and we will forward crates.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO., 91 LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG

SEED GRAIN WANTED

Any farmer who has seed grain, wheat, oats, barley, flax, timothy or any other kind of good seed grain for sale, should send a post card at once for a copy of our pamphlet: "How Farmers Can Make Money." It will assist them to dispose of their seed grain at a good price more quickly than in any other way. Write today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

SEED GRAIN--Wheat, Barley, Oats

B. J. OSTRANDER & CO., GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 524 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, are in a position to handle seed grain to the very best advantage. Farmers requiring the services of a thoroughly reliable firm should write to us without delay for all particulars. We know of all kinds of WHEAT—Marquis and Red Fife—and OATS ready for shipment which we can readily get for those in need of Seed Grain. Send us samples of your grain for inspection and grade for the purpose of submitting same to intending purchasers. FEED GRAIN—We have had numerous enquiries from farmers for Feed Oats, etc. Send us your sample. We are in a position to handle it. We are licensed and bonded. Bankers: Union Bank of Canada

Warm Water for Your Stock In Cold Weather!

The Celebrated Heller-Aller Down-Draft Tank Heater

The only thing on Earth to supply warm water for your stock in cold weather. Every farmer should have one—and now is the time to buy, before cold weather comes. They will consume anything in the shape of fuel and will never wear out. 24 inches in height, 155 pounds in weight, for any height tank and will remain upon bottom without anchoring. PRICE \$6.00 f.o.b. Windsor.

We also manufacture these in the galvanized—designed similar with rods to hold same on bottom of tank. Price \$4.50 above terms. Galvanized and cast feed cookers and water heaters too. Write today to

The Heller-Aller Co., Windsor, Ont.



Farm Blacksmithing

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

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

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

IN THE FIELD MAKING MONEY—



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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

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

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.

Golden West Balgreggan

Clydesdales, Shorthorns (both Beef and Dual Purpose),
Welsh Ponies and Shropshire Sheep

We won this year with our stock ELEVEN CHAMPIONSHIPS, NINE RESERVES, TWO GOLD MEDALS, THREE SILVER MEDALS, FORTY-EIGHT FIRSTS and TWENTY-SIX SECONDS.

Prices and Terms Very Reasonable. All Ages and Sexes for Sale

P. M. BREDT, Box 2089, CALGARY, ALTA. Phone M. 1003

TAMWORTHS WHITE LEGHORNS AYRSHIRES

BACON EGGS CREAM

"In time of war prepare for peace." NOW, better than ever, will it pay to raise good stock. Order your Herd Boar, Herd Bull and Cockerels from HIGH HOW STOCK FARM. I can please you
THOS. NOBLE :: DAYSLAND, ALTA.

DUNROBIN STOCK FARMS

CLYDESDALES—Stock all ages for sale. Every mare a prize-winner and many of them champions. SHORTHORNS—I will sell a number of young cows with calves at foot and several heifers bred. All of AI breeding. SHROPSHIRE—Have sold my ewe lambs to the University of Saskatchewan, but have 40 large, growthy ram lambs for sale. The best lot I have ever raised. YORKSHIRES—Have 75 spring and summer pigs, brothers and sisters to my winners at Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon. Prices reasonable. W. C. SUTHERLAND, SASKATOON, SASK.

Percherons and Shorthorns

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

ALLEN REID, FORREST STATION, MAN.

BUYERS OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE should make sure that the description of the animal, including color markings, given on the certificate of registry corresponds with the animal bought, and where the seller is not known a reasonable portion of the purchase price should be withheld until the certificate of transfer is produced.
W. A. CLEMONS, Sec. Holstein-Friesian Association, St. George, Ont.

CONSIGN YOUR STOCK TO . .

PHONES—
OFFICE: E 5301
RESIDENCE: W 1139
P. O. DRAWER "S"**A. H. MAYLAND**
LIVE STOCK AND COMMISSION MERCHANT
ALBERTA STOCKYARDS, CALGARY

Bill Stock in Your Own Name—Our Care. "Your Interests are Ours"

LIVE OLD HENS WANTED

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

HENS, 8c to 10c; DUCKS (Old and Young) 9c to 10c; OLD ROOSTERS, 6c to 7c; TURKEYS, Best Market Price; GEESE, 10c to 11c; CHICKENS, Best Market Prices.

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

ROYAL PRODUCE AND TRADING CO., 97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG

500 HOG QUESTIONS ANSWERED

A copy of the Latest Authoritative Veterinary Swine Book, "Five Hundred Questions Answered ABOUT SWINE," Is Almost Certain Hog Insurance.

This latest Manual for Hog Breeders and Feeders, just published, actually contains answers to 526 live questions, which were really asked by Hog Breeders within the past five years.

The Questions relate to Breeding, Mating, the Choice of Breeds, Feeding, Fattening, Management, Diseases, etc., of Swine. The questions and answers are carefully arranged and the complete index enables one to find at a glance the answer to the question he has in mind.

The Veterinary Department is so complete that a copy of this book in the hands of a breeder will pay for itself many times over in saving one pig.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY HOG RAISER

The answers to questions on Feeding contain information which will put enough extra pounds on one pig to pay for a dozen books. Multiply this by the number of hogs you own and figure out what the book is worth to you.

Even the answer to just one of the 526 questions would cost you nearly 25 cents in time, letter writing, and postage stamps, besides the loss you might stand while waiting for the answer.

The information and answers are wholly dependable and come from the practical experience of the largest Swine Breeders and Feeders in the West and the most authoritative veterinarians.

Owing to the large number of copies of this book we have sold we have made better terms with the publishers and have reduced the price.

Send 25c for this Valuable Book Today

BOOK DEPT., THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Breeders' Notes

COLLICUT'S HEREFORDS

Frank W. Collicut, proprietor of the Willow Spring Ranch at Crossfield, Alta., who was advertising in our Christmas number, has quite a number of young bulls for immediate sale; all are bred from the best Hereford blood, and any one of them will make a first-class herd header. The Hereford herd itself consists of over 400 animals, at the head of which are the prize-winning bulls, "Beau Perfection XI" (13402), "Drumsticks" (11161), both of them purchased last year at Downie's, Hereford sale, and "Governor Hadley," a young bull got from J. A. Chapman, the well known Manitoba breeder. The young bulls which Mr. Collicut is offering for sale, range from one to two years old, and are in good condition, without any pampering, as all the stock is kept on the range the year round. Many of the individual animals in the Willow Spring herd are prize winners, some of the females having won at the Chicago International and at various Western Canadian shows. Anyone on the look-out for some good animals of this great beef breed, either male or female, should get in touch with Mr. Collicut. His prices are reasonable, and good terms will be given if required.

THE BAR U PERCHERONS

A few miles north of High River, Alta., is situated the Bar U Ranch, the largest Percheron horse-breeding establishment in the world, belonging to George Lane and Gordon, Ironside & Fares Co., Limited, Pekisko, Alta. A

ROSAMOND'S PERCHERONS

G. S. Rosamond, of the Gillingham Stock Ranch, Innisfail, Alta., is making a special offer at the present time of a number of good Percheron colts and fillies, ranging from nine months upwards. Mr. Rosamond had the misfortune to get hauled out last harvest, and as he is a little short of feed, is offering these colts at very attractive prices. These youngsters are all out of well-bred, pedigreed mares, and are sired by his well known prize-winning stallion, "Horacius." This horse weighs somewhere around 2,200 lbs., and is a big, well topped sire with good legs and feet. Mr. Rosamond is also offering a bunch of his mares. They are a nice draughty lot, clean limbed and sure breeders. There should be some bargains going from the Gillingham Stock Ranch, and anyone looking for some good Percherons should write Mr. Rosamond at once, as at the prices at which he is willing to let the stock go, he will not be long in selling them.

JOHN GRAHAM'S CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES

John Graham, Carberry, Man., the oldest importer of Clydesdales in the province, is again advertising in the columns of The Guide this year, and is offering for immediate sale 18 head of Clydesdale stallions, as well as a number of mares. The majority of the animals are imported, and they are all well bred. In Shorthorns, he has a few nice bulls for immediate sale, ages around 6 to 14 months. These are all sired by imported bulls, and he is making a special offer of the imported bull "Nobility," coming

CAN YOU GROW CORN FOR SEED?

There are still farmers thru the West who believe that it is impossible to grow corn in this country. We want to convince these men that this is not so. In order to do this we want ten cobs of seed corn which have been grown this year, from five farmers in each of these provinces—one cob of each kind from each farmer. We want five good, well ripened cobs of field corn and five cobs of good quality sweet corn from each province. In return for each of the five best cobs of each kind from each province we will send a very valuable book on "Silos, Their Construction and Service," by M. L. King. We have already secured good specimens from Manitoba, but very few have reached us from either Saskatchewan or Alberta. This book contains the principles of silo construction, the advantages and disadvantages of each type, together with the actual methods of construction and the main points of silo management. Every farmer who is growing corn will be figuring on building a silo at some time in the near future, and hence this book, describing exactly every process in construction, will be one of the greatest value to him. The cobs should be carefully wrapped up so as not to bruise, and should be sent as soon as possible to:—

AGRICULTURAL EDITOR, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

number of years ago, Mr. Lane hunted over France for good breeding stock, and the aggregation of mares and stallions which he brought over to this country has never been beaten for size, quality, and prize-winning records. A few years ago he imported from the United States another good stallion for which he paid a very long price, and this horse, as well as some of the sires of his first importation, have left their mark on the Bar U Percheron stock. Three years ago the Bar U Percherons had an almost unbroken record in the Western show rings from Winnipeg to the Coast, and the Western States fairs have also added to the Bar U prize winnings. At present there are 30 head of pure-bred registered stallions for sale at the ranch, mostly two and three year-olds, as well as a few older horses. These stallions were bred and raised in Alberta, under natural conditions, and they will assuredly make good. In the Futurity Stakes at Lethbridge Fair, last year, the Bar U yearling stallions won first and second prizes, and neither time nor trouble will be spared to bring these horses forward in the best of condition and thoroughly acclimatized to the country. Anyone wishing to see the Bar U Percherons should get into communication with the ranch, and a motor car will meet them at High River and take them out. High River is on the Calgary-Lethbridge branch of the C.P.R., about 50 miles south of Calgary.

two years old. In Yorkshire hogs, Mr. Graham is offering a litter of nine out of the fine imported sow "Claymattie Queenie 3rd." Mr. Graham's reputation as a breeder and importer is well known, the buyer is always sure of a square deal from him, and anyone who is on the look-out for young stock of the aforementioned breeds cannot do better than write Mr. Graham, Carberry, Man.

MICHENERS' HOLSTEINS

Michener Bros., Brookside Stock Farm, Red Deer, Alta., advertised in last week's Guide 12 young bulls fit for service in the spring. These youngsters are from choice tested cows, with high milk records, many of the cows giving from 65 to 70 lbs. of milk per day. Michener Bros. have a present a splendid herd, probably the best aggregation of animals they have ever had since starting up in the black and white breed. A few days ago they sold to the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta., a couple of cows, for which they received \$1,100. The Brookside Holsteins are also well known in Alberta show rings, but their proprietors are going in more nowadays for production, rather than for prize winning records. "Only the best" is their motto, and anyone getting in touch with them, requiring a young bull or some young females, will get only the best they have got to offer, and that will be only stock that will give the highest satisfaction.

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Live Stock

BEEF OUTLOOK

Experts who have been studying the meat situation in Canada and the United States, express the opinion that the Canadian farmers who are fortunate enough to have on hand next spring a lot of well fed cattle will receive for them the greatest price in the history of Canada. The explanation for this is the partial failure of this year's crop in the United States, and the determination of the American farmers not to hold their stock, but to feed them up as fast as possible, and rush them to market in order that they will not have to carry them over the winter.

While last year's corn crop was short, the one of two years ago was heavy, and the farmers had enough feed on hand to help out in wintering last year's stock. But that condition does not exist this year. The farmers have none of last year's short crop on hand, and if they attempted to carry their stock over this winter they would have to depend solely on this year's crop, which is not sufficient. With the American farmers rushing their stock to market there can be only one result, and that is a great scarcity of cattle in the United States next spring. While this shortage will probably work some hardship on the consumer, it will be the best thing that has occurred in the interest of the Canadian cattle raiser for a good many months. From present indications the Canadian cattle raiser who follows out the policy of holding his cattle over and fitting them for market in the spring or during the summer will reap a small fortune on his stock.

ENGLISH SALE OF HOLSTEINS

Surrey was the venue of a remarkable sale of cattle on November 9. It was run by the British Holstein Cattle Society, who made a profit of £10,000 on the day's deal, and realized for fifty-nine head a sum of £14,936 5s. It arose this way. There is a bar up in Britain, a bar made by the government against imported cattle, but to oblige a few zealous lovers of Friesian cattle, called Holstein in Britain, the government allowed fifty-nine head to come into the country from Holland, spend a three months' quarantine at the docks, and then be dispersed. Only three hundred people visited the sale, held by John Thornton & Co. The fifty-nine head were composed of bull calves chiefly, and very young heifers. Two bull calves sold for 560 guineas; two for 520 guineas; one for 500 guineas, and so on down the sale. The least figure paid was 110 guineas. In heifers the best price was 520 guineas, and least 105 guineas. Not a lot realized less than 100 guineas—a wonderful accomplishment. The fifty-nine head averaged £253 3s. 1d., or an aggregate of £14,936. The thirty-nine bulls averaged £257 13s., and the twenty heifers £244 7s. 9d.

A novelty was to state in the catalog what the animal cost, and it is figured that the British Holstein Cattle Society cleared £10,000 in one day.

MATCHING FARM TEAMS

Matching horses is an art, and it requires some skill and judgment to bring together a pair of horses that resemble each other in all characteristics sufficiently to work in harmony. A correspondent to the Michigan Farmer, in discussing this subject, states that it is necessary to have more than the color of the animals in mind. While it is desirable to have a team closely alike in color and markings, these are not the only characteristics.

Action comes first when considering the mating of horses. Proper action, strong, clean, vigorous movements of the feet and legs attracts a buyer more quickly than anything else. Style is required in the action of any class of horses. A snappy, straight and balanced movement of the motive apparatus, each horse standing up to the bit in about the same way, makes an attractive team, and is pleasing to the eyes of the buyers and of the man who drives it.

In a farm team strength and conformation might possibly be placed before

action; at any rate, it should come second. A team ill matched in regard to strength and staying powers is a mighty poor asset. In selecting horses to work against each other in a team, get them in general conformation as nearly alike as possible, good and strong behind, and muscled well in the back and loin; short and thick in the middle, with muscles, not fat, beneath the hide.

Size, to a certain extent, may be sacrificed for strength and conformation, but only within certain limits. A difference of 100 pounds or so in weight doesn't matter much when a pair is being matched up, but if much more than that the difference in size will be too noticeable and detract from the value of the team. Size is an important matter, but it comes after strength, just as strength and conformation follow action in relative importance.

Color comes last of all in the major points to be taken into consideration. A difference in color, however marked, is among the least objectionable features in a team. Yet, strangely, some men believe it the all-important consideration, and will match up horses so unlike in action and temperament that one's whistle-tree is always scouring the wagon while the other is drawing ahead keen and strong to the bit, so unlike in strength and conformation that one is fagged out hours before the other shows fatigue. Only teams which match

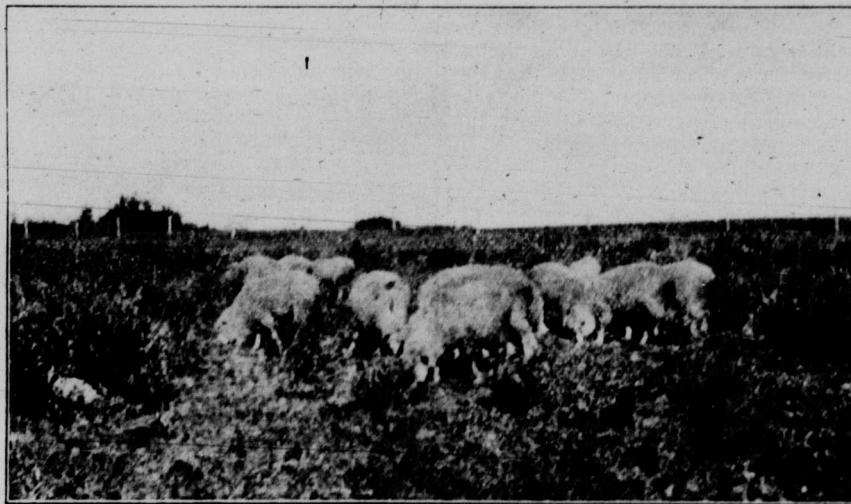
see that they have plenty of fresh air and sunlight.

The great majority of our cow stables and inside cattle sheds are deficient both in sunlight and fresh air. Have you ever noticed, when the door of a cow stable was opened on a frosty winter morning, a perfect volume of steam passing out into the crisp, cold air? That is the moisture. It does not show inside the cow stable, because of the heat generated by the process of digestion; but it does show as soon as it strikes the open air. That shows that the stable is poorly ventilated. Cows cannot do their best work under such conditions.

The King System

We do not propose to tell each farmer how he should ventilate his cow stable. No one prescription or method would fit all sorts of buildings. The principle to be applied in all cases, however, is the one applied in what is known as the King system, that takes air from the outside near the ground, carries it up near the ceiling of the stable, and passes it in, thus avoiding drafts. It removes the foul air by means of a pipe or box reaching down to within a foot of the stable floor and up to a point three feet above the cone of the roof. The air that has been breathed is heavy with carbon dioxide, which is heavier than common air and sinks to the bottom. The tube acts as a chimney and draws it out just like any chimney. This is the whole philosophy of proper ventilation in a nutshell. The application of it will vary with each particular style of building.

Cows are colder in an unventilated



Just a beginning in sheep on the farm of Ed. W. McConnell, Hamiota, Man.

in every respect command the real fancy prices at this time.

AGE OF CATTLE

Professor G. E. Morton, of Colorado, says:—The calf, when born, has two pairs of incisors, the other two pair appearing during the first month. When a calf is eighteen months old it loses the middle pair of milk incisors, and grows a permanent pair. The next pair, one on each side, is replaced at twenty-seven months of age, the third pair at thirty-six months, the fourth, or outside pair, at forty-five months. The time of appearance of these incisors varies within rather narrow limits, so that we are able to tell the age of young cattle fairly accurately. The calf also has a temporary set of molars, which are later replaced with permanent ones, but they are not considered in estimating the age of the animal.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION IN COW STABLES

Notwithstanding the persistent violation of nature's laws, these laws still hold, and those who disobey them are punished, whether they are conscious of disobedience or not. Notwithstanding our ill ventilated and poorly lighted cow stables, the cow still demands fresh air, and must have it if she is to do her best work. If she does not get it, she simply does not do the work. Sunlight is life to about everything except the germs of disease, to which it is death. Therefore, if any farmer expects to milk cows with profit, he must

stable than in one that is properly ventilated, for the reason above referred to, that the heated air holds the moisture generated by the cow, which acts like a wet blanket or a fog on the human body.

Sunlight

The question of sunlight is much simpler. It is easy to make windows in any kind of a frame house; but these windows should be as high as possible. Sunlight from a low window reaches only a short distance into the stable, but coming in thru a high window it reaches clear across. It is true that increase in the window space means expense. It also means the letting out of more heat; but the heating of a stable where the cows are well fed is a very easy matter. In fact, the heat generated in the process of digestion is all the animals require, and frequently more, too. That is the reason why feeding steers prefer not to go into a stable, but to lie out on the frozen ground, if sheltered from the wind. The heat within them is sufficient to keep them warm. It is different, of course, with thin stock cattle on a maintenance ration. They require a much warmer stable than either beef cattle or full-fed dairy cows.

Look your stables over, and see if you have these two requisites before you house your cattle for the winter. Have they enough fresh air, admitted without drafts; and have they enough sunlight? Lack of sunlight, as our readers know, is death to the young calf, the pig or the lamb, and mature animals cannot thrive without it.

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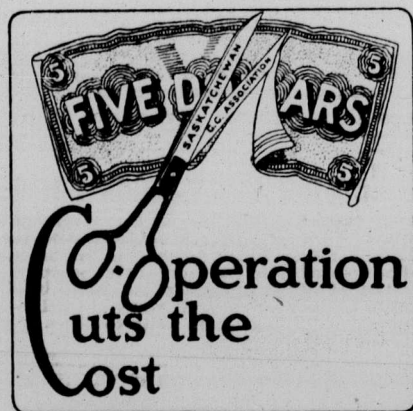
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What Farmers Ask

Answers to Questions by G. H. Hutton, Superintendent Dominion Experimental Farm, Lacombe, Alta.

HARROWING PLOWING

Q.—We have a piece of land which we are plowing this fall, to be used next season for a crop of cabbages, potatoes and swede turnips. The land lies rather low, is of the usual black loam of this district, not sandy, and with a clay sub-soil. It was used this season for rape and oats. We propose to plow about nine inches deep and leave the land rough and then to manure well with well-rotted manure this fall and then in the spring to work the manure in with the disc and harrow. Do you think it a good plan to leave the land rough from the plow for the frost to penetrate, with the manure on top, or do you think we would get better results if we got the manure worked in and the land harrowed this fall?

A.—We favor the idea of leaving the land rough, thinking that it works up better after the frost, and forms a finer seed bed, but some people say this is a mistake and that it is better to get the land harrowed smooth in order to conserve the moisture from the melting snow.

How many loads of manure are needed to the acre to insure a heavy crop?

Alta. E.G.
A.—I would consider it better practice to manure this fall before plowing than to plow first as you propose, but to pack and harrow the land immediately after fall plowing. If you leave such a deep furrow-loose, moisture will evaporate very rapidly, and since quite often we do not have early spring rains you would stand a chance of finding the soil so dry in the spring that the seed would fail to germinate. The character of the soil in this province is such that it does not require the action of the frost to render it friable and easily worked as would a very heavy clay soil.

With reference to manure, apply about 12 tons of well-rotted manure to the acre.

CROP ON NEW BREAKING

Q.—I have a half-section near Trochu on the G. T. P., about 80 miles north of Calgary. I want to plow about 200 acres there early in the spring for crop next season (1915). I have been thinking of sowing oats. Would you advise oats or some other crop, if so, what kind? Kindly give me full particulars in regard to putting in whatever crop you suggest, also what variety of seed best to sow, and where to buy seed pure from dirt.

About how much do you call an average crop of oats on breaking per acre?

Man. A.C.H.
A.—I would advise you against the practice of sowing oats on land broken the same season. Unless the season is unusually moist the crop would likely be a failure, and would leave your land in no good condition to raise a crop the following year, whereas if you break and prepare the land properly next spring and summer, you would be almost sure of a good crop in 1916. In giving you this advice I am quite aware that it might prove incorrect, should the season of 1915 prove one in which an unusual amount of rain fell. In case you should wish to take a chance I would suggest that you break not less than six inches deep, and that you work the land down as you plow. If there should come, say, a rainfall of twelve inches during the growing season I would expect that you would secure a crop of around fifty bushels per acre, providing your plowing and subsequent cultivation was thoroughly done.

I would suggest that when you start operations on this farm that you grow Banner oats.

During the next two or three months there will be a number of seed fairs held throughout the province, and no doubt winners at these fairs will have quantities of seed for sale which can be depended upon for purity; and vitality test should accompany your purchase.

VEGETABLE GROWING

Q.—I want to know if you send out free bulletins on gardening? Would also like some garden seed, and want some pure seed potatoes. Tell me your price on your seed potatoes and all rules of seeding, seed book of information on sowing and ripening, as I am a farmer here, and would like to get started in some pure seed.

Alta. A.W.H.
A.—Send for a copy of the report of the Horticultural Division of the Experimental Farms, together with the regulations governing the distribution of seed, in which you will notice that small samples of seed potatoes may be obtained from this station, while samples of grain are sent out from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

I would suggest that you write to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, asking that your name be placed on the mailing list for all bulletins as issued by that Department.

INFORMATION WANTED ON DAIRYING

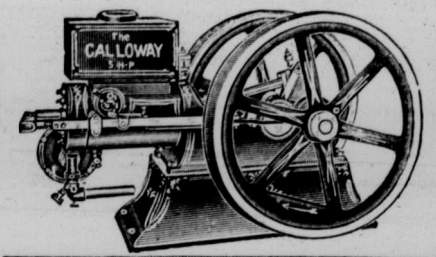
Q.—Kindly give me detailed particulars of the method found by your experiments to be the most suitable for carrying on a mixed dairy farm in this district. I wish to run a herd of dairy cattle here as prime object, and incidentally a few sheep, hogs and poultry.

I have 60 acres broken all told; 17 acres broken in 1913; crop this year, barley; 13 acres broken in Spring, 1914; crop this year, green feed; 30 acres broken summer, 1914, uncropped; 1913 breaking back-set this fall and double disced three times; 1914 breaking double disced three times this fall; 1914 summer breaking double disced three times this fall. The whole packed before double discing, some of this work is already done. This land is very rocky, but I could break another ten acres if desirable. Soil is sandy loam, mediumly heavy. I should like to know most suitable crops to grow for this climate and district, variety of seeds, amount of seed per acre, and acreage of each crop, together with rotation. I expect to have twenty milking animals next summer (at present I have fourteen). I propose raising all calves, heifers to come into the herd and steers to be fattened off at three years. Have ten steers to fatten this winter. Will silage answer here or does it freeze in silo? I am eighteen miles from station, and at present shipping cream to Calgary, using a separator and giving sweet separated milk to calves. I should also like some information re garden produce. The land was broken in 1913, but crops, except potatoes, failed this year. Kindly let me know what seeds to sow and time to sow. I should like as large a variety as possible. This land I shall back-set and double disc three times this fall, extent of garden ground is about 1 acre to 1 1/2 acres.

Alta. J.K.
A.—For the conditions under which you are working, and with the object you have in view, I would suggest that you grow oats and barley for coarse grains and green feed for fodder. The green feed can best be composed of two bushels of oats and one bushel of peas to the acre. If you will secure a small start in Arthur peas you will be able to grow your own seed. The best kind of oats to be used with the peas is Banner. From such a combination you should be able to secure at least a yield of three tons of dry fodder per acre if the seed is sown on well prepared soil.

With reference to your questions in regard to silage, we will have to defer the answer until next spring as this winter will give us our first experience with silage made from peas and oats, and also from corn, in this province.

You will find information as to the growing of garden crops in the copy of the annual report of the Province of Alberta for the year ending March 31 1913.



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The Galloway five horse power at our new low price is the power sensation of the year. It's positively the most engine for the money ever offered by anybody, any place, anywhere, at any time. It's positively A 1 in high quality of material, finish, design and workmanship. Absolutely supreme in power, simplicity and design, not over-rated, nor high-priced, but large bore and stroke, and plenty of weight, low speed, built for long, hard, continuous service. All other sizes from 1 3/4 h. p. up to 15 h. p. proportionately low in price. Our engines are made in our own great modern factories by the thousands, from the very finest materials, on automatic machinery, all parts standardized and alike and sold to you direct from the factory for less money than middlemen can buy engines no better at wholesale and in many cases not nearly so good, in solid carloads for spot cash.

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by the light high-speeded, short-lived, cheap engine, nor by the high priced, ordinary engine with four middlemen's profits as the only excuse for that price. Check our engine point for point with them all, measure the bore and stroke, put them on the scales for weight, size them all up for simplicity, then test ours out side by side with every make and kind, regardless of who makes it or what price they ask, and we will leave it entirely to you to be the judge. Sold on thirty days' free trial. Every sale backed by a \$25,000 bank bond.

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Government Ownership of Railways
By SAMUEL O. DUNN

This book is a complete discussion of this very important question. It is not written for the specialist, but for the ordinary citizen and is written entirely without prejudice. It discusses the following points:
The policies followed and the results of rate making under public and private management.
The financial results to the public of state ownership.
The effects of public ownership on the condition of labor.
The Political effects of Government Ownership.

The author has drawn on the experience with public and private ownership of many countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Prussia and other German States, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Russia, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, India and Argentina. Mr. Dunn is probably the greatest authority on railroad problems in this country not directly connected with a railway organization. In the appendix the author gives the mileage of government owned and private owned railways in all the countries of the world. This is the best book in existence that we know of for the study of this question.

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The Study Course

The Third Study—A Better Farming Movement

In the previous discussions it has been shown that rural conditions are not all they should be. Development has taken place so rapidly that the man who has been giving all his attention to the production of commodities with which to supply the world's food markets has not seen fit to pay attention to the demands of present day civilization.

It is contrary, however, to natural laws that constantly something can be taken and nothing be given back to replace that which has been received. The constant growing of one particular crop on the same land year after year without any additional treatment has taken from the soil certain ingredients which are not being replaced. Many farmers are finding to their cost, thru decreased yields, that the store of plant food in the soil is not inexhaustible. In the agricultural survey, which was recently made by the Commission of Conservation, the point was very clearly brought out that in Manitoba, where grain growing without any attempt at systematized farming was being practiced, no improvement whatever was reported in crop yields. In the Eastern provinces a different state of affairs existed, and improvement, more or less marked, was noticed in every case. Of course it may be argued in support of Manitoba's system that, in all probability, the basis of production upon which the improvement noted in the Eastern provinces is based, reached a very much lower standard than that at present held in the Western provinces. But against this the fact that the agriculture in the Eastern provinces reached such a low level, due to lack of system, is warning enough to the wise that a continuation of present methods can only lead to certain failure.

Practical Information is the Objective

In an outline of this kind it is only possible to touch very superficially upon some of the important points which should be considered when discussing the better farming movement. Since these discussions are intended primarily to be educational in nature, some attention should be given to the practical side of the question before passing on to a review of the possible remedies which have been, or may be, made use of in an attempt to improve rural conditions. In the first place, the harmful results of continual cropping should be pointed out. Probably in the district some fields are known which several years ago yielded splendid crops of wheat, but which this year—that part of them which has not been transferred to the next farm by the wind—scarcely produced enough crop to pay for the labor expended on them. Inquire into the cause for this change. Since the soil "blows" it is obvious that the binding material which formerly kept the soil particles together has been lost. What is this binding material? It will be pointed out that the vegetable matter in the soil, known as humus, performs the function, amongst other things, of a cementing material, holding the other inorganic soil particles together. Then emphasis should be laid upon the other uses of this material. It should be shown that it is very valuable in many ways, such as to hold moisture; to color the ground, and thus by this physical property of absorbing all the light rays given off by the sun, it helps to warm up the soil earlier in the spring than that lighter in color; to improve the physical condition of the soil and thus make a heavy clay soil easier to work, and so on. Then the reason for it being used up so rapidly, namely, continual preparation of the land for successive grain crops, will be pointed out, and the remedy, i.e., improved methods of soil cultivation, growing of leguminous crops, such as clovers, alfalfa, the seeding down to grass, application of barnyard manure, rotation of crops—all these and many others can very profitably enter into the discussion.

Seed Selection

The question of the depletion of the humus, however, is only one of the practices requiring adjustment. There is

the question of seed selection in all its many phases. Suggestions may be made as to the relative value of different varieties of grain in the locality, the various yields may be discussed, the question of escaping frost damage, the influence of frost on the vitality of seed, the value of cleaning seed before sowing, whether it is worth while treating the grain for smut, what results have been attained towards hastening maturity in grain by heavy seedings, and so on. The idea is to find out whether or not so called improved methods do bring sufficient financial returns in the locality to justify the extra trouble expended in following them. Then, again, arising out of this matter will come the question of the control of weeds. Everyone will admit that weeds constitute a serious problem and menace to the all-grain grower. Very well, then, the question to settle will be: "Will a system of farming which does away to a certain extent with grain growing and introduces in its stead fodder crops, root crops, the growing of corn, the keeping of cattle, pigs and sheep, and all the other usages common to intensive farming, will such a system control the spread of weeds and give as large a return for capital invested as the present summer fallow and catch crop methods which are being practiced by farmers in an almost hopeless attempt to cope with the weed problem." The possibilities for discussion and mutual exchange of experiences on this question are almost boundless. Does it pay to go into cattle? What success has been attained in the control of French weed, of wild oats, etc., by keeping sheep? Will corn grow in the locality? What about the value of building a silo? Does the keeping of stock give the children a greater interest in things about the farm?

Influence on the Community

So far the question has to be looked at from a material standpoint strictly the cash value of the two methods being discussed, but surely there is a deeper and more far reaching influence which any improvement in agricultural conditions will have upon rural life in general. If it can be shown that by the introduction of different methods the prosperity of the locality can be enhanced, then it must necessarily follow that the community as a whole will receive an uplift. The point to bring out in all this work is that farmers can improve their present position by merely putting into practice the facts which they already know. There is no intention of advocating any new system. Nothing particularly scientific is being called for. All that is required is that the men already on the farms will apply their good common sense in a little more comprehensive way, pay more attention to the requirements of nature and concentrate their attention to stopping the many leaks which now are instrumental in stealing a large proportion of the profit of their work. That there is need for a change is evidenced by the interest which is being taken by all the business interests and professions at this time. Activity on the part of the government, too, is very apparent. Why? Because agriculture is the basis of our national prosperity. If the status of agriculture can be raised, if the production of raw material can be increased, the manufacturers, business men, railroad companies and all the other large interests which are dependent in a large measure upon the produce of the farms, will be assisted proportionately. In conclusion it might be appropriate to sum up this outline with the following statement, which should form a basis for an interesting discussion. Our good farming proposition is immense, simply because of these four facts:—

1. As an agricultural people we have no home instinct.
2. No business methods in our farming operations.
3. No direct connection between the man on the farm and our agricultural colleges, experimental stations and other sources of information.
4. No thorough organization.

If it is decided that these facts are true they will form a basis upon which reconstruction can be commenced.

Earn a Farm Library

SPECIAL TO OUR READERS—FREE BOOKS

Do you want to increase your library? Would you like any of these books? Glance over the following titles:—

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| Beautiful Flower Growing. | Amateur Fruit Growing. |
| Evergreens, and How to Grow Them. | The New Onion Culture. |
| | The New Rhubarb Culture. |

We intend publishing a Special Garden Number of The Guide early in February next. In order to make this number as practical as possible we want to publish the actual experiences of farmers in this country who have made a success already of gardening and all the operations connected therewith. We recognize that such experience is valuable, and as such we offer the complete library mentioned above for the best article received on each of the following subjects; for the second best article on each subject we will give any six of these books, and for the third best article, any three of these books. The subjects are as follows:—

SUBJECT No. 1—THE VALUE OF A FARM GARDEN

All contributions on this subject should contain complete instructions as to the method which has been followed in making a satisfactory farm garden. The following outline will give some idea of the points which should be touched on:—

- Size and plan of lay-out.
- Kind of soil.
- Variety of vegetables which are most useful and suitable for Western conditions.
- Amount and kind of fertilizer applied.
- Method of preparing the ground for the different crops.
- Time and method of sowing each variety.
- Distance apart of the rows.
- Possibilities of and methods followed in the production of home-grown seeds.

This should include the most common vegetables grown in the West, such as:—

Beans.	Cauliflower.	Parsley.	Radishes.
Beets.	Celery.	Parsnips.	Citrons.
Cabbage.	Lettuce.	Peas.	Squash.
Carrots.	Onions.	Pumpkins.	Turnips.
			Rhubarb.

SUBJECT No. 2—EXPERIENCE WITH SMALL FRUITS

This article should deal with all the details which are necessary to ensure successful cultivation of some or all of the following:—

Bush Fruits	Tree Fruits
Gooseberries.	Strawberries.
Raspberries.	Plums.
	Cherries.
	Apples.

Discuss the yield and market price, giving some idea as to whether any of these crops are profitable ones to grow.

SUBJECT No. 3—SPECIAL GARDEN CROPS

Articles on this subject should deal with the growing and marketing of special garden crops, such as:—

Celery.	Tomatoes.	Onions.	Beans.
Cucumbers.	Rhubarb.	Sweet Corn.	Cabbage.

Most of these crops require forcing, so that a description and, if possible, a plan of a hot bed should be included in the article. Discuss the yield and market price of each of these crops and tell whether each crop is a profitable one to grow. We are especially desirous of receiving information in regard to the marketing end of the business. Information bearing on this phase of the subject will go a long way towards determining the best contribution.

SUBJECT No. 4—THE VALUE OF WINDBREAKS

Every garden to be successful should be protected in the West by a windbreak. We want articles explaining how a good windbreak can be grown on the prairie farms. Following are some of the points to be dealt with:

- Preparations of land for windbreaks.
- Best position of windbreaks for protection purposes.
- Kind of trees best suited to prairie conditions.
- Method of planting trees, distance apart, subsequent attention which these trees require, etc.

SUBJECT No. 5.—FARMSTEAD PLANNING

The value of a farm is very often judged by the appearance of the house and buildings. We want you to tell us what you have done on your farm towards laying out the grounds attractively. It should include:—

- A plan of the homestead.
- Kinds of trees planted around, together with the best time and method of planting them.
- Arrangement of flower beds, vines, creepers, shade trees, etc.
- Shrubs, evergreens, etc., used.

TO CONTRIBUTORS

We want articles from every Province and from all parts of each Province. When writing on any of the subjects, just think that you are telling a neighbor who has had no experience in the matter under discussion just exactly how to be successful along whatever line of work you are describing. For instance, if you are going to describe your gardening experiences, just consider that you are giving instructions to someone who has never made a garden before. Describe the whole subject in detail just as if you were telling the hired man what was to be done. In this way your article will be of real practical value to all who read it. Photographs should accompany the articles if any are available. Write plainly on one side of the paper only. All articles must be received by January 15, 1915. The result of the competition will be published in the Special Number. Address all contributions to:—

AGRICULTURAL EDITOR, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

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Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO
WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE

FARMS FOR SALE AND RENT

EASE AND QUIETNESS WITH PLENTY AT Victoria, the beautiful, on delightful suburban railways, thirty to forty, five to ten acre farms. Excellent view of the Straits; the farmer's paradise. All of these farms are under cultivation. Easy terms, price \$400.00 per acre. Apply early for these newly subdivided garden spots, which will provide you a handsome living among your old neighbors already enjoying life here. W. C. Bond, P.O. Box 1081, Victoria, B.C.

160 ACRES LAND NEAR EDGERTON, ALTA. to trade for stock, 80 acres in stubble. B. H. Lacey, Fort George, B.C. 48-4

SWINE

WA-WA-DELL FARM BERKSHIRES—LARGE, improved, prolific, bacon-type. Champions over all breeds, Regina Winter Fair, on foot and carcass. Now offering 15 August and October boars, 17 July and August bred sows. Booking orders for March, April and May pigs from 20 of the good sows of the breed. Pairs and trios not skin. Everything priced to sell. Money-back-return-paid guarantee of satisfaction. Ship C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.P. or G.N.R. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man. 44tf

20 SOWS BRED TO IMPORTED BOAR; A few choice July boars. A number of spring pigs ready for shipment. Shorthorn bulls. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 17tf

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—STRICTLY IMPROVED Bacon Type—for length, smoothness and quality unsurpassed. Young boars and sows for sale. S. V. Tomecko, Lipton, Sask. 31tf

BERKSHIRE SWINE FOR SALE—ALL AGES; prices right. J. K. McLennan, Gladstone, Man 50-3

W. C. HERON—BREEDER AND IMPORTER of Duroc Jerseys, young stock for sale; correspondence solicited. Box 64 Regina, Sask. 47-5

BERKSHIRE BOARS FROM MAY AND JUNE litters—fit for service in January. Certificate of pedigree registered in purchaser's name. December price \$16.00. Send cash with order and state day you would like shipped to avoid delay. W. Saunders, Marshall, Sask. 49-3

M. A. DUTCHER, NORTH BATTLEFORD— Pedigreed Yorkshires. 50-12

THIRTY POLAND CHINA AND DUROC JERSEY sows bred for April litter, \$35 up. Fifteen Duroc boars fit for service, \$20 to \$30 each. All stock registered. 150 white Wyandotte, Buff Leghorn, Barred Rock and Buff Orpington cockerels \$1.50 up. Pens—4 pullets and cockerel, \$10.00. J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask.

POULTRY

WHITE WYANDOTTES—WHITE LEGHORNS—cockerels \$1.50, hens \$1.35, pullets \$1.75; breeding pens of 11, \$15.00. Mrs. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 46-10

S.C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS—EXCELLENT quality, \$2.50 each; satisfaction guaranteed. Stewart Brown, Red Jacket, Sask. 50-2

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS for sale—fine large, well marked birds, from a first class laying strain. \$2.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. I sell eggs the year around. William LaChapelle, McTavart, Sask. 47-4

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, R.C.R.I. Reds, White and Brown S.C. Leghorns; excellent quality laying strain. Buffs and Reds \$2.00; Leghorns \$1.50. G. H. Ball, Dominion City, Man. 50-4

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS for sale, \$1.50 each. Geo. Somerville, Medora, Man. 47-7

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR SALE— \$1.50 each. T. E. Helem, Medora, Man. 48-4

CHOICE STOCK FOR SALE—BARRED ROCKS, Buff Orpingtons, cockerels \$2 each; Rose Comb White and Brown Leghorns, \$1.50. The Great West Poultry Farm, Medora, Man. 49-2

HIGH CLASS ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds—Cockerels \$2.00 and \$2.50. John Duff, Mekiwin, Man. 49-3

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS and pullets—cockerels \$1.00 to \$3.00; pullets \$1.00. Mrs. John Salkeld, Gerald, Sask. 49-3

R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS— Fletcher strain, for immediate sale, \$2 and up. Mrs. D. V. Runkle, Estlin, Sask. 49-2

RHODE ISLAND REDS AND BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels and pullets; prices reasonable. Frank Holmes, 724 Broadway, Saskatoon. 49-3

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, good breeders, for sale; reasonable. Mrs. Robt. Mairs, Box 32, Treesbank, Man. 49-2

WHITE ORPINGTONS, COCKERELS, PULLETS yearling hens, unrelated trios, for sale. Vigorous stock. Write your wants. James Gray, Box 1385, Calgary, Alta. 49-3

SINGLE COMB R.I. RED COCKERELS AND pullets, also Buttercup cockerels. A few Barred Rock cockerels, all from one dollar to three. Reds from champion stock at Guelph and Macdonald Colleges. Alex. Clark, Stone-wall, Man. 50-2

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS— \$2.00 each. Mrs. W. Patterson, Birtle, Man. 50-2

TOULOUSE GEESSE AND GANDERS—FOUR dollars each; Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, gobblers five dollars, hens three; from prize winners. Henry Woodcock, Clanwilliam, Man. 50-3

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

SEED GRAIN, POTATOES, ETC.

SEED OATS—2,000 BUSHELS—APPLY: ISRAEL Cressman, Guernsey, Sask.

WANTED—CAR SEED OATS, FREE FROM noxious weeds. Send samples and prices. Wm. McMechan, Deloraine, Man. 50-2

PEDIGREED WHEAT, OATS, BARLEYS— Grasses, Clovers, Root, Vegetable Seed. Interesting catalog. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Specialist, Winnipeg. 50tf

GOOD CLEAN BROME GRASS SEED FOR sale—\$10 per hundred lbs., sacks included. J. Brinkworth, Balduf, Man. 48-7

FLAX SEED FOR SALE AT \$1.50 PER BUSHEL—Inquire at Leonhard Kiehlhaneh, Chipman, Alta. 49-2

FOR SALE—ONE CAR OF AMERICAN BANNER seed oats. Write for sample and prices. Brown Bros., Box 282, Vermilion, Alta. 49-3

ONE CARLOAD SEED OATS FOR SALE— Banner; price and sample on request. F. Furtney, McNutt, Sask. 49-4

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—ONE CARLOT Marquis wheat, high grade, \$1.10. Samples. Levi Butler, Manville, Alta.

FOR SALE—CAR GOOD FEED OATS. AD- dress: D. E. McNeff, Rockhaven, Sask. 50-2

FISH

FISH—FRESH FROZEN—JACKFISH AND Tullibee \$3, Pickerel \$5.50 per 100 lb. (sacks), f.o.b. Delta. Remittance with order. For all C.P.R. and G.T.P. points add freight. Creighton and Winton, Delta, Man.

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES—Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 31tf

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREEDERS of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

FOUR PURE BRED ANGUS BULLS FOR SALE— 10 months old; prices reasonable. D. Paterson, Berton, Man. 49-3

JERSEY CATTLE—COWS AND YOUNG STOCK for sale, either sex. F. E. Wilson, Caron Sask. 50-3

ABERDEEN - ANGUS—CHOICE BULL CALVES for sale, sired by "Glenmere 2nd" half brother Chicago Grand Champion. F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask. 50-6

HORSES

U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.—Importers and breeders of Clydesdales. Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale. 50tf

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

TAMWORTHS, AYRSHIRES—REGISTERED— For sale; all ages. George Campbell, Box 119, Killarney, Man. 49-4

HOLSTEIN BULLS—HOLSTEIN HEIFERS IN calf; seven choice yearling heifers. Registered Clydesdale stallion rising 4 years old; will exchange for work team. Balance to suit. D. R. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 50-10

REDUCED PRICES—FIFTY SHORTHORNS, Fifty Yorkshires, Ten Clydesdales. J. Bousfield, Prop., Orchard Farm, MacGregor, Man. 48tf

FARMERS! This will Interest you

Prices for Seed Grain next spring will be very high. Men who are in the seed business, and should know what they are talking about, estimate good seed wheat to sell around \$2.00 the bushel; oats, 75c to \$1.00; alfalfa, 70c per lb.; rye grass, \$6.00 to \$8.00 per 100 pounds, and Timothy, \$5.00 to \$9.00 per 100 pounds—possibly higher prices will prevail—that is for well cleaned seed. Word reaches us this week that Australia will have to look to Canada for part of her seed grain next spring, owing to drought and consequent crop failure in that country. And with our own partial crop failure in Southern Alberta and parts of Saskatchewan, together with the unusually low general yield all over the Prairie Provinces, and the scarcity of good plump seed, we are forced to the conclusion that the seedsmen are about right.

But in a very great many parts of the country farmers have large quantities of good grain to sell, and "The Farmers' Market Place" page of The Guide is the place to bring buyer and seller together.

The Guide has carried during the last three or four years more seed grain advertising than any other farm paper in Western Canada, and has come to be recognized, among other things, as the "Foremost seed grain journal of the West." The ever-increasing demand for space is convincing evidence of the popularity of the "Farmers' Market Place" among advertisers.

No less than 35,700 copies of The Guide are printed every week, and the most of these copies are read by several persons. If you have Seed Grain or Grass Seed to sell, you will find the "Farmers' Market Place" the most effective and economical place to advertise in. Our readers are constantly telling us that their small advertisements in this department have been tremendously successful. We will send you copies of their letters on request. Here is a sample of one of them:

Grain Growers' Guide, Edwin, Man., Nov. 18, 1914.
Last March and April I advertised Timothy Seed in The Guide. I received 40 or 50 orders ranging from 50 lbs. to 800 lbs. Some was cash with the order and some with a promise to pay when they received the seed. I was able to fill every order and received payment in full for it all. I advertised in three other papers, one a big Montreal paper that claims a larger circulation than The Guide, but The Guide got the most business for me.—Yours truly,
(Sd.) WM. W. GOULD.

Here, also, is the advertisement which brought the above returns:
FOR SALE—200 BUSHELS TIMOTHY SEED, \$7 per cwt., bags 25c. If not satisfactory, return at my expense. Wm. W. Gould, Edwin, Man.

This advertisement, at 4 cents per word per issue, which is our rate for classified advertising on this page, cost \$1.00. Let us know what Seed Grain and Grass Seed you have to sell and send us your advertisement with Money Order to cover cost of same for three or four issues, or if you just enclose order for the amount of money you have decided to spend on your Seed Grain advertising, we will write your advertisements and try and assist you in every way possible to get the best results.

SHEEP

SHEEP—FOR SALE—1,000 GRADE SHROP ewes, 1,000 range ewes, 40 registered Shrop ewes, 150 registered Shrop rams. A few grade Shrop rams, a few feeders. Phone or write, Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 41tf

WOULD BUY 500 TO 800 SHEEP—EWES, feeders preferred. Write to P. Olinger, Diligence, Legal, Alta.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

POSTS AND FARM SUPPLIES—CEDAR FENCE Posts, Lumber, Salt or Sugar in full car lots at bottom wholesale prices. Write us for prices before ordering. We have our own timber limits and can ship posts to advantage. McCollom Lumber & Supply Co., 707, Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 50tf

TAMARAC, SPRUCE AND POPLAR CORD- wood, and Tamarac Fence Posts for sale in car lots. Teulon Wood Co. Teulon, Man. 46-6

FARMERS—WRITE FOR PRICES ON CEDAR fence, corral and gate posts and telephone poles. F. J. Bossley, Solsqua, B.C. 49-3

DOGS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD WOLF HOUNDS, cheap, for quick sale. F. E. Collins, Corinne, Sask. 49-2

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE—SIX months old; father champion; mother registered. Apply Veals, Postmaster, Ituna, Sask.

MISCELLANEOUS

HARDY PLUMS, CRABS, APPLE TREES raspberries and strawberry plants for sale. Send for price list today. Valley River Nursery, Valley River, Man. 49tf

ALFALFA HAY—\$12.50 PER TON. FARM Products Limited, Lethbridge, Alta. 49-2

PRINTING—MUNICIPAL FORMS, VOTERS' Lists, Prize Lists, Sale Catalogs, Elevator Stationery, Auditors' Reports. Everything in Printing. Public Press Ltd., Winnipeg.

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine. \$2.25 per ton (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Biefait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 40tf

5,000 CAPACITY SCALES—FOR SALE. A snap. J. A. Bouey, Viewfield, Sask. 48tf

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLICITORS— The Old Established Firm. Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 53 Queen St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 47-1f

BARRISTERS

P. A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER, 10 BANK OF Hamilton Chambers, Winnipeg. 48tf

C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MIN- nedosa, Man. 50tf

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRISTER and Solicitor, Wilkie, Sask.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS, BAR- risters, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands. Offices 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158, Telephone Garry 4782. 41f

DEATHS

MCCUAIG—ARTHUR GLADSTONE MCCUAIG, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. McCuaig, Oakland, Man., on Dec. 6, 1914. Age 16 years and 1 month

THE OBLIGING WAITER

A party of four, just returning from the theatre, called in at a fashionable restaurant. The trim old maid who was the guest of the evening was charmed with everything—especially the music.

While the waiter was standing by the table, she asked him to find out the title of the piece the orchestra was playing. And the waiter willingly agreed.

But other duties claimed him for a time, and when he returned the lady had completely forgotten her request. When he bent towards her and softly whispered something in her ear, she recoiled in horror.

Then, recovering from the shock, she turned cold, relentless fury upon the hapless man who waited.

"How dare you!" she cried. "How dare you!" And it took the terrified waiter quite a time to explain why he had merely breathed the title of the piece so softly:

"What Can I Do to Make You Love Me?"

Farm Women's Clubs

RELATIONS OF FARM AND HOME

A feature of farm life that has a strong appeal to thinking women is the close connection between the farmer's occupation and the life of the home. Happily the atmosphere of the home is permeated with the problems and possibilities of the outdoor workshop, thus giving the women folk every chance to become acquainted with the breadwinner's finances and with his methods of work.

It is, however, often the case that a woman does not spend enough thought on the principles of good farming to enable her to manage in the best manner her farm land, should she be left dependent upon her own efforts.

It should be a part of the country woman's education to know the composition of the various soils, the scientific principles underlying their culture; to understand the value and the needs of stock; the reason for rotation of crops and the relation of cropping to conditions of the soil.

The Department of Agriculture is very pleased to distribute bulletins on any farm subject.

Farm life can be made more interesting by an intelligent comprehension of its problems.

The most advantageous method of disposing of farm by-products is equally as interesting to women as to the men. A number of W. G. A.'s have discussed the matter of co-operation in selling as being the best method to obtain cash for the by-products of the farm. By this means they hope to gain not only the cash, but also a more uniform price and a steady market. Interesting reports have been sent in on local marketing conditions and will be published from time to time.

ERMA STOCKING,
Provincial Secretary.

INVESTIGATING CASH MARKET

Dear Miss Stocking:—Yours of recent date received. Letters were read at our meeting of November 5, and discussed, re produce.

Question No. 1.—We are not able to obtain cash for butter or eggs.

No. 2.—At times we get the same price in trade that produce is sold for. Again we get less than what the merchant sells it for.

No. 3.—I think seven miles would be the farthest any of our members live from our local market.

No. 4.—I understand cash can be obtained for produce in Moose Jaw, which is 32 miles from here.

No. 5.—All members present were in favor of co-operation for our butter and eggs.

We intend to correspond with some of the merchants in Moose Jaw and see what terms we can make re this.

I think, Miss Stocking, you will find our association wide awake and willing to help in this movement all we can.

MRS. H. PEARSONS,
Keeler W.G.G.A.

A SCATTERED MEMBERSHIP

Dear Miss Stocking:—In reply to your letter re sale of by-produce for cash, the answers to your questions are as follows:

1.—We are not able to obtain cash from local storekeepers for butter and eggs.

2.—We are supposed to be credited with the same prices as those obtained by the storekeeper, but it is doubtful whether we always are; in fact, some sellers vouch for the contrary.

3.—We are, on an average, ten to twelve miles from our marketing point.

4.—We have no near place to which we might ship our produce. Our nearest places would be Saskatoon or Moose Jaw.

5.—The members of this auxiliary would co-operate, but at present are too few and too scattered.

It is only in the winter that anything like good prices are obtained for butter, eggs, etc. The storekeepers ship in from the creameries, and

very little encouragement is given to local sellers.

F. M. HUTCHINSON,
Sec.-Treas., Idaleen W.G.G.A.

MARKET CONDITIONS

Dear Madam:—Our members, I believe, are desirous of a good cash market for produce. Under existing conditions in our local markets there is no satisfaction in producing butter, eggs, etc., as it is only a chance whether or not we can sell them to gain anything whatever.

For instance, last summer our village stores only paid fifteen cents for eggs most all summer, and part of time only fifteen to twenty cents for butter and would take it only from certain farmers. These prices, of course, were for trade. I might add that for poultry there is no local market, and in these parts there seems to be quite a large amount raised. It would be a great benefit to us if we had a reliable cash market for our produce.

The members of our association are from two to eight miles from the nearest shipping point. Saskatoon would be our nearest city where we might obtain cash.

Our members are in favor of co-operation in this matter of selling butter and eggs.

MRS. ROSE ROBSON,
Dinsmore W.G.G.A.

THE DRIVER DISTRICT

Dear Miss Stocking:—I am sending you the answers to your questions:

1.—We are not able to obtain cash from local storekeepers for our produce.

2.—When we take goods from the store in exchange for produce we get from five to ten cents less per pound or per dozen than what the merchant re-sells for.

3.—The members of our association live from one and a half to fifteen miles from their marketing points. Some market at Driver and some at Smiley. Smiley is really the most central to all of the members, those who are the farthest from Smiley being ten miles.

4.—I do not know of any place to which we could ship our produce to obtain cash for it.

5.—Mrs. Burse and I think the question of co-operative shipping had better be discussed at our next meeting, tho I think those in this neighborhood would co-operate to obtain cash for produce.

6.—There is a local market at Kindersley from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m., but it is too far for the members of our association to attend. I am the closest except one, and I am fifteen miles away. Quite a few have private customers and obtain cash that way. There is one storekeeper in Kindersley who grades the butter and pays from fifteen to thirty cents per lb. in exchange for goods, while the other four merchants will pay only twenty-five cents for good or bad.

When butter is shipped, is it graded? When we have our next meeting I shall probably be able to give more information on this subject.

MRS. J. H. DUNNING.

NO PRODUCE TO DISPOSE OF

Dear Miss Stocking:—Re butter and eggs, the ladies of this local have none of them any butter or eggs to dispose of at the present, but when they take same to the local merchants they do not get within five cents of as much as they have to pay and they also have to take the proceeds of their produce in trade.

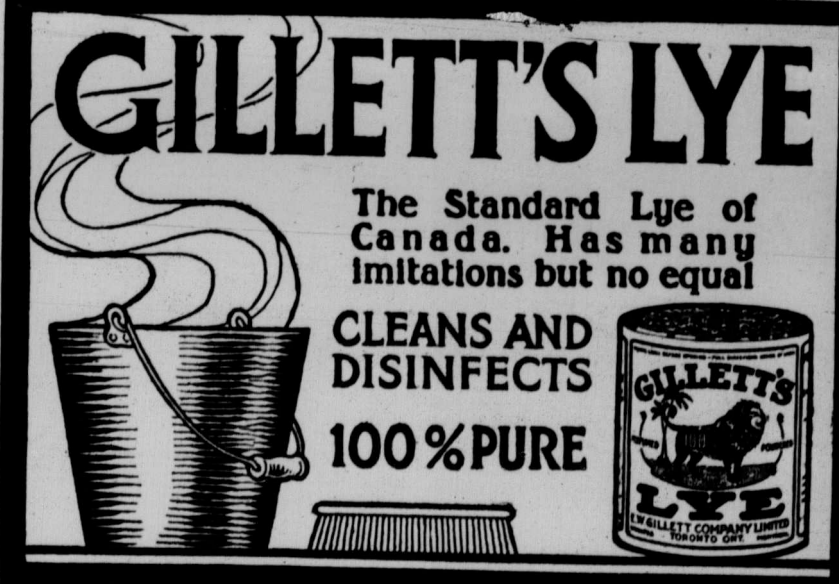
MRS. JOHN R. ESLER,
Sec., Lawndale W.G.G.A.
Biggar, Sask.

SO SHE SEEMED

"Louise is most dreadfully conceited," said six-year-old Ethel to her mother.

"What makes you think she is conceited?" asked the mother.

"Cause she said she was just as pretty as I am," replied Ethel in scornful tones.



GILLETT'S LYE

The Standard Lye of Canada. Has many imitations but no equal

CLEANS AND DISINFECTS

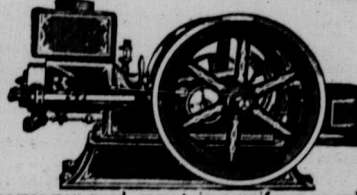
100% PURE

The Waterloo Boy Price List

For Cash with Order

1 1/2 H.P. AIR COOLED ENGINE	\$ 38 40
1 1/2 H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	39 20
2 1/2 H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	56 80
4 H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	104 00
6 H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	148 00
8 H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	209 60
12 H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	314 40

Prices quoted are for Gasoline Engines, skid mounted, 1/2 h.p. Winnipeg. These Engines will all develop from a half to a horse power more than they are rated above. Will run all day without attention, furnish exactly the power you need, maintain a uniform speed, and save you money every hour it works. Can be equipped to use Kerosene. Write for prices.



Hand, Power or Electric Washing Machine

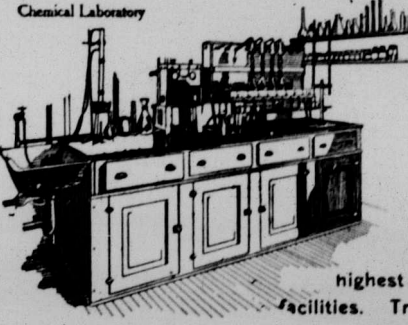
PRICES—CASH WITH ORDER

- "DEXTER" HAND MACHINE with Pulley . . . \$12.40
- "DEXTER" POWER MACHINE . . . 22.40
- "DEXTER" ELECTRIC MACHINE . . . 55.00

No Wringer furnished to the Hand Machine
Write for Catalog. Address Enquiries to Winnipeg Office
SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN CANADA
BURRIDGE COOPER COMPANY LIMITED
Winnipeg and Regina

The Chemist's Skill

Chemical Laboratory



PURITY FLOUR is remarkably rich in those qualities that make wheat flour one of our most valuable foodstuffs. Laboratory tests enable the miller to know what kind of wheat he is making into flour. This knowledge eliminates chance.

PURITY strength and flavor are due to highest-grade hard wheat and superior milling facilities. Try it in your next baking.

PURITY FLOUR

4 More Bread and Better Bread

Irish Co-operative Literature

THIRTEEN PAMPHLETS FOR 25c

Under the leadership of Sir Horace Plunkett, M.P., Irish farmers have made greater strides in Co-operation than any other Anglo-Saxon people. As we have had requests for literature on Co-operation in Ireland we have secured 100 copies of each of the following pamphlets and will send one copy of each while they last to any address for 25 cents — just enough to cover the cost.

Cattle Insurance	7
Co-operative Creameries	4
Trade Federation	4
Co-operation (To All Agricultural Laborers)	4
Co-operation in Bee-Keeping	4
Co-operative Agricultural and Poultry Societies	4
Co-operation Among Poultry Keepers	4
Co-operative Credit	4
Agricultural Societies Finance	2
Co-operation and Flax Cultivation	8
The Rural Community (Pamphlet)	20
An address to the American Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, by Geo. W. Russell, editor of The Irish Homestead.	
A Suggested Solution of the Rural Problem (Pamphlet)	32
Address by Sir Horace Plunkett in opening Conference of the American Credit Commission.	
The Building up of a Rural Civilization (Pamphlet)	11
An address delivered at the Annual General Meeting of the I.A.O.S., 10th Dec., 1909, by Geo. W. Russell.	

We are not selling the above separately as they are merely for those interested in Co-operation. 25 cents pays for one copy of each pamphlet. We have also secured 10 copies of last year's annual report of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, as the central organization in Ireland is called, and will mail these out at 25 cents per copy.

BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

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The Country Cook

BRAISING—AN ECONOMICAL METHOD OF COOKING

By Evelyn Hildreth, in The Mothers' Magazine.

Let it be understood first of all that braising is not economical unless it is done rightly. In fact, what is often called braising is nothing of the kind, but merely an attempt to preserve the appearance of meat in a dish the flavor of which has gone elsewhere. To braise properly, care must be taken to keep the lid on, literally, and let no appetizing odors, or flavored steam, leak out into the kitchen atmosphere. Again, braising should not be an avowed economy by which the poor cuts of meat are used up, although it undoubtedly does make a tough cut tenderer than any other way of cooking. By flaunting the economy in the face of the family, imagination is immediately moved to picture the dish as a makeshift, which, as may be seen from some of the following recipes, it in nowise is. The real economy of braising lies in the fact that every bit of the flavor of the meat is preserved, and all of it, except the actual bone, is made not only edible but delicious.

To braise with comfort and success one should have a casserole, or deep earthen pan, with an earthen cover; an earthen pudding-dish or bean pot will do, on a pinch. The meat should be well flavored, not with salt and pepper overmuch, but with vegetables and herbs of different kinds. The meat is first seared in a frying pan, then put in the dish with soup, gravy or hot water, brought to a boiling point, with the flavoring vegetables and baked or cooked on top of the stove, with a heat that will just simmer it, and without removing the cover, for from three to four or five hours. These general rules apply to all braising. The recipes which follow are of various origin and may be varied to suit individual taste.

Braised Beef as Cooked in England

Take four pounds of beef from the rump, and lard it, either with a larding needle, or by covering the slice of beef with thin strips of fat bacon, rolling it up tightly and tying it. The seasoning is salt, pepper, allspice and chopped onion. Fry in two ounces of butter (a lump the size of an egg) and one pint of consomme, one cup tomatoes, a teaspoonful of liquid kitchen bouquet, two onions, a carrot, a turnip sliced, and some parsley. Cook, covered, for three hours. Take out the meat and put the broth thru a sieve, thicken it with flour, and pour around the meat or serve in a gravy-boat. Braised beef is nice served in the dish in which it was cooked.

Lamb's Fry

The lamb's fry should be nearly all sweetbread, with a little liver. Lard each piece with bacon and ham. This means cutting little slits in the meat, thru which tiny strips of pork are drawn. French cooks use a larding needle. Roll the pieces in chopped herbs with a pinch of spice (not too much). Then dip them in flour and arrange in a dish, and braise in stock, to which add three ounces of butter, a few bits of bacon and ham, a bay leaf, herbs, and, if garlic is liked, a clove of garlic with two cuts. Onion may be substituted and chives are nice for a mild onion flavoring.

Braised Beef, American Style

This is suited to the fireless cooker, or to any sort of stove where the heat can be kept low enough to simmer, not boil the meat. Take a two-pound piece of chuck steak, or a bit of rib roast, sliced onions, potatoes (which should have been parboiled or soaked in salt water over night), two or three carrots sliced, a bay leaf, salt and pepper (paprika is better). Put a layer of onions and the other vegetables into a kettle, lay in the meat, and cover with the rest of the vegetables and the bay leaf, and pour over all one pint of boiling, salted water, with a dash of red pepper, or paprika. Cover closely, boil twenty minutes, and place in the cooker for five hours or more. The gravy should be thickened with a little browned flour

mixed to a cream with cold water. The dish should be served piping hot, garnished with the vegetables and a little parsley.

Braised Calf's Liver

Boil and lard a calf's liver, put it in a casserole with a quarter of a pound of chopped bacon, two carrots, two onions, parsley, thyme, a bay leaf, salt, pepper and a pint of consomme. Cook two hours, add one cup of stewed tomatoes and a teaspoonful of liquid bouquet. Take the sauce in a separate pan, cook it twenty minutes longer, strain and reduce it. Sprinkle a little flour over the liver and brown in a hot oven. Pour the sauce around it in a hot dish, and garnish, if desired, with half a dozen freshly fried mushrooms and a border of cooked spaghetti.

Where consomme and soup stock are mentioned in these recipes, the canned soups or beef extracts, or capsules, may be used, which are not so expensive as they may seem, since the remnant of the braised beef gravy and meat (if any is left), can be used for the basis of soup for the whole family next day. This method of cooking makes a tough fowl tender, and rump steak delicious, partly because of the long, slow cooking which softens the fibre and partly because the larding process which mixes the fat of bacon with the meat. The flavor of the vegetables should blend completely with that of the meat.

LIVER LORE

By Maude E. S. Hymers, in The Mother's Magazine.

Beef liver is one of the meat foods, the possibilities of which are least understood by the average cook. A little study of the question would convince the most skeptical that liver might be served once a day for a week without becoming wearisome, so many and varied are the forms in which it may be served.

The most desirable liver is that of young beef; not too young, or the liver will seem slippery, and not too old lest it be tough and too porous. Wash well, then cover with boiling water and let stand five or six minutes to blanch, drain and wipe dry. This closes the pores of the meat, makes it impervious to fat, and at the same time seals up the rich juices of the meat.

The commonest method of cooking is to roll the slices in flour and saute in bacon fat. But this method may be improved upon by dipping it in beaten egg, which has been seasoned with salt and pepper, and frying in deep fat mixed with one-third butter. Have bacon slices cut very thin and fried quickly so they will not curl up. Arrange liver in centre of platter, bacon slices around it, and garnish with parsley, when it will prove a dish fit for a king. Make a gravy from a portion of the fat in the pan, with flour and hot water, and season with tomato.

Stewed Liver

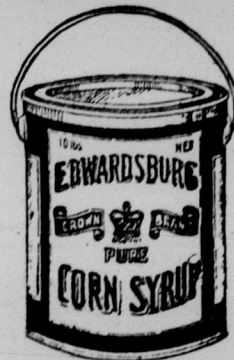
Slice liver, blanch and drain. Into a pan put one turnip, one carrot and one onion and one stalk of celery, all sliced. Lay liver on these, salt and pepper it, pour on one pint boiling water and cook all slowly until the meat is tender. When done, remove liver to a hot platter, thicken the gravy in the pan with a tablespoonful each of flour and butter, strain and pour it over the meat.

Braised Liver

Make small slits in a calf's liver (left whole) into which insert slices of onion and bits of bacon, using one onion and about two ounces of bacon. Cover the bottom of a baking pan with chopped onion, carrot and tomatoes; and one-half cupful of celery tops cut fine; add a quart of soup stock, a teaspoonful of salt and saltspoonful of pepper. Lay liver on this, cover and bake two hours, basting occasionally. Dish the liver and pour into baking pan a pint of water, add two tablespoonfuls each of flour and butter rubbed together; a teaspoonful of kitchen bouquet, salt and pepper and water enough to make the sauce the desired thickness. Arrange the vegetables at both ends of the platter, strain over the sauce and garnish with triangles of bread, toasted.



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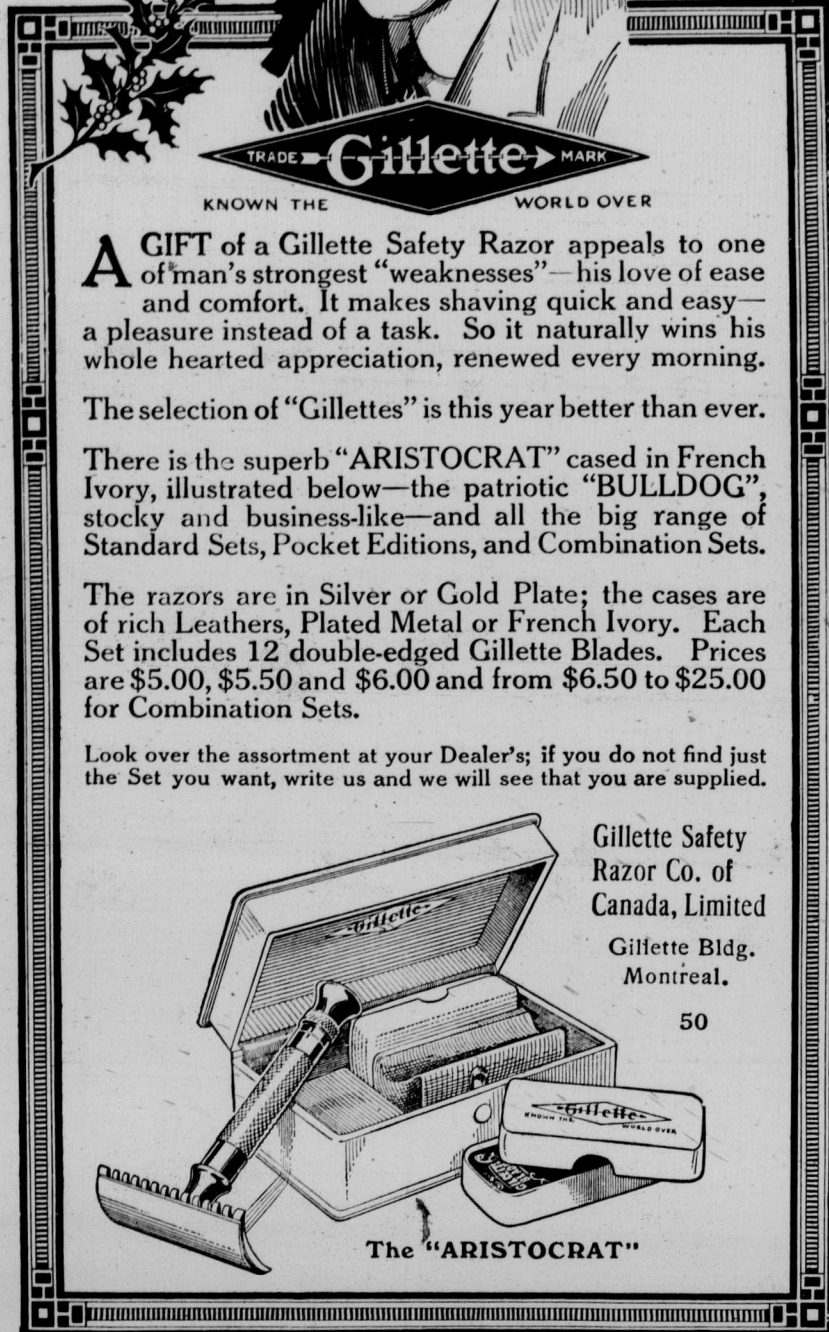
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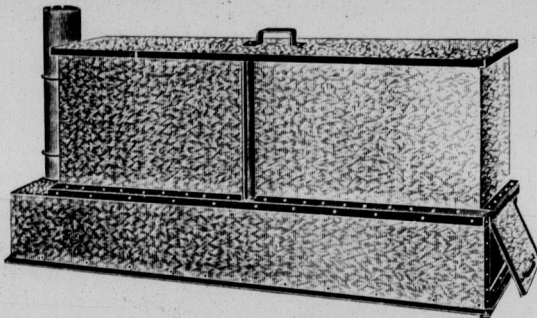
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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

JOURNEYINGS

Our little folk have done very well with their imaginary journeys to strange lands. I could, perhaps, have wished that some of them had chosen stranger lands than North Dakota or Western Canada to visit. However, I believe that most of those who have sent in stories have done their best, and generally that is pretty good.

During the week I have had a letter from one of our little boys telling me that several others in his school wrote, and did not receive buttons, and he does not understand how this is. Let me explain again that we do not send out buttons to boys or girls who merely sit down and write us a catalog of the horses, calves and pigs on the farm. The way to become a member of the Young Canada Club is to write a story worth publishing, and then we will be very glad to send the author one of the dainty little maple leaf pins.

DIXIE PATTON.

THE LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER

Once in the days long ago, there was a great lighthouse, which showed the way into a big harbor. It stood upon a little island in the middle of the sea, and was the first lighthouse ever built.

Year after year passed away, and altho the man who built the lighthouse had died, the lighthouse still stood on the same island, leading the ships to safety.

After some years the keeper of the lighthouse had died, and another was to take his place. The new one was a young man of twenty-three, and had never taken care of a lighthouse before, but the kind people told him all about it and showed him the great stone jars of oil for the lamp. He was to make light if the weather looked stormy. When the lighthouse-keeper understood everything, the people rowed away from the island and left him alone.

On this island there lived a fisherman. He soon wanted some oil, which he borrowed from the kind lighthouse keeper. He thought to himself, "It does not look stormy today, so it will not matter if I give a poor fisherman a little of this great store of oil." So he gave it to him, and the weather continued fine for some time.

The fisherman got in the habit of asking for oil, and the lighthouse keeper gave it to him a little at a time.

One day he noticed that the fisherman stayed at home, instead of going out in his boat fishing. "Well, fisherman, why do you stay at home, instead of going out fishing?" he asked.

"Because, lighthouse keeper," he answered, "there is a great storm coming on, and I should get wrecked if I go out."

"Then I ought to light the lamp tonight," he said. The lighthouse keeper ran to the lighthouse and found that the lamp was empty. Then he ran to the great stone oil jars, and found that they were empty, too.

Then he went to see the fisherman. "O, fisherman," he cried, "what shall I do? I have given you all the oil I had, and there is none left to light the lamp."

"Then you were foolish," was the answer he received from the fisherman. "You gave away what was not yours, but was given to you to keep for the good of others. You have wasted it all, and you will be punished."

The poor lighthouse keeper was in great fright that there was no oil for the lamp. That evening the storm came on, just as the fisherman had told him. The wind howled, and the waves began to rise higher than the lighthouse.

Sailors in the storm-tossed ships peered thru the night looking for the welcome light of the lighthouse to lead them to safety, but all was dark, and they were dashed onto the shore and the waves beat them.

When the storm had ceased, the foolish man wandered on the shore, looking at the wrecked ships, he wrung his hands and tore his clothes,

saying, "Oh, what a fool I was, to waste all the oil on the fisherman."

Soon all the people came to see why the lamp had not been lit, and when they found there was no oil, they took the lighthouse keeper and hanged him for wasting all the oil.

VERA WINISKY, Age 15.
Langham, Sask.

GRANDPA'S FAITHFUL DOG

About four years ago there lived in the woods an old man that I called my grandpa. He was at this time living at Naples, Minnesota, and he had no children, so every day I went to visit him and to take him some food to eat. He only had one companion which he loved dearly, and it was his faithful dog named Ring. He got this name because he had a white ring around his neck. He was a large Newfoundland dog, with a long nose, but a very pretty face.

Every morning, as I was fetching him food, the good dog would come running down the road to meet me.

As my father was thinking of going to Canada, I too had to go, but I hated to leave grandpa and his dog. He felt sorry also, but, bidding them both farewell, I started for Canada the next day.

We were here but a short time when I heard of dear old grandpa's death. I was very sorry when I heard of it, and wished to see him once more, before he was buried. After he was laid in the grave on a little hill near the house, his dog would go every day, and lie at his side and moan and moan for his lost master, for he had now no one to take care of him. After a week or two this poor dog died of grief. They buried him by the side of his master.

ANNIE LEWIS, Age 12.
Kuroki, Sask.

THE FRIGHT

About six years ago, my three uncles used to go and play cards at my other uncle's place and there was a boy always went too. So one night they thought they would play a trick on him. One of my uncles, who was about twenty years old, climbed up into a big tree, and as the boy got just under him he threw his hat on him and began to holler like a wolf. The boy ran as fast as he could all the way home, with my uncle right after him. When he got home he was all perspiration. He went to bed as soon as he got home and he never went with the boys again.

CLAIR LEWIS, Age 13.

A CROSS BULL

Dear Dixie Patton:—I read the page in The Guide and like it very much and thought I would like to try for a button by writing how a bull attacked me. One day while turning the cattle out of the pasture field, a three-year-old bull rushed at me and knocked me down. I tried to get up but he knocked me back to the ground again and started to get on top of me. He skinned my arm and leg. My father happened to be plowing nearby and rushed to help me. So he put him in the barn. That is one year ago and he has never had his freedom since.

WM. BUNTON, Age 11.
Semans, Sask.

A DEER STORY

Many years ago my mother's father and mother lived in southern Michigan. One day my grandpa and great-uncle went out hunting deer. They took a dog named Jack with them. They shot at a deer and wounded it, and Jack drove it up to the house. My grandma and great-aunt were in the house. When they saw it they got a butcher knife and ran out and cut its throat as the dog held it. When it was dead Jack laid down, as he thought his work was done. When grandpa and uncle came home they were very much surprised to find the dead deer.

HELENE ROUSE, Age 8.
Parkbeg, Sask.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

past. Grain Growers' conventions may pass as many resolutions as they please, but we are not one whit forwarder.

There are several other points in "Advance's" letter which might be commented on, but I have at least touched on the most important.

Let us wait and see what will be the outcome of the really momentous meeting lately held in your city. Some of us hope much, but our hope is tempered by the realization that at the present moment when the nation is intensely pre-occupied with the war, and all the great and pressing problems involved thereby, we may still have to wait some time yet until agriculture in Canada can come into its rightful heritage.

H. MICHELL.

Queen's University,
Kingston, Ont.

AGAINST PARTY POLITICS

Editor, Guide:—I notice from The Guide and daily papers a report of the meeting of the Executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and of the plan outlined for an energetic campaign during the winter months. This is a campaign which every farmer of the province should take an interest in if he but stops to consider the benefits he is deriving from the organization.

Yet, in discussing it with a very prominent farmer he said: "It is useless to talk of organization as long as the association is mixed up in party politics. It seems a Grain Grower must not express himself in any way politically, or he is accused of doing it for party ends, and the ranks of the association have been thinned many times by members of both political parties dropping out."

The Grain Growers' Association has met and overcome every outside opposition it has run up against, but here is a subtle influence which it must tackle sooner or later. Party politics must be swept aside to make way for a new and better form of government, and at the coming convention I would like to see a forward step taken in this direction. The Grain Growers can do more in bringing about a change than any other factor in the province. I am sure every honest Grain Grower was simply appalled at the example of low-down party politics practiced at the last Manitoba election; and after it all was over, what did we get?—the minority of the electors elected twenty-eight members of the House to govern the province, while the majority elected twenty-one members to keep the twenty-eight from doing so. And we may be quite sure from the line up they will make an honest effort to do what they were sent down for. The next session of the House will simply be a sparring match. The Grain Growers' Convention will put thru as much legislation in three days as they will do in three months.

Imagine a municipality or town or city electing its governing body in the same way, electing three men to carry on the business and the other two to keep them from doing so. The thing looks utterly absurd.

If a large city, which owns its public utilities, can be governed by a board of control successfully, why could not a small province be governed in the same way, or a large one for that matter? Instead of having a cabinet selected by one man chosen by the Lieutenant-Governor, would it not be better to have a board of control or commission elected by the members of the House for one or more years subject to Parliament, while the members themselves were subject to the re-call? Under such a system the member would go down to Parliament to represent his constituents instead of the party he happened to belong to under whose grace he was allowed to run.

Such a system of government, with direct legislation, would at least mean "a government for the people and by the people." I hope to see this question discussed at length by the association.

J. G. MOFFAT.

Brandon, Man.



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