

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

THE FARMERS' TURN

IF PARLIAMENT CONSENTS TO GUARANTEE THE BONDS OF THE C.N.R. AND BECOMES THE PARTNER OF MACKENZIE AND MANN IN THAT ENTERPRIZE, THE FARMERS OF CANADA WILL HAVE THE BEST OF REASONS FOR DEMANDING THAT THEY BE TREATED EQUALLY WELL AND THAT THEY ALSO BE ENABLED TO BORROW MONEY AT FOUR PER CENT. WITH THE AID OF A GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE. WITH FOUR PER CENT, OR EVEN FIVE PER CENT MONEY AND PROPER MARKETING CONDITIONS WESTERN CANADA WOULD SOON BECOME A GREAT MIXED FARMING COUNTRY. THE FUTURE OF CANADA DEPENDS UPON THE PROSPERITY OF THE FARMERS AND IT WOULD BE GOOD BUSINESS FOR RAILWAYS, MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS TO UNITE IN HELPING TO REMOVE ALL UNNECESSARY BURDENS FROM THE BACKS OF THE MEN WHO ARE TILLING THE SOIL.

JUNE 3, 1914

WINNIPEG CANADA

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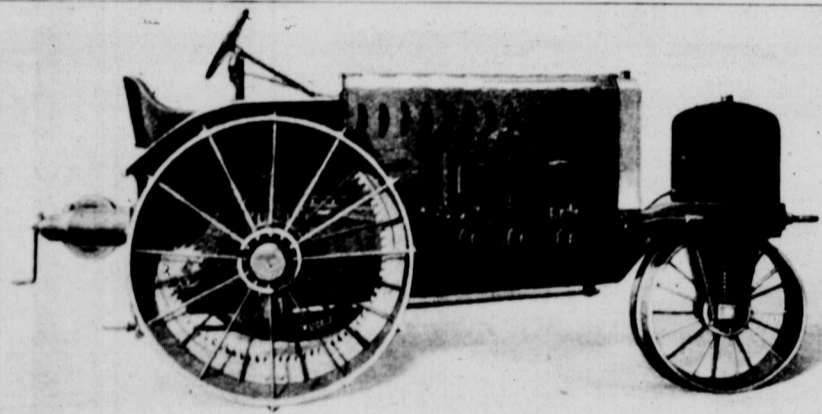
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The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor

Guide

JOHN W. WARD
Associate Editor

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

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

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Address all Letters to The Circulation Manager

The Grain Growers' Guide
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A SOLID PR guaranteed, a r running, perfo for \$15.95. Sk making heavy
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The bowl is cleaned. Diffe which illustrate machines. Sily from W TORONTO, JOHN. N. B. dairy is large our handsome
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J. A. G
159

Our Ottawa Letter

C.N.R. Deal Under Discussion—Liberal Amendments Defeated—Hon. Robt. Rogers Opposes Equality of Freight Rates
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, May 29.—This has been mostly a C.N.R. week in parliament and the government's agreement has got safely past the resolution stage. The bill based upon the resolution has been introduced and given first reading, but at the time of writing has still to get a second reading, go thru committee stage and third reading. The fight on the part of the opposition could be prolonged indefinitely, but it is likely that it will be concluded in a day or so. On Thursday when the government sought concurrence in the resolutions the opposition moved a series of three amendments which were voted upon and defeated on majorities ranging from forty to forty-four. Messrs. Bennett and Nicolle, the two government opponents of the bill, were either present for the divisions and voted with the opposition or paired with Conservative members, which amounts to the same thing. Mr. Charlton, the Liberal supporter of the proposals, was absent, but not paired, so it is not known what he would have done had he been present. W. F. Maclean voted twice with the government and once with the opposition, when he stood up for an amend-

ment moved by the Hon. Frank Oliver, calling upon the government to procure from the C.N.R. as a quid pro quo for the concessions given an equalization of the freight rates as between the east and the west. The second amendment voted down was one moved by Duncan Ross calling for an inquiry by a parliamentary committee before aid is granted to the C.N.R. Then Hon. Wm. Pugsley moved an amendment in which he submitted to the house for consideration a policy of his own. This amendment is explained at length in Mr. Pugsley's own words further on.

Dearer Nails

The Customs Act, embodying the tariff changes made in connection with the budget speech was finally disposed of yesterday. During its consideration the fact was brought to light that since the imposition of the duty on wire rods the price of nails has been increased by 25 cents per keg. When the budget debate was under way it was predicted that this would happen and Mr. White declared that if the manufacturers took unfair advantage of their protection they would be attended to. When the increase in the price of nails was brought to the attention of the house the finance minister, with his customary cautions, assured the members that they were quite wrong in assuming that the price of nails had been advanced because of the duty on wire rods. It was because there had been a revival in the building trade. One can always count on a protectionist finding an excuse for protection. W. S. Loggie, a practical dealer, informed the house that this duty would cost the people of Canada just about three-quarters of a million dollars per annum for nails alone.

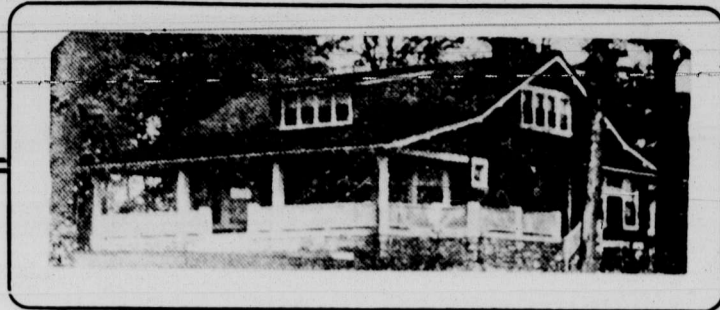
During the early part of the week there was a hope that prorogation would be reached by June 6. The hopes of the members were dashed yesterday, however, when the government trotted out a batch of supplementary estimates making up the tidy total of over seventeen millions. The tax-payers of the west will be delighted to learn that nearly one million of this new batch is for the militia department, which indicates that the efforts of the government, when the main estimates were considered, to hold Hon. Sam Hughes down at least to last year's figures, has signally failed. A large portion of this vote is for the completion of the armories, the construction of which was commenced last year.

The house is still in doubt as to whether the redistribution bill will go thru this session. There are still some differences of opinion in regard to Ontario seats, and both sides are striving to induce the other fellows to give way. The probabilities are that the report will be a practically unanimous one, so it will go thru without delaying the session, because if this legislation is not put thru, the impression will be left upon the minds of the people that the only business done this session was to increase the tariff taxes and to give aid to the railways—more of which is still to come.

G.T.P. To Receive More Aid

At a Conservative caucus held to night the government's proposal to guarantee the bonds of the G.T.P. to the amount of an additional twelve millions required to complete the mountain section was, it is understood, agreed to and notice of the legislation will be given without delay.

On Tuesday night Hon. Dr. Pugsley submitted his alternative C.N.R. policy, which was rejected at a later date. He said it was proposed to increase the capital stock of the C.N.R. to \$100,000,000, to make an increase of \$48,000,000 of watered stock in the Company, to give the government of Canada \$33,000,000 of this watered stock and to make the holdings of the Dominion \$40,000,000 in all. He had stated in a previous speech that from five to ten millions would be an ample stock issue, but by reason of the fact that there is



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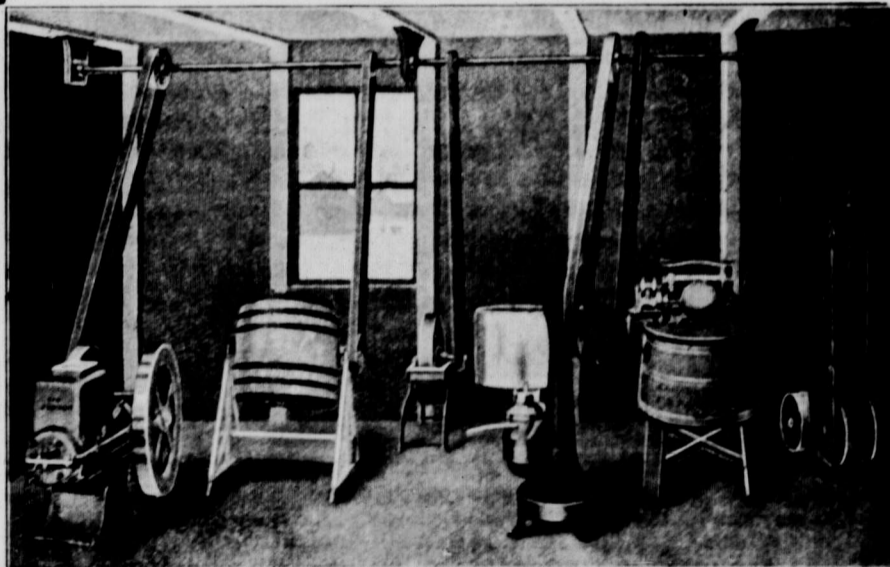
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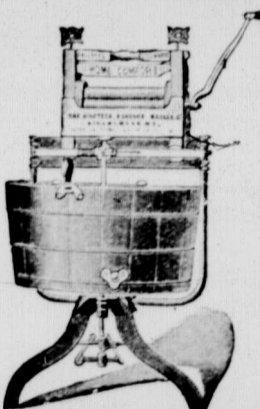
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SWEET - 27c per lb. No. 1 SOUR - 26c per lb.

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Co-operation

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Sun Ripe Fruit Co-operative Association has discontinued doing business, and the undersigned will not be responsible for any obligations incurred by any party doing business under the name of the said Association.

(Signed) JOHN ANDERSON.
 JOHN BAXTER.
 ALBION J. FINCH.
 E. FOLEY BENNETT.

a call for \$25,000,000 and it is necessary that the stock should be more than that, he would be willing to place it at \$30,000,000, a reduction of \$70,000,000, on which interest would not have to be earned. He would provide that the \$30,000,000 of stock should be placed in the hands of a receiver general and held by him for a period of five years. That would give ample time to test whether or not the enterprise can be successfully carried thru. He would leave in the hands of Mackenzie and Mann and Company sufficient stock to qualify the directors that may be chosen. He would provide that in case no default is made by the company in the payment of interest, and in case the conditions of the resolution and agreement were carried out for five years, and in case His Majesty shall not exercise the option which the amendment provided for, the stock shall be handed back to Mackenzie, Mann and Company or their nominees. He would provide further that at any time within the five-year period the government would have the right to acquire the absolute ownership of the stock of the Canadian Northern and of all the constituents and subsidiary companies, thus vesting the entire ownership in the government, subject to existing encumbrances and the right of the holders of debenture stock to receive their \$25,000,000. Mr. Pugsley said that if this plan were adopted it would place the government in the position in which it ought to be placed, giving it security upon this stock as the holders for five years. He considered that now was the time, when the C.N.R. was coming to the government for enormous aid, when they recognized that they cannot get thru their financial difficulties unless aid is given, for the government to secure an option upon the entire stock of the road. If the government should decide not to take the road over the stock would go back to Mackenzie and Mann. The proposition, he said, was entirely different from the proposal which the government had put forward because under the proposed arrangement the government is becoming only a junior partner in the enterprise.

Hon. Arthur Meighen presumed this policy to be an improvement upon the policies proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. George P. Graham, both of whom had stated that the C.N.R. should not be allowed to go into the hands of a receiver. The policy of Dr. Pugsley, he said, would mean nothing more than allowing this system to go into the hands of a receiver, just as rapidly as it will and the Dominion and the provinces being called on to make good their guarantees after the road is in the hands of a receiver. He maintained that the proposal to the owners of the stock of the Canadian Northern and of the subsidiary companies would appeal to them as being absurd. He did not consider that the proposal was a fair one. Mr. Pugsley's suggestion to these men who have acquired this stock is that it should be reduced to one-fifth and that if they make the road pay at all Canada shall have the option of taking the stock from them, and that in the meantime they shall incur the risk of operating the road. He repeated that the adoption of this plan would

Continued on Page 22

OUR NEW Harness Catalogue

to you free on application. It describes and illustrates over sixty sets of Farm Heavy and Driving Harness and over thirty-five Western Saddles, besides all Harness Sundries and Riding Equipments for the horse owner.
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We carry a full stock of Repairs for the Stickney Gasoline Engine.

Maytag Co. Ltd.

The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 3rd, 1914.

THE EMPRESS DISASTER

There are few places in the Canadian West which have not been thrown into mourning by the disaster which occurred to the Empress of Ireland in the mouth of the St. Lawrence river, in the darkness before the dawn of last Friday. In fourteen brief minutes, near a thousand human lives were wiped out and a magnificent steamship was sent to the bottom of the sea. Whether or not the disaster was caused by negligence or carelessness on the part of the captains of the ships, whether the construction of the Empress was at fault, or whether the St. Lawrence route is especially dangerous remains to be discovered by vigorous inquiry. One thing is certain, and that is that the unsinkable ship has not yet been built, and that the only safe course for ships enveloped in fog is to lie still and wait for clear weather.

All hearts go out in sympathy to those who have lost their loved ones in this sad disaster, and we can only hope that the divine purpose will be served and that lessons will be learned that will result in greater precautions being taken in the future to make safe the highway over which many thousands of persons and a great part of the commerce of the world is constantly travelling.

FAVORITE MILITARIST ARGUMENTS

The militarists are forever declaring in cocksure fashion that because there have been wars throught all history, there must always be wars so long as the world continues. They say that war is normal, and that the anti-militarists, the believers in progress towards the attainment of universal peace are visionaries who do not know human nature. Knowledge of human nature is claimed as a specialty, and a monopoly, by the militarists. Human nature, they say, will have to be completely changed before war can be abolished. Human nature, they say further, never changes. Therefore, according to their triumphant conclusion, war can never be abolished.

There is an old book written by a missionary among the Caribbean tribes in the eighteenth century, which contains a remarkable report of a plea made by a Caribbean medicine man, some time about 1750, in support of the then ancient and time-honored Caribbean practice of cannibalism. The speech was made to the Oyampi tribe of warriors. The missionary had been influencing some of the warriors of that tribe by his teaching, for at a recent feast of the tribe three warriors had refused to touch the flesh of their enemies. The medicine man, in his impassioned harangue, proclaimed himself alarmed for the future of the race, for its virility, its manly virtues. His oration, duly reported by the missionary, is strangely parallel with the arguments and pleas of the militarists of the present time. It is forcible, and it must be said that it would not be easy to refute it, at the time, on theoretical grounds. Nevertheless, it seems, like other earnest and able arguments, to have somehow become invalidated by the course of time. First, the Caribbean medicine man argued from history. In all ages, as far back as the memory of man could reach, enemies killed in battle had been eaten, and a custom so ancient must necessarily be dependent not on the will of man but on a law of human nature, and therefore it could not be changed. Moreover, cannibalism was essential to check the growth of population. If prisoners were not killed and eaten, it would be necessary to

expel the infirm and aged of the tribe. It was not only a necessity, but a beneficent necessity. (This has a familiar sound.) If the custom of eating the flesh of their enemies were renounced, continued the Caribbean orator, wars would become rarer, and the virile virtues would perish—courage and subtlety and strength and endurance and agility. And, of course, the orator did not forget to make clarion appeals to patriotism and glory. Those who opposed the eating of the flesh of enemies were traitors and deserved punishment. The essential difference between a compatriot and an enemy was that it was a right, and often a duty, to eat the latter. The bond of patriotism uniting the tribe would be weakened if they were to be made to believe that the day would ever come when they could go among strangers without risk of being eaten by them. The warriors shouted approval, and the missionary fled. Could he have made a decisive reply? What chance would he have had? Nevertheless the Caribbeans no longer practice cannibalism. That change has been wrought in their human nature. But the militarists of today continue to rely upon the same sort of reasoning as that of the medicine man of the Oyampi tribe who prevailed over the Christian missionary something more than a century and a half ago.

One of the most amazing things in connection with militarism is the light-hearted and off-hand manner in which the militarists roll thousands of men and millions of money off their tongues. They do not calculate the cost of war in the deprivations and woes of widows and orphans, in human efficiency destroyed. A calculation was lately made by the librarian of the War Department of the United States of the cost of war to that country from the revolution down to, and including, the war with Spain. He figured it out at \$11,296,385,406, not including the greater cost of preparedness for war between wars and the pension list. If the tears and moans and ruined lives could be counted in dollars, that tremendous sum, \$11,296,385,406, would be but a fraction of the grand total.

C.N.R. AND DISCRIMINATION

Hon. Arthur Meighen, in a speech early in the C.N.R. debate, declared that the resolutions laid before the house contained a proposed agreement which was open to change or variation if weakness could be pointed out and improvements could be suggested. That was a very fair statement, and it would have been in the public interest if it had been acted upon. Unfortunately, however, the government has not shown itself willing to accept suggestions for safeguarding the interests of the people in connection with the C.N.R. deal, whether those suggestions have come from the Opposition or from its own side of the House. Perhaps the most valuable suggestion offered was one made by Hon. Frank Oliver, an Opposition member, and supported by W. F. Maclean, of the Government side, that, in consideration of the assistance which the government will give to the C.N.R., the company should be required to establish equality of freight charges in East and West, except where it could be shown that the cost of giving the service was greater. The Government, however, rejected this proposal, thereby going on record once more as approving of discrimination against the West, as compared with the East, on the part of the railways. This unjust action by the Government, however, is no more extraordinary than the reasons given for it by Hon. Robt. Rogers, min-

ister of public works and member for Winnipeg. Mr. Rogers gave two reasons why the Government should not require reductions in Western rates as a condition of the guarantee of bonds: First, that the Liberals, when in power had not done so, and second that the Conservatives in Manitoba had done so. One would have thought that these were excellent reasons why the present Conservative government should take action, but the supporters of the government were so blinded by political partizanship and so mesmerized by the influence of Mackenzie and Mann that they accepted them as reasons for refusing to do justice. Such is party politics in Canada in these days.

TARIFF THE ISSUE

At the present moment the immediately dominant question at Ottawa is the financial position of the Canadian Northern Railway and the efforts of the Government to straighten out the most unhappy tangle connected therewith. The problem of transportation must always loom large in the eyes of the farming community of Western Canada, but the real radical issue of the future which will affect the fortunes of parties and political development must centre round the tariff and the fiscal system of the Dominion. There are some cheerful politicians and publicists who express a desire to take the tariff out of politics and claim that if this were allowed, all would be for the best in the best of worlds, but they pursue a vain and idle dream. If the politicians succeeded in taking the tariff out of politics the people would bring it back again. It is an institution which affects the well-being of every member of the community and the electorate would never accept with peaceful acquiescence its removal from the arena of free discussion and open controversy. Probably in no country in the British Empire have the interests of the democracy been so studiously neglected by their chosen representatives in Parliament, and a supreme proof of that neglect is the miserable, sordid story of political chicanery and intrigue which envelops the history of the Canadian tariff since Confederation. Today it is safe to assert that a very large proportion of the politicians of both sides in the House at Ottawa are vitally interested in stifling all attempts to raise the economic issue. When the Laurier government, forced to action by a revolt in the West, went down at the Reciprocity election, to a defeat for which their own lassitude and double dealing in the past were largely responsible, it was widely prophesied that if a battle had been lost, a conflict had begun. The tariff was to be the dominant issue of the future and the Liberal party, we were told, would never rest till it had put the issue to the proof on a wider scale than the reciprocity treaty offered. Let us consider what has been the net result.

The Conservative party is in office and its finance minister, in his latest budget speech, boldly and buoyantly affirmed the faith of the party in the policy of High Protection. He introduced a budget which provided for certain changes in the tariff but the majority of these were in the interests of certain favored manufacturers, and to the farmer was accorded the meagre sop of a slight reduction in the duty on binders and mowers. The tariff in the main, still survives as a weapon to enable a crew of greedy capitalists to prey upon the producer and consumer.

And what has been the attitude of the Liberal party? Thru the mouth of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other leaders they have

affirmed the continuance of their belief in Reciprocity. They have declared their intention of providing free agricultural implements and they have made great play with a promise to abolish all taxes on food. On the one hand, officially the Liberal party stands committed to radical changes in the tariff, tho the average Western progressive has very little faith in official pronouncements. They take more stock of sundry symptoms displaying another trend. When the Liberal party announced a reduction on the agricultural implements, a so-called Liberal association at Brantford proceeded to pass a resolution denouncing it, and Sir Melvin Jones, the head centre of the Implement Trust, declared his defection from the Liberal party, to the great relief of all progressive citizens. There were also many murmurs and mutterings among a certain section of the Eastern Liberals and two Liberal members of Parliament, Mr. Carroll and Mr. Nesbitt delivered speeches during the budget debate which proved how far the Liberal party was from conversion on the tariff, and how little worthy they themselves were of the name of Liberal. The tariff interests have undoubtedly many faithful friends in the Liberal party and the problem of the future is: "How can the Opposition at Ottawa be forced into an active, positive policy of attack upon this ancient vested crime?" One thing is obvious, that the driving force of the anti-tariff movement must come from the Western Provinces, and it is very fitting that there should be a consistent and continuous process of education in the evil effect of the precious fiscal system of Canada upon the welfare of the community.

The Guide represents the opinion of the western farmer in maintaining its unshaken belief in the virtues of Reciprocity, and will continue to advocate this measure in all times and seasons. But it is, perhaps, also willing to confess that the defeat of Reciprocity in 1911 was not an unmixed evil. In the first place, it drove from office a pseudo-Liberal Government which had been stiling the development of the active forces of progress. In the second, it paved the way to the defeat of President Taft and the success of Dr. Wilson, who was able to introduce tariff changes in America much more important in their effect upon the fiscal conditions of the universe than any local treaty between Canada and her neighbor. And, lastly, it has enabled the people of Canada to obtain a taste of hard times and financial depression with the tariff in full blast. Had Reciprocity been in force there would have been some alleviation of the present depression, but it could not have been avoided, and it is safe to say that the Protectionists and their organs would have ladled out in full measure the blame for Canada's trouble upon the changes in the fiscal system. They might have won credence for their theory that Reciprocity would ruin Canada, and the cause of freer trade might have received a serious set-back for some years. But as it is, the lessons of Protection are being slowly driven home by cold experience and people are coming to realize that a high tariff is no talisman for continued prosperity. How the belief can ever obtain acceptance with a sane, shrewd community like the Canadian people, is one of the puzzles of history.

TRUE IMPERIAL LOYALTY

So many and so fervent are the protestations of undying devotion to British connection which are heard from the politicians of privilege and the beneficiaries of the tariff in this Canada of ours that it is strange—as Shakespeare says, "'tis very strange, 'tis wonderful, 'tis passing wonderful"—that these same gentlemen maintain such an oyster-like dumbness in regard to increasing the tariff preference on British goods entering this country.

Increase of a British preference would

call for no sacrifice from the people of Canada; on the contrary it would help to reduce the cost of living. It would materially assist the British manufacturer to hold his own against United States competition. At present the British manufacturer and merchant, competing for a market in Canada, are severely handicapped because their United States rivals are favored by the immense advantages they have in the matter of freight charges. British goods have to be brought across the ocean, and the ocean freights are controlled by the Atlantic Shipping Conference—or, to state the matter more briefly, the rates are exorbitant.

United States shippers have no such freight rate combine to contend with. They ship into Canada at a much lower cost for transportation than British goods coming to this country have to bear. The result is seen in the comparison between the total imports from the two countries into Canada. In the year 1913 the imports from Great Britain into Canada amounted to a total value of \$138,741,736. During the same twelve months the imports from the United States into Canada amounted to \$435,770,081. The inflow of imports from the United States is constantly swelling in volume at a rate greatly exceeding that of the British imports. Last year the United States increase exceeded the British increase five times over. Of late the professional protesters of Imperial loyalty, whose true loyalty is to the system of special privilege in this country, of which they are the beneficiaries, have undertaken to dismiss this rapidly mounting discrepancy between imports from the United States and imports from Great Britain by offhand references to "lack of enterprise" and "adherence to out-of-date business methods" on the part of the business men of Great Britain. But a glance at British enterprise and efficiency and success all around the world is sufficient to dispose of this. The trade of Great Britain has gone forward during the past seven or eight years at a rate of increase unprecedented and unparalleled. Great Britain has the whole world for its market and British enterprise and energy make the best of conditions everywhere. The fact that the conditions in connection with the market for British goods in Canada are adverse and obstructive results in British energy and enterprise turning to the markets where there are not such obstacles to be overcome.

The ocean rates obstacle created by the Atlantic Shipping combine is a very serious one. Indeed the increase in ocean rates by that combine has more than absorbed the preference on British goods brought into operation by the late Dominion Government. Surely the present is a time when all Canadians whose anxiety for the strengthening and the perpetuation of the British connection is true and heartfelt, and whose Imperial loyalty is not a mere lip-service covering their devotion to special privilege, should be anxious and willing to see everything done to promote effectively the increase of trade between Great Britain and this country, by dealing drastically with the ocean freight combine and by substantially increasing the present preference in the duties paid by British goods entering Canadian ports—if needs be, indeed, by the wiping out of duties on British goods coming into Canada, thus by one stroke providing an unprecedentedly effective way of strengthening British connection while at the same time lowering the burden of the cost of living, which bears so heavily on the mass of the Canadian people.

Co-operative purchasing, which will give the farmer his supplies at actual cost, and co-operative marketing, which will give him the full value of his products, will go a long way towards restoring prosperity to the agricultural industry.

PUBLICITY THE REMEDY

It must be quite apparent to those who have followed the record of our Canadian governments for the past twenty years that no honest attempt has ever been made by any government to ascertain whether the manufacturers who seek additional protection are really in need of it. The Liberal Government sent a tariff commission thruout the country in 1905-6, at which many sittings were held where the manufacturers presented their plea for further tariff favors. As an attempt to secure reliable information for tariff making purposes the commission was a farce, as no doubt it was intended to be. The manufacturers got what they wanted as a rule and no questions were asked. Mr. Borden, before he became Prime Minister, was determined to appoint a tariff commission with power to examine into all details and investigate thoroughly all manufacturing industries requesting further protection. But when the Senate amended his legislation, by demanding that this information should be given to the public, he abandoned it. It was not his intention that the information secured was to be allowed to go beyond the eyes of the Cabinet. In presenting his budget to the House last month Finance Minister White said that he had examined the balance sheets of the agricultural implement manufacturers and that they could not stand any reduction except the trifling one he made. It is the general belief that the Big Interests who always demand protection are making huge profits, but at any rate it is common and positive knowledge that they are developing multi-millionaires at an extraordinary rate. Some of them publish their balance sheets, but in most cases these balance sheets explain nothing. Undoubtedly a great many of them are doctored before they are presented to the public, and if the profits are large they can easily be hidden in a variety of ways. Any industry that needs tariff protection or bonuses from the public treasury cannot be described as other than a pauper industry, and it should be treated as such by having every detail of its financial standing published for the taxpayers to scrutinize. The Massey-Harris Company has been one of the companies that have profited by tariff protection for twenty or thirty years and has produced a goodly number of multi-millionaires. This company still enjoys tariff protection and its magnates squeal loudly when there is any talk of reducing their "protection." Why should not all details of their financial standing be published so that the public may then know the facts? It is not sufficient to give this information to the Finance Minister, and no one will have any confidence in statements that he may make as to the poverty of the implement manufacturers. He holds his position for the purpose of looking after the protected interests, and no one will deny that he is doing it well. We fancy that if the Massey-Harris Company were faced with the alternative of publishing full details of its finances or relinquishing all its protection, it would become a Free Trade industry immediately rather than disclose the huge profits it has been getting out of the public under the shelter of the protective tariff.

The secretary of the Canadian Railway Bond Company has been fined \$200 for endeavoring to sell shares in the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway, which are alleged to be absolutely worthless. The prosecution was entered by the Public Utilities Commissioner under the Manitoba Sale of Shares Act, which was passed to protect the public against unscrupulous company promoters. If this was a Dominion statute instead of a Manitoba law, Mackenzie and Mann might be proceeded against for selling stock in the C.N.R. to the Canadian Government.

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The Summer-fallow

An extravagance which is an essential factor of all-grain growing

One of the chief factors which is impressed most forcibly on the minds of eastern farmers visiting the West for the first time is the factor of waste. "Down East" farmers would hold up their hands in dismay at many of the methods which are practiced in this western country. To some extent this criticism is justified, because any thoughtful man can find many instances of carelessness on the farms to which needless loss is due, but at the same time this is not true of a large number of methods which, by reason of the circumstances under which they are practiced, are followed generally throughout the three prairie provinces. One of these methods is that of summer-fallowing a portion of the farm each year. That a large portion of the land, in many instances nearly a third of the farm, should be plowed, constantly top-worked and allowed to lie idle all summer is, on the face of it, a very wasteful proceeding, even if the interest on the value of the land is the only loss taken into consideration, but as long as all grain growing is practiced to any extent the summer-fallow must be made use of.

Reasons for Summer-fallow

It is found that after a piece of land has grown constantly the same crop year after year, that the yield becomes lower as time goes on, until it becomes necessary to lay the land off for a year to allow it to regain some more of the elements of plant food of which it has been depleted by constant cropping. Different crops require different amounts of the various food elements contained in soils, and since a grain crop, to reach maturity, usually uses up its available plant food more quickly than it is produced in the ground, the yield is lower and the stand in the field is generally thinner. This allows of another factor entering into consideration, namely that of the growth and increase of weeds in land cultivated for any long period. Grain plants require one kind of plant food, weed plants another, so that when the stand of the grain plants gets less, more room is given for the weeds to develop and this is one of the conditions which makes the adoption of the summer-fallow method so valuable. More than this, however, in many parts of the West the rainfall does not amount to more than fifteen to sixteen inches during the year, and since it has been calculated that three inches of rainfall are required to produce ten bushels of wheat, it is evident that, in order to have a sufficient margin of available moisture to produce a paying crop some means whereby moisture can be stored up for the crop use must be put into effect. Hence the chief object of summer-fallow. If the idea of storing up of moisture is kept constantly in mind when the plowing and subsequent tillage is being done the land will be worked so as to give the best returns.

Conservation of Moisture

As someone has said, "There are two essentials to the conservation of moisture; one is getting it into the soil, and the other is keeping it there." Now, the more open and porous the soil is, the more water it will be able to take up. To illustrate, plowed soil might be likened to a sponge, while unplowed soil might be represented by a block of wood of the same size as the sponge. If an equal amount of water is poured on each of these materials, it is obvious to anyone that the sponge will take up and retain more of the water than the block of wood. Hence the necessity for deep plowing. Deep plowing is rightly discriminated against in the spring for the reason that it tends to bring too much cold soil to the surface, which takes too long to be broken down by the weather into available plant food, but in summer-fallow matters are dif-

ferent. The land is to lie open to the action of the weather for fully nine months, and sun, rain, wind, frost and snow all will play their part in decomposing the compounds contained into food which may be readily taken in by the growing crop. More than this, there must be an open porous layer formed with which to capture as large an amount of moisture as possible throughout the year and hence the deeper the plowing the more water there will be retained.

Plow Once or Twice?

The practice in some localities is to plow the land twice during the year, shallow the first time and as deep as possible the second time. This is a good practice in very weedy districts the object being to get the surface weeds to germinate right away, so that they may be killed with the next working, rather than plowing them in deep with the possibility of their coming up again at a future plowing. Some weed seeds, especially those belonging to the mustard family (Cruciferae), among them being stink weed, are provided with an oily covering or shell, which resists moisture for years. Such seeds

more than the two fourteen-inch furrows, and a very good tilth will be the result. The use of this extra horse is scarcely any added trouble, and the work done, together with the amount of moisture saved, will mean bushels in the crop in the following years. The point is this: When the soil is first turned over, it contains moisture, hence is somewhat plastic yet mellow or crumbly. At this time it readily breaks down into fine particles which lie close together and form a compact mass, there being less surface exposed thru which, altho the air can freely circulate, the action of the sun and wind cannot readily withdraw the moisture. If, on the other hand, the soil is allowed to remain unharrowed, the wind and sun have full play thru the many openings to dry the soil out, and it then becomes hard and chunky and requires two or three times as much working to get it into anything like the tilth which would have been obtained by harrowing immediately after the plow. But why does harrowing the plowing keep the moisture in? Moisture in the soil rises to the surface by means of a physical law known as capilarity. The particles of soil form small hair-like tubes in the

ments used to keep a fine tilth in the land are just the ones to control special weeds. Take the Canada thistle, for example. The best method of controlling this perennial is to keep its leaves covered from the sunlight. This can best be done by the duck-foot cultivator, an implement which, at the same time, puts the ground in first class shape for retaining moisture. The same is true also in the control of couch grass, altho it has to be supplemented by the harrows, which will collect the root stocks by means of which this grass spreads. These should be put in piles, usually at each end of the field, when the harrows are cleaned, and burned. There are some weeds, however, which summer-fallowing does not seem to have very much control over, chief among which are wild oats. About the best possible means of controlling wild oats, once they have been allowed entrance onto the farm—because, after all, "prevention is far better than cure" in coping with the weed problem, just as with everything else—is to disc the summer-fallow land early, then plow and harrow and immediately sow a light crop of oats or barley. The crop is then cut green before the weeds have a chance to seed. In this manner, while less moisture will be conserved, in most of the western districts sufficient will be retained, besides having caught and destroyed many of the weeds which cause an enormous loss annually to the farmers, in threshing, freight, dockage, and lower grade in the marketing of their staple product.

To Prevent Blowing

A good practice, and one often followed in conjunction with summer-fallowing is to plow early and seed down to a light crop of oats—about a bushel to the acre. Then, when the crop is fairly tall, say ten or twelve inches, depending largely upon the special needs of the farmer, to turn in a bunch of sheep or cattle to eat it down. This plan has many advantages. If sheep are turned on they will practically clean the land of weeds, since they crop so closely to the ground, all the stock will pack the ground, thus retaining moisture, and they will add to the fertility of the ground with their droppings. Seeding down in this manner has an even greater advantage still in that it tends to overcome one of the directly harmful results of summer-fallowing, namely, that of blowing. By constantly working up the land the fibre, which is the binding material in the soil, is exposed to the weather action, which has the effect of rapidly decomposing it. As soon as this cementing material is lacking in the soil it is easily blown from place to place by the wind, it tends to become more sticky when wet, harder or more baked when dry and less able to retain moisture. Thus, if a catch crop is sown as is described above, in addition to providing pasture for the stock it will keep the land from being blown about by the prevailing winds. A system of summer-fallowing is not the most economical method to follow in the management of the farm. But while a system of all grain farming is carried on over a large area, it is the most expedient, in fact almost the only practical method to follow. All land constantly growing grain must have a rest. In this country moisture must be absorbed and stored. Hence the points to keep in mind in connection with summer-fallow are to disc first, plow early and deep, harrow immediately, pack, if the land requires it, either seed down to a light crop of grain which will be subsequently eaten down by stock, or else constantly top work the land all summer with suitable implements, having in view the control of certain weeds and the constant upkeep of a good dust mulch.—E.J.T.

Weeds, like cats, are more easily disposed of when young.



"One way is to plow deep, harrow the same day, and after keep top working the land"

will remain in the ground for varying periods before they eventually decay. By plowing twice more moisture is conserved, but from observation of actual western conditions it must be admitted that in many instances the intention to plow twice is bona fide, but, when the time actually comes, too much has been left for summer-fallow, hay harvest is upon the farmer before he realizes it, the weather has been very unfavorable, and the outcome is that a large portion of the land is left after having only been plowed shallow. Rather than this should occur it is better to plow deep once and in any event a large portion of the benefit to be derived from the first shallow plowing can be obtained by double discing the land as soon as seeding will allow in the spring. In this way weed seeds will be encouraged to germinate and moisture will be kept from evaporating from the land.

Constant Cultivation

And now for the second requirement of moisture conservation—keeping the water in the land. Land, as soon as it is plowed, should be harrowed. It will be found to be economical to follow the plow immediately with the harrows. In any case all the plowing should be harrowed on the same day as it is plowed. A good plan, which the writer has found to be exceedingly practical and economical, is to lead a horse (a spare horse is available on most farms) behind the plow having attached to it one section of harrows. This will cover

ground, thru which the soil water rises. If this rise of the soil water is not checked very soon a great deal of the moisture will have risen to the surface and have been evaporated and lost to plants by the sun. Harrowing fines the surface soil to form a blanket of dust or dust mulch which is composed of particles finer than those in the lower earth and hence the small tubes are disconnected and stopped up by the finer soil above. As long as this soil is kept fine it serves its purpose in keeping the moisture in the ground, but the tendency is for this top layer to become gradually saturated. This is the case especially in clayey soils, since they have a particular property by means of which they attract moisture. Of course, as soon as the mulch becomes wet connection is made with the moisture below the surface and rapid evaporation takes place. The point to remember is to always keep a fine, dry dust mulch on top of the summer-fallow. Harrow after every rain or even when the weather has been damp. Never allow a crust to form on the top of the ground.

Weed Control

There is another equally important part which summer-fallowing plays in farm management, and that is in relation to the control of weeds. Constant cultivation, such as is essential to this method, serves the purpose of destroying immense quantities of the weeds which it has been impossible to deal with when the crops have been growing on the land. Some of the imple-

Job Turner's Declining Years

By JOHN BARTON OXFORD

There were two big preserving kettles on the front of the stove. They bubbled and boiled, and filled the shed kitchen with pungent, spicy odors. Cynthia Turner, stirring them abstractedly, glanced at her husband, who was hanging his coat and hat on the peg by the door.

"I wish we could keep it from father," she said.

Her husband shook his head. "I wouldn't be no use," he observed. "He'd hear of it sooner or later. Besides, they want him to be one of the bearers."

"It's goin' to be consider'ble of a shock to him," she said. "You remember how it broke him up when Amos Drake died last spring?"

"I know," Ben Turner replied. "Seems to work him all up every time he hears of anyone dyin', specially any of the old folks. But we got to tell him, an' I guess we might's well do it now as any time. You'd better come in with me," he added uneasily.

Cynthia moved the kettles to the back of the stove and wiped her hands on her apron. She followed Ben thru the shed to the kitchen proper, where old Job Turner sat in a low chair by the south window, braiding untopped onions into long, sinuous traces. He looked up as they entered, peering at them sharply over the steel bows of his spectacles.

"Been up to the post office?" he asked.

Ben nodded. "Here's the paper," he said, passing it to the old man. "Ain't much in it but politics."

Old Job took it eagerly. "Never is these days," he complained. He promptly laid aside his unfin-

ished task, and, removing his spectacles, wiped them on his ample red handkerchief. "S'pose I'll have to look it thru," he mumbled apologetically. "What'd ye hear new up along?"

Ben cast an apprehensive glance at his wife.

"You tell him, Cynthy," he said in an undertone.

"Huh?" said old Job, who was a true deaf.

"Abner Fogg's gone, father," said Cynthia very gently.

The euphemism was lost on old Job. He replaced the spectacles on his nose and stared uncomprehendingly at his daughter-in-law.

"Gone! Gone where?" he demanded.

"He's dead," Ben hastened to explain.

The old man huddled down in his chair. He seemed to shrink as from a blow. For a moment his under lip quivered uncertainly; then he pulled himself together and turned to his son.

"Did ye hear partickerlers?" he asked curtly.

"Died last night 'bout ten o'clock," Ben replied. "They say it was heart-trouble. I cal'late it was a shock. He'd had one before."

"Like enough 'twas—like enough 'twas," said his father.

He turned his eyes to the window, and sat for a time staring out at the vista of brown autumn fields. Ben and Cynthia watched him in pitying silence.

"They're goin' fast, ain't they?" old Job resumed at length. "Dave Moses, an' Luke Flanders, an' Amos Drake, an' now Ab Fogg—all inside of a year. Yes, they're goin' fast. Ab was—let's see, he was born in '29—

Ab was most a year younger'n I be. It'll be my turn next, most likely."

"Father," Cynthia remonstrated, "you know you hadn't ought to talk like that. You sleep well, an' your appetite's real good. I don't see but what you're well's ever you was, except for your deafness an' a little touch of rheumatiz now an' then."

"There's a good many men younger'n you by ten or fifteen years that ain't nigh so spry as you be," put in Ben Turner encouragingly.

Old Job shook his head sadly.

"I'm failin'," he said. "I feel it year by year. Most of 'em's gone now but me, an' my turn can't be so very fur off. When'd you say the funeral was to be, Ben?"

"Thursday at one o'clock. They want you to be one of the bearers."

"Well, I cal'late I ought to do that much for Ab," the old man said. "I got a billed shirt, ain't I, Cynthy? An' I guess I better put on two pair of socks that day. It's likely to be cold standin' on the ground at the cemetery."

He stooped and picked up the paper from the floor beside him. "The old folks is dyin' off fast. Four of 'em all inside of a year! Ab's gone, an' he's a year younger'n I be. I'll be the next, most likely. I'm in my declinin' years, an' I can feel I'm failin'."

He opened the paper, and Cynthia seized the opportunity to slip quietly back to her neglected preserves. Some moments later her husband came out, his lips curving in a grim smile.

"Father's got it all planned out," he announced. "He's made up his mind to have a shock, this time. I guess he'll take to his bed soon after Abner Fogg's funeral."

Cynthia sighed resignedly. "That won't be quite so bad as the Bright's disease he had after Luke Flanders died," she said. "Well, I'll hurry up an' git my preservin' done before the funeral, so I can tend to him afterward."

II

On the morning after the funeral old Job's place at the breakfast table was vacant. When nine o'clock came, and the old man, usually an early riser, had not put in his appearance, Cynthia tip-toed to the little bedroom that led from the front room and cautiously pushed open the door.

The old man lay motionless on the bed, his eyes wide open and his thin lips set in an expression of passive resignation. As the door creaked he groaned feebly.

"Ain't you feelin' well this mornin', father?" Cynthia inquired solicitously.

He closed his eyes and moved his head slowly from side to side on the pillow in weak negation.

"I guess you got tuckered out yesterday," she suggested.

"It's wuss than that, Cynthy," he moaned. "Wuss than that! I guess my turn's comin' a little sooner'n I expected. I'm one of them broken reeds the minister spoke about in his prayer yesterday. I don't b'lieve I've shet my eyes all night. My head's a whirlin', round an' my legs is numb an' my deafness is a good deal wuss. Them's the very symptoms Uncle Bijah had before his first shock."

Cynthia went over to the bed and laid her hand on the old man's forehead.

"Nonsense, father," she declared.

Continued on Page 18

The Mail Bag

FOR THIRD PARTY

Editor, Guide:—I notice that my subscription to The Guide is nearly out. You will please find enclosed two dollars to cover my subscription for three years.

I must say that I am well satisfied with The Guide. Your editorials on all the leading questions, as dealt with by our different legislative bodies, are splendid. You are surely giving to the readers of The Guide a true statement of how our interests are looked after by our representatives, who seem to forget their promises when once they get to Ottawa. So many of our members going from the West seem to think that they should not put up too much of a fight against the East. They seem to think that we are easy and will stand for any and everything that the Eastern members may wish to ask for. I know that our people here in the West are getting heartily sick of such gross misrepresentation of our interests, but such is government by either of our two political parties. The Sifton, Lartés and others in the Laurier government whose sympathies were never with the farmer, made it easy for the rich man to get a hundred times richer and easy for the poor man to become poorer. Then we have the Rogers, Whites, Hughes, Fosters, and a lot of others that I could name, doing exactly the same thing—giving more money to Mackenzie and Mann, more protection to the manufacturing interests and thinking, no doubt, because they have reduced the duty on binders and mowers five per cent, that it covers the whole thing. It surely shows what "easy" people they must think we in the West are; the reduction means a saving of about \$1.50 per year to Mr. Farmer, and in turn he will be expected to pay back into the Dominion treasury, or into the pockets of the manufacturer, easily \$10 in extra duties that will be added on in so many other ways that they are saying nothing

about, while they are all the time shouting about the five per cent. off binders and mowers! Such is party politics.

I am a firm believer in the formation of a third party, and would like to see it carried out to the fullest extent here in Manitoba. I feel that our experience in Mountain with a Progressive candidate in the field would indicate that our people are ready for just such a move all over the Province.

Just think of the things our premier has said about different ones who happened not to fall in with his views—calling them by such names as "Jelly-bag," and of the comment of Mr. Rogers, when he was a member of the Manitoba Government, with regard to the president of the Grain Growers' Association and also Roderick McKenzie, that "the dogs and crows despised them in the district in which they lived." How long will the people in Manitoba stand for the like of that?

That is one side, then take the other: With all their promises, what kind of a fight did Mr. Norris and his followers make for the "Banish the Bar" measure? If what he would do if he came into power is to be gauged by what he and his supporters did in that case, I don't think that Mr. Norris will be very much improved on what we have been getting.

So, I say, let us have a try for a third party. It can do no harm. We have nothing to lose and everything to gain. Mr. John Kennedy said in his article of April 22, that he did not favor the idea of our pledging our candidate. I wish to put Mr. Kennedy right. We do not need to pledge our candidate, because the acting and organizing committee of thirteen that Mr. Kennedy makes mention of holds the candidate's signed resignation in hand. If he should fail to vote the will of the people at any time, our constitution provides that fifteen per cent. of the candidate's signed supporters can ask

that a convention be called and a majority of the convention ask that the member resign. He will then have to come back and place his resignation of seat in the House in the hands of the committee. The whole idea is to have the candidate and the people close together all the time. This is "Direct Legislation" as near as you can get it at present.

R. M. WILSON.

Marrinhurst, Man.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN FARM AND CITY

Editor, Guide:—I would like to advance a few of my opinions on co-operation between the producers on the farm, and the consumers in the cities. In all the articles I have read on co-operation, it seems to me that it is left to the farmers to take the initiative in establishing co-operative institutions. The consumers in the cities seem to lose sight of the fact that they reap half or more of the benefits. I am a farmer in the Winnipeg district and I have sold dressed chickens to a certain firm in Winnipeg for 24 cents per lb., and the same firm was selling them out for 28 cents per lb. I have also sold potatoes for 60 cents per bushel when they were retailing out for 90 cents to one dollar per bushel.

Now practically all the tradesmen have their respective unions, why could they not all unite and form a Consumers' League and the farmers within a short haul radius unite and form a Producers' League, and each league have a secretary? It would be the duty of members of the Consumers' League to inform their secretary what they would require one week in advance, and he in turn would inform the Producers' secretary of what was needed. This would enable the farmer to bring in just what was required. It would also cut down prices to the consumer and raise them to the farmer. If a working man cuts down his living expenses \$2 per

week, it is better than going out on strike for a \$2 a week raise in salary. I once worked in a large city where the employees of a large biscuit works went out on strike for an increase of wages. They got the increase, but had to pay more for their biscuits. What is true of biscuits is also true of boots and shoes, clothing, ice cream, and building material. Consumers in the city will increase their salaries most by going out on strike against the middleman, and the producers in the country will increase their income more by going out on strike against the same fellow. I have been in the city and negotiated to sell hogs for 11 cents per lb., but when I have brought them in dressed I could only get 9 cents a lb., simply because when I was negotiating the sale the hogs were alive and I could keep them, and when they were butchered I could not. Let the consumers figure out the difference between what they pay for their necessities of food and what the farmers get for their produce and see if their time would be wasted in forming some kind of an association which would come in direct association with the farmers.

SAM E. JUNKIN.

Elm Grove, Man.

CONDITIONS IN WINNIPEG

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of May 13 you have an article on the condition of the unemployed in Winnipeg. Considering the number of these will you kindly explain why it is we have to pay from \$35 to \$40 per month for inexperienced foreigners who can barely understand a word of English, and for domestic help from \$18 to \$22. We do not consider this high wages for competent help, but it must also be taken into consideration that these men can do nothing without being shown, which takes up a great deal of time that

Continued on Page 15.

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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

LOYALTY AND POLITICAL CORRUPTION

Being asked to harangue a company of poor defenceless school children on Empire Day on the subject of loyalty, I declined, for the reason, chiefly, that the phrase of loyalty that I prefer to preach is rather difficult of explanation to a class of school children.

Personally I am nauseated with all this babel about the grand old flag. Unless you take the flag as symbolic of our institutions and of our relations with our fellow men, it is nothing, and if you take it as symbolic, the question arises whether we are loyal to our fellow men and our common institutions.

Let us take our greatest institution, that of government. We are not loyal to that.

"How can we be," someone cries, "when our government is rotten and our politicians are all rogues?"

Here we launch into our favorite diversion of blaguarding our politicians, the idea apparently being that if we abuse them long and consistently enough it will purge our own souls of any political uncleanness. What we people of Canada lack is the courage to face the fact that our politics and politicians, corrupt as they are, are but the average of ourselves—the people. Some of us are better than our representatives, some of us are worse, but in the end we average up pretty evenly with them. The solution of our political depravity is not merely to get better men into politics, it is to get better men out of them. Canada needs an incorruptible electorate worse than an incorruptible parliament.

A favorite way of sliding from under this responsibility is to talk loftily about "the ignorant foreigner," as if upon the head of the poor foreigner lay all the blame for our misgovernment. As a matter of fact, I have been told confidentially by those on the inside that an incredible number of farmers and business men exchange their votes for actual cash, while others sell theirs on the promise of some local improvement and some even for the small consideration of a few drinks. These are the men who will go about the country prating of loyalty and the flag and our great and glorious institutions, these men who are ready to sell the welfare of the whole country for a few dollars in the pocket of their jeans. It makes me sick.

This is not a voter's page, but I would like to say to any man who happens to read it that if he contemplates, at the coming election in Manitoba, taking any compensation for his vote, he is an out and out traitor to his country.

That man is very little better who has to be carried to the polls at the expense of the politician. That means that the politician must have a large campaign fund, and as the campaign fund is supplied by the moneyed interests the member of parliament is put under an obligation to serve these gentlemen in return.

If the Manitoba election takes place this summer, as is anticipated, that Province will soon be plunged into another orgy of bribery and corruption and intimidation, unless the men of that Province right about face and take a stand for cleaner politics. And this is the kind of loyalty I would prefer above all the singing of praises to the flag and the familiar ranting about our great and glorious country.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

PREVENTABLE TROUBLES

Dear Miss Beynon:—There are some simple little things that most mothers know so well that we are apt to imagine that every mother knows them, but that is a mistake. For instance: We sometimes, even yet, hear of infants having "sore mouth." Now, there is no need of having "sore mouth" if a little pains be taken to keep the mouth clean. This is easily done by washing

the mouth before and after each feeding with a solution of boracic acid, a teaspoonful dissolved in a cupful of boiling water. Also wash the eyes with same every morning, or oftener, if they show signs of any weakness or soreness. Keep the eyes from being exposed to a bright light while young, as it injures the sight.

I'm not going to give a detailed account of "How to Bath the Baby," only to mention one thing: The tiny creatures sometimes seem to be nervous or frightened when undressed. To prevent this, wrap them in a warm, soft napkin and gently lift them into the bath. When accustomed to the water, remove the napkin and proceed to sponge. Take great care to dress baby for comfort. Very soft woollen bands and shirts are the best, whatever else is used for other garments. Avoid seams or wrinkles in the clothing or binding too tight for perfect comfort. It is better to sew the little garments on than to risk hurting the tender little

should be boiled. It may be sweetened a little, but not much. Keep a bottle for the purpose, as it is easier than giving it with a spoon.

Now, I must say a word about fresh air. Baby must have plenty of it. Whatever you do, don't rob him of fresh air. We have plenty of it on the prairie, and it's the cheapest medicine we can have and the most beneficial.

Let him have his morning and afternoon sleep out of doors when the weather is not extremely cold or stormy. Even then, the woodshed or verandah will make a sheltered nook. Wrap him up warm and, if necessary, put a hot water bottle in the carriage. If you haven't a carriage, a packing box will do, but whatever way you manage to do remember that fresh air is his very life. Babies will not have pneumonia if they have a constant supply of fresh air.

—EXPERIENCED MOTHER.

A FLOCK O' BAIRNS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Altho I am a



PRINCESS MARY

Who was recently mistaken for a suffragist and arrested

flesh by lying on safety pins. Tape is good on some articles, but even a knot of tape at the neck may cause irritation. It is a good plan to place a small silk handkerchief around the neck to prevent the neckband of dresses and nighties coming in contact with the baby's neck. This is, of course, for the first few weeks.

There used to be a foolish notion that babies were expected to cry a good deal the first three months. Such nonsense! Babies won't cry much if they are well and happy.

I think I always knew that hot water was good for colic or indigestion, but I didn't know how plentifully it should be given. I thought a few sips given if they were in pain should be sufficient, but I believe we can prevent the pain by hot water instead of curing it. Give him a drink of hot water before feeding if he seems to have colic or indigestion, and if he cries for something before his next meal time give him more water. Of course, the water

farm mother, and have been for nearly twenty years, I feel as tho I do not know anything but what every farm mother already knows. However, I will try to write a helpful letter, and if there happens to be anybody who may be helped by what I may write I shall be very glad.

I am busy raising a good-sized flock of boys and girls, and they are about as healthy a bunch as one would wish. I sometimes think, perhaps, it is because I have tried to be sensible and simple with them. I have always been a great reader, and one can find lots of advice on raising children in almost every paper. Some of it is good and some silly, and if one tried to follow all the rules one reads, I think one would be very foolish. Still, there are some helps.

When my first boy was born we were on a homestead about forty miles from the nearest doctor, and we did not have him so I had no advice from that quarter. I have always nursed my children

on the breast, so had no trouble about feeding them the first year, except to be regular in feeding. Some mothers will nurse the poor child every time it cries, and perhaps it is crying because it is too "full" already. I nursed mine about every two hours at first, and as they got older they got it not so often, until at ten months about four times a day was all they got.

My baby is eleven months now, and has never had a sick day yet. She is running all over the house now, and if I only had a camera I would surely lend her to you. I weaned my children at about thirteen months. I think pies and rich cake are not good food for children, and never tried to have such things except for a treat. They were given all the new milk that they could drink, and instead of salt pork in summer we use lots of fresh eggs. Most farm mothers have lots of good bread and butter, cream, milk and eggs, and I think if the youngsters are not stinted of these and get less pork and pie they will be healthier. Another thing I have always been against is soothing syrups and cordials to keep the baby "good." It seems to me too much like handling poison. Keep baby clean, dry and comfortable and just let him alone and watch him grow like any other kind of a little animal, and don't maul and dandle him until you have him spoiled, and then be cross because baby is cross.

It is surprising how soon they can be spoiled and cry for everything they see. I have seen babies who were almost as bad as "Snookums," in the Free Press, and they are not nearly so loveable as a good baby, are they? Don't dope them with medicine unless you have to. For summer complaint I always give a good dose of castor oil, as it seems to carry off the irritating "something" inside and soothes the bowels. If a small baby is restless in his crib, try turning him on his other side, and often he will drop off to sleep again.

BLUE.

EGGS IN MANY FORMS

Eggs a la Turk

Prepare scrambled eggs, and pour over six slices of toasted bread. Put one tablespoonful tomato purée on each piece, and in the centre of purée one-half tablespoonful of chicken livers sautéed in bacon fat.

Jewish Egg Bread

Soak some matzoths in milk for a few minutes; then dip them into seasoned beaten eggs. Add a pinch of sugar and let them fry in hot rendered butter until a golden brown. Sprinkle with pulverized sugar and cinnamon, and serve hot with coffee.

Polish Poached Eggs

Boil one-half cup of vinegar with one cup of water and break in fresh eggs one at a time and poach them. Remove to a platter; sprinkle with salt and pepper. Then add one tablespoonful of butter and one tablespoonful of sugar to the sauce; let boil up and pour over the eggs. Serve on buttered toast.

Italian Cooked Eggs

Take six hard-boiled eggs and cut lengthwise. Put in a pan with twelve anchovies, some onion juice and one tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley. Season with salt, white pepper and a little nutmeg, grated. Then pour over all one-half pint of sour cream. Let boil up once and serve hot with croutons.

German Egg Toast

Cut slices of stale bread; beat three eggs with a pinch of salt and one-fourth cup of milk. Dip the slices of bread in the beaten eggs and fry until brown on both sides. Cover with pulverized sugar; sprinkle with cinnamon and some finely chopped nuts. Serve hot.

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

JUNKIN.

NIPEG

Issue of May in condition nipeg. Course will you have to onth for in- can barely ish, and for \$22. We do es for com- so be taken se men can hown, which time that

TAKE A HOLIDAY -- JUNE 29 TO JULY 4

Calgary Industrial Exhibition



LIVE STOCK, GRAIN and other classes are being offered many special prizes this year. Bread is being given special attention, and there are also special sections for boys and girls who exhibit.

ATTRACTIONS of startling novelty and daring will be provided every afternoon and evening. Spectacular midway and thrilling specialties.

FIREWORKS AND MILITARY TATTOO will be special features of the evening programme. Massed band of over 100 pieces will participate in entertainment.

ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 13

Particulars and Prize Lists from
E. J. DEWEY, President. E. L. RICHARDSON, Manager.

\$60,000--EXHIBITS, ATTRACTIONS, RACES

Wanted

CREAM, EGGS and POULTRY

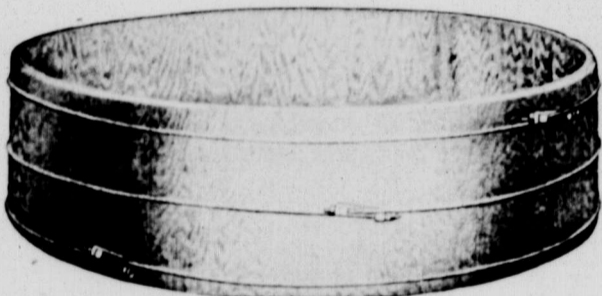
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When You Think Stock Tank, Thresher Tank
Or any other Wooden Tank

Think "Saska" And write to
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Use three G's
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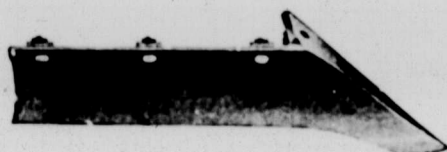
\$612.00 Complete Threshing Outfit

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

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Freight Prepaid to your Station
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Every Make and Every Kind. Buy
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Alberta

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

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR No. 3

To the Officers and Members of

..... Union No.
Ladies and Gentlemen:— Another month has gone by and we are rapidly nearing our summer campaign season. We hope that during the few weeks which occur between seeding and haying, when farm work is not so arduous, that each of you, having the cause of our Association at heart will make it his or her duty to help in every way possible to strengthen the Association as a whole. Our officers and many of our friends are standing by ready to assist wherever required so far as it is possible for them to do. We want your interest in local as well as other matters that the Union may be kept a real live one and a benefit to the community. When difficulties arise we want to know of them because out of our experience gained from many different sources during the past few years we may be able to help you and we would like the opportunity anyway. We want you to realize that the Central Office is your property as it is also that of all the other unions and thus forms the axle around which all else revolves. The Central Office is nothing without its local Unions. The Unions would lose much without a Central Office and the influence of the Association varies according to the close sympathy or otherwise which exists between all parts. We are glad to hear of your success. We are just as anxious to hear of your failures. We may be able to help you to make your failure a success next time. Another point—there may be a district near you where no organization yet exists. If there is let us know about it, and if possible send us the name and address of some person who would likely be interested enough to correspond with us and help us to arrange a meeting for organization purposes. Local secretaries please take hold of this. Make it part of your order of business to ask for this information at your meetings and forward it on to us.

The Guide

One of the best and most effective ways to create and maintain interest in the work of the organized farmers is to have every member of your local become a reader of our official paper, The Grain Growers' Guide. Our circulation is now well up over the 35,000 mark, and while Alberta has supplied a fair proportion of this total we have not as many subscribers in comparison to our membership in the U.F.A. as we should have. We want to make a special effort this year to put Alberta in the lead so far as The Guide is concerned. The best way to do this is to have a good live agent in each Union. If our secretaries cannot take up this work, then perhaps one of the members can. All particulars can be obtained from the Circulation Manager, Winnipeg. This is one of the best ways of strengthening your Union, so let us have a good live campaign this summer and try to double the circulation in Alberta before the close of the year.

News of the Association

During April very satisfactory progress has continued to be made in spite of the busy season. Six hundred and forty-two (642) Unions have now reported, an increase of twenty-one during the month, or seventy-four since the convention. Membership fees are not quite so heavy as for the corresponding month of last year but we are still considerably ahead on the aggregate total. The figures would seem to show that our older Unions have either got all the members they can or are making no special effort to get new ones. We hope they will give this matter their attention.

The regular monthly meeting of the executive was held the beginning of this month (May) and some important business transacted. Among other things the pork packing question was thoroughly discussed and the work of

the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited, endorsed as a big step in the right direction to bring about a solution of the problem. In the matter of hail insurance the usual policy will be followed and no recommendation of any company will be made. We are glad, however, to send you at any time information we may have as to the financial standing, etc. of any company. Our executive feel that the provisions made for Mutual or Co-operative Hail Insurance under the Rural Municipalities Act is the best solution yet offered for this vexed question and would urge our unions to give the matter their careful consideration. I hope to deal with this matter at greater length in a subsequent circular.

After careful consideration your Executive went on record as being opposed to the action of the Dominion Millers' Association in demanding a line of government owned steamships as a means to reduce ocean freight rates. Among other things, previous experience of government ownership and operation did not tend to create confidence that the acquiring and running of such a line of steamers would be on such economic and business lines as was likely to bring about the desired result. It was considered that the opening up of the market to the south and the alternative route to the West, via Vancouver and the Panama Canal would materially alter the aspect of the question and prove a much more effective remedy.

A strong resolution was also passed and will be pushed to a finish requiring the railways to revise their tariffs re freight on slab-wood. At present all slab-wood over four feet in length requires the same freight rate as dressed lumber, or practically double that on fence posts, cordwood, etc., with the result that what would otherwise prove a very effective and cheap means of providing shelter for stock during the winter is rendered impossible by excessive transportation charges.

A number of other matters were dealt with and the meeting, which lasted all day, must rank as one of considerable importance to our Association.

Fruit

We have been able to make arrangements with the same Co-operative Fruit Association in British Columbia that a number of our Unions have been dealing with for two years past to ship perishable fruits direct to the farmers.

Prices will be as follows, f.o.b. shipping point (Arrow Lakes) per 24-basket crate:

Strawberries, No. 1	2.50
Strawberries, No. 2	2.25
Raspberries, No. 1	3.00
Raspberries, No. 2	2.75
Gooseberries, No. 1	1.85
Red Currants, No. 1	2.00
Black Currants, No. 1	2.65

The strawberry season commences about June 20, and to ensure shipment and have fruit in best condition orders should be in not later than June 5, as all orders are filled in rotation. Express rates to Calgary will be \$2.00 per 100 lbs. and a crate of fruit averages about 30 lbs. All orders must be accompanied by cash value of fruit and may be sent thru this office or the name and full address of the Association will be supplied on application.

Resolutions

The following resolutions bearing on the machinery question have been received from Alix Union No. 569:

1. "That we, the members of Alix Local Union No. 569, refuse to sign all machinery notes offered by any firm, which come due in the fall, and that each member insist on having such notes made payable on April 1 of the following year. Further, that said resolution be forwarded to the general secretary at Calgary to be submitted to the

Continued on Page 22

Saskatchewan

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

NIPAWIN RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions have been passed by Nipawin Locals:

As it is well known that the present system of party patronage in all branches of the Civil Service is unjust and unwise, inasmuch as good men are often dismissed and less efficient ones substituted, causing great inconvenience and ill feeling.

Therefore, the Grain Growers of Nipawin petition that the Civil Service be placed on an independent commission outside of party politics, and that all positions in the same be given according to merit, and in respect of country post offices that the municipality shall have the placing of such post offices according to the convenience of the residents of such municipality.

The term Civil Service to include the postal service, government railways, customs, inland revenue, forestry fire rangers, game wardens, land department and public works and all cases where government money is spent.

Election Campaign Funds

That whereas, under the present system, each political party has its own separate campaign funds and whereas such funds are raised from unsatisfactory sources and fall mostly on the business and manufacturing classes we desire to have this fund raised from all classes of the electorate, especially as the present method of raising funds is popularly supposed to bind members of parliament and put a restraint upon their actions. Therefore we, the Grain Growers of Nipawin, do protest against such funds being raised by the present system, and petition the respective governments of the Dominion to set aside enough funds for the use of such persons who shall run as candidates at all government elections. Such funds to be available to all persons nominated by a responsible convention of the electors of such constituencies. Such convention to represent at least 10 per cent. of the electors of the constituency and such funds to be available to any party candidate, also to any independent candidate if nominated by such convention as aforesaid. Also that each candidate shall give an accurate account of such funds used by him to an independent committee, and that each such account be published in at least two of the papers printed in the constituency he shall contest. Also that the use of funds from other sources be made illegal.

ROY McVAGH,
Sec., Nipawin Assn.

UNA FOR CO-OPERATION

The Una Branch of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. held their last regular meeting on March 31, when 71 of our members renewed their membership fees for 1914 and one new member joined.

Orders were taken for gopher poison. A carload of coal was ordered. This makes our third car of coal ordered, and all our members are very much pleased with the grade of coal we have been receiving. I might also say that on this coal we have realized a saving to the members of \$2.50 per ton. We find there is nothing like co-operative buying to keep the association alive. Our association is just a year old, consequently we are just getting nicely started on the right road, and we intend to go right after it this coming year. During the past winter we have been holding regular meetings twice a month, and have had some interesting programs, discussions and debates. We find it necessary to have programs if we wish to have regular attendance of the members. At our last meeting we enjoyed the following interesting program: Selection, "Jolly Boys Overture," Una Orchestra; address, Co-operative Selling; Harold Halvorson; comic recitation, "A Joy Ride," Carl Messing; remarks, Hon. E. W. Everson, M.P., North Dakota; closing remarks by chairman.

A. E. ROSWOLD,
Sec., Una Assn.

HARPTREE HAS BRASS BAND

Many thanks for supply of membership cards, also constitutions received, all of which we have used in forming new locals, one at Cow Creek, the other at Lake View, in our Sub-District No. 7, District 15. Altho we are a long way from town and Central, yet we are very much alive in Harptree and surrounding locals. Our annual plowing match, sports and dance are fixed for June 12, and we expect a big crowd, a brass band being one of the great attractions.

May we ask for further supply of membership cards, as we have other openings in view.

MR. AND MRS. C. Y. KING,
Secs., Harptree Assn.

MILLY IS GROWING

Enclosed you will find \$22 membership fees. We have 44 members, and each meeting adds several names to our list. We have had pretty good success with our association so far. At our last meeting we ordered a carload of lumber direct from the manufacturer. The following is a list of our officers: President, W. L. Hogins; vice-president, W. G. Graves; sec. treas., P. R. Belcher; directors, Percy Hannon, Chas. Dezall, Joe Guimond, J. A. Thompson, J. Clermont, John McManus.

P. R. BELCHER,
Sec., Milly Assn.

A GOOD START

A public meeting was held in the town hall at Viewfield recently to organize a local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. G. E. Noggle, of Lampman, sub-director and organizer for this district, spoke at some length upon the benefits of the association. There were forty-five farmers present, and the following officers were elected: President, Jno. Argue; vice-president, J. A. McIntyre; sec. treas., B. Gray.

BERTRAM GRAY, Sec.

WARREN ORGANIZED

I beg to advise you that a local union of the Grain Growers' Association, to be known as Warren G. G. A., was organized here on Wednesday evening last, with fifteen charter members. The number in attendance would have been larger, only we had not sufficient time to notify many of the people, but prospects are for a good membership here, as our farmers are deeply interested in the co-operative principles of the G.G.A., and feel that they may have some chance for successfully combating the big interests that are allied and working against them.

The following officers were elected: President, J. W. Boulter; vice-president, A. R. Hart; sec. treas., S. P. Daniels; directors, G. W. Patterson, J. Scuton, W. Jensen, R. J. Warren, A. F. Theobald, R. Oxley.

S. P. DANIELS,
Sec., Warren Association.

MORE NEW ASSOCIATIONS

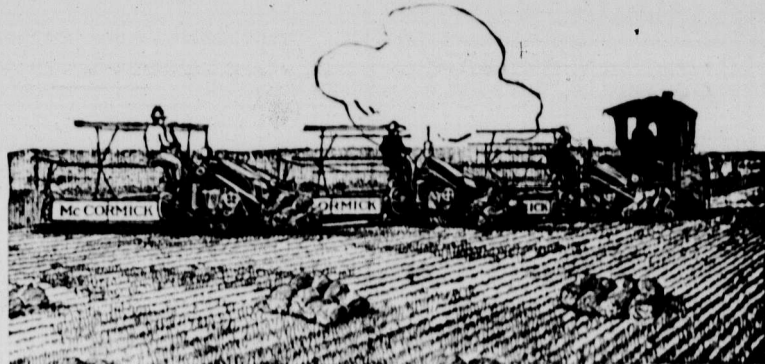
Enclosed please find money order for \$10.50 from the newly organized branch of Grain Growers under the name of the Spencerville G.G.A. J. F. Cates was appointed president of our association. We have twenty-one members enrolled and hope to increase our membership shortly.

T. H. BRAY, Sec.

On Wednesday a meeting was held at Hazel schoolhouse for the purpose of organizing a local of the G.G.A. Mr. Donald McKae, of Foam Lake, kindly addressed the meeting and helped us with the work of organizing. We secured ten members, and fourteen others have promised to pay their fees at next meeting. Kindly send us all information and necessary forms for organizing under the Co-operative Trading Association Act.

PERCY W. SMITHERS,
Sec., South Beaver G.G.A.

McCormick Binders



MANY years of McCormick binder experience have brought out the strong points of the machine and enabled the builders to devise features that make the machine still more efficient and satisfactory. There are a number of such features that insure a complete harvest of the grain, whether it be short, tall, standing, down, tangled or full of green undergrowth.

For Western Canadian fields the McCormick binder is built with a floating elevator which handles varying quantities of grain with equal facility. A third packer assists in the handling of grain that is very short or full of undergrowth. The improved knotter has only two moving parts. The tops of the guards are almost level with the platform canvas, leaving no ledge where short grain might accumulate.

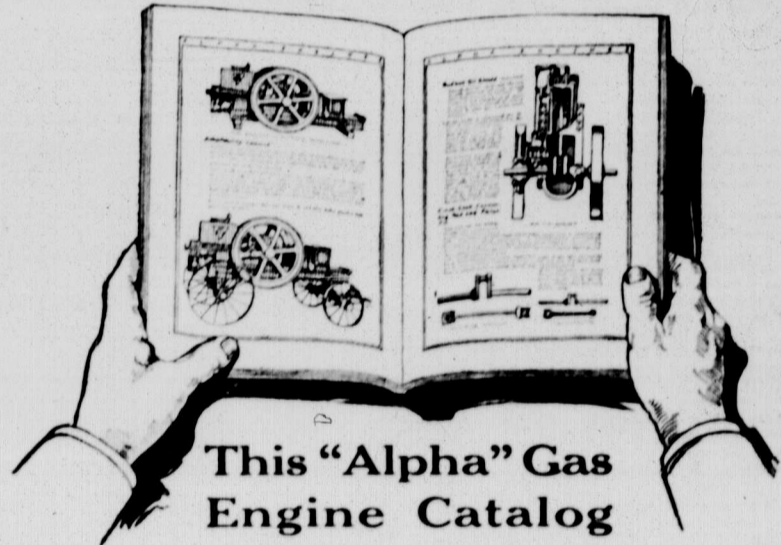
For these and other reasons the McCormick binder is efficient in Western Canadian fields. See the McCormick local agent for full information, or, write the nearest branch house.

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Manitoba

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

EXECUTIVE MEETING

The executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held an important meeting on May 26. There were present: R. C. Henders, Culross; J. S. Wood, Oakville; Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains, and R. McKenzie, secretary.

The secretary read a letter from J. E. Armstrong, chairman of the Commons Committee having under consideration the consolidation of the Railway Act. After a good deal of discussion on certain clauses of the act, the secretary was instructed to send the following resolution by night lettergram to Mr. Armstrong:

Resolved: That the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association approve of the principle of placing the control of all traffic carried by railway companies by sea or by inland waters between any ports or places in Canada, under the control of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Commission on Barley and Oats

The secretary was instructed to arrange a meeting between the council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and the directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association to discuss the question of reducing the commission on barley and oats. The charge of one cent per bushel commission for selling barley and oats on the Winnipeg market has been a "sore spot" with the Grain Growers for years.

Grain Co.'s Donation

The secretary read the following letter from T. A. Crerar, president of The Grain Growers' Grain Company:

"I have much pleasure in enclosing herewith the company's cheque for \$1,000, being the second instalment of the grant voted to your association by our directors for the current year. During the past five years our company has contributed over \$25,000 to the three Provincial Grain Growers' Associations. The Grain Growers' Grain Co. was originated and has been developed with the primary object of improving conditions for the people on the farms of the three Prairie Provinces. Such an object necessitates a great deal of educational work, a great deal of which, in the nature of things, must be done by the Associations; and it is because our board has recognized the valuable educational and organization work being done by the Associations that these grants have been given. One of the chief aims of the Grain Growers' Grain Company is to use its best influence towards building up a great and united farmers' organization in Western Canada, with the hope that it will eventually spread thru the Dominion. Such an organization, when united and harmoniously devoted to a single purpose, will be a powerful factor in improving the economic and social conditions now surrounding our farm life, and will greatly hasten the day when the map on the land will enjoy the full return for his labor. In this matter the farmers have to work out their own salvation. The Grain Growers' Grain Company in the last six years has given in cash grants over \$60,000 to educational work in bringing this about.

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

"I am, very truly,
"T. A. CRERAR."

On motion of Messrs. Wood and Wright the secretary was instructed to convey to the directors of The Grain Growers' Grain Company their appreciation of the generous assistance rendered to the Association by The Grain Growers' Grain Company since the company was formed, and further, that "They highly approve the intimation contained in Mr. Crerar's letter that it is the fixed policy of the company to continue as in the past to carry out the intention of the founders of The Grain Growers' Grain Company of contributing generously each year of the net earnings of the company towards building up the farmers' organizations of the Western Provinces, thus exercising its influence in creating a solidarity among the farmers of Canada that will conduce to the betterment of the surroundings of farm life by improving economic, social and educational conditions. This assurance from Mr. Crerar is all the more encouraging because the organization of which he is president is better situated than others, because of its members being widely distributed over the three Western Provinces, and having business relations now extending to every province of the Dominion, of exercising an influence in consolidating all farmers' organizations in Western Canada into one harmonious federation, each with its own identity contributing to the well-being of the whole community."

After laying down some instructions for the guidance of the secretary in the conducting of organization work in the country for the summer, further business was postponed to the next meeting of the Board of Directors, about June 15.

Important Notice

Arrangements have been made with the Railway Mail Service so that each reader of The Guide ought to have the paper on FRIDAY of the week of issue at the latest, unless, of course, any unforeseen circumstance should arise. Every copy of our publication leaves this office not later than THURSDAY noon, each week, while the mail for points farthest away is forwarded on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY. We are endeavoring to render prompt and satisfactory service.

If the date on your label has not been altered after you have sent in your renewal, please inform us straight away. This is for your own protection as well as ours. We cannot possibly acknowledge receipt of every subscription we receive. If date is extended on your label, this will be considered sufficient acknowledgment. Remit by Express or Money Order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in an envelope.

As each number of The Guide is exhausted immediately after publication, it is absolutely necessary that we receive from our subscribers a full two weeks' notice of any intended change of address. It is also necessary that our readers give their old as well as their new address.



Mr. Farmer:

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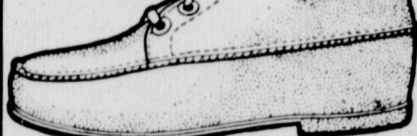
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Of the Estate of the late W. C. Kidd, Listowel, Ont., shipped to my Barns in Saskatoon, where there are a few choice ones for sale on easy terms at from \$800 to \$1500, also a couple at higher price. DON'T DELAY TO WRITE—THEY ARE SELLING—JUST COME.

J. H. Graham

Barns: 313 20th St. W. (near Barry Hotel) Saskatoon, Sask.

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For immediate sale, 2 young bulls, fit for service, sired by our stock bull "Netherhall Douglas Swell," out of prize-winning high producing dams.

BERKSHIRES—Two grand 2 year old boars, also a number of young pigs, 10 to 14 weeks old, both sexes, sure breeders. Order early. Will not ship anything that won't give satisfaction.

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FOR SALE—A number of Gilts due to farrow in May and June. Also some fall pigs, both sexes, not akin. Can supply my customers with entirely new blood. Write me your wants.

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The big, easy-keeping kind that weigh and pay. Early spring pigs for sale, \$8.00 each, \$15.00 a pair, \$21.00 a trio (not related). Eggs for Hatching, from Purebred Turkeys, Ducks, Chickens, etc. If you want first-class stock, send me your order. I will treat you RIGHT.—Mrs. Maggie Rief, St. Peter, Minnesota, U.S.A.

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To Exchange for choice unincumbered Farm Lands desirably located. You have too much land and not enough stock to farm successfully.

W. L. DECLAW, Importer, Cedar Rapids, Ia

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Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, Suffolk Sheep, Young stock, all ages, both sexes, for sale. Booking orders for Spring Pigs, Yorkshire and Berkshire, at \$15.00 each.

JAMES D. MCGREGOR Brandon, Man.

FOR SALE

Large English Berkshires

Three first prize Boars at Toronto used on breeding herd last fall, mated with Toronto and Guelph prize-winning Sows. Am booking orders for spring pigs out of this stock. Pairs furnished, not akin, with pedigrees.

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CAYLEY ALBERTA

Yorkshires, Berkshires, Tamworths

Spring Pigs for June delivery; some December and January farrowed Berkshires of good quality. Also some fine Tamworth boars, farrowed in June last, for sale cheap.

WILLOWDELL STOCK FARM
JAMES A. COLVIN & SON, SEDGEWICK, ALTA.

OLD BASING JERSEYS

Net returns from 12 head for 12 months, \$5,173.00. Our Rosalind of Old Basing, champion butter cow of British Empire, 2,594 pounds butter, 37,847 1/2 pounds of milk in three years. For particulars write C. A. Julian, Sharman, Old Basing Farm, Red Deer, Alta.

Hampshire Swine

THE PROFIT MAKERS
Send for Prices of the best Breed of Hogs on earth
J. H. Rutherford, Caledon East, Ont.

Breeders' Notes

CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA

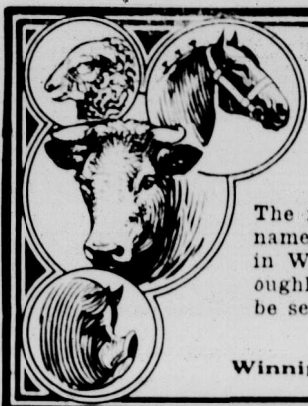
In the Scottish Farmer for May 16 mention is made of two consignments of Clydesdales which recently left Glasgow for Canada. Some very high class stock is included in these shipments and the horses will prove a very valuable addition to the Clydesdale breed in Canada. The consignment coming to the West is described as follows:

F. Schroeder, Midnapore, Alta., is a newcomer to Scotland, but the horses selected by him will bring his name into prominence as soon as they reach the other side of the water. He has purchased six stallions of good breeding and high individual merit. "Carolus" (17161) is a three-year-old bred by Hugh McMaster, Blairbuy, Port William, and got by the unbeaten champion "Everlasting" (11331), out of "Ileubha" by the world-famous "Baron's Pride" (9122), with grand-dam by "Castlereagh" (10324), first at the Royal, and second at the H. and A. S. in 1885, the noted son of "Darnley" (222), which was so popular as the stud horse at Seaham Harbor. This is breeding of a very high order, and in combination with all-round individual merit it is certain to be appreciated in Canada. A couple of others are three-year-olds, one of them being got by the Everlasting premium horse "Royal Abundance" (14332), and he is out of a mare by the late James Lockhart's premium horse, "Handsome Prince" (10356), with grand-dam by the Glasgow first prize three year-old horse "Top Knot" (6360). The second horse of this age is zy "Cyllene" (15188) out of "Snowdrop" by "Ardlethen" (11246), and tracing back to the noted breeding horse "Lord Lothian" (5998). This is a pair of good-sized colts with capital legs and feet, and straight action. The rest of the shipment consists of two-year-olds. One is by "Quick Silver" (14799), a son of Robert Brydon's 1000 gs. "Silver Cup" out of a dam by "Fyvie's Pride" (12580). Another two-year-old was bred at Chapmanton, and is got by the well-known prize horse "Baron Kelvin" (13991), a get of the great "Baron's Pride," and he is out of a mare by "The Prior" (10470). The third two-year-old is by the noted premium horse "Mendel" (14763), which was first at Kilmarnock and some other leading shows, and out of a mare by the Cawdor Cup champion "Hiawatha Godolphin" (12602). These are well grown colts, with good shapely frames and the best of legs and feet. They should grow into big, handsome stallions, and breed the kind of stock which are most desired in the Dominion. Mr. Schroeder has made a capital start in the Clydesdale business, and we hope that he may attain such success with his horses that he will speedily return for more.

The agricultural editor of The Guide was fortunate enough to see these horses in the stock yards en route to Calgary, and reports them to be a very good bunch indeed. There are six good looking Clydesdales, all heavy and clean boned; three big Shire colts and one thoroughbred. The draft horses are most of them two year olds and have stood the journey well. It is expected that this shipment will create a very favorable impression amongst breeders in Alberta.

NEW HOLSTEIN RECORDS

During the first half of April several Canadian records were broken by Holsteins belonging to the Colony Farm, Coquitlam, B.C. In the mature class "Madame Posch Pauline" set a new seven days' record for butter with 34.09 pounds, while for thirty days the 136.34 pounds to her credit also constitutes a record. Her milk records are all new standards, and are as follows: One day, 118.8 pounds; seven days, 802.9 pounds, and thirty days, 3,257.2 pounds. Another record was made in the junior three-year-old class by "Beulah Pauline de Kol," whose seven-day test gave 548.2 pounds of milk and 25.70 pounds of butter, while her thirty day record is 2,280.6 pounds of milk and 101.95 pounds of butter.



The Live Stock Associations of Manitoba

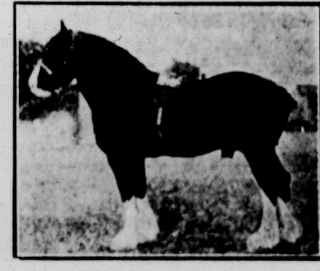
The membership of these Associations contains the names of the most practical breeders of live stock in Western Canada. Stock of all the breeds, thoroughly acclimatized, always for sale. Full list will be sent upon application.

A. W. BELL
Winnipeg, Man. Secretary-Treasurer

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GLENLEA STOCK FARM, Office: 702 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg



DOLLAR'S CLYDESDALES

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

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A. L. DOLLAR, Box 223 HIGH RIVER, ALTA.

High-Class Spring Berkshires

IF YOU WANT A PAIR OF SPRING PIGS WHY NOT SEND IN YOUR ORDER AT ONCE?

JAMES YULE, Manager **H. L. EMMERT, Proprietor**
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Pioneer Importing Stables

PERCHERONS BELGIANS CLYDESDALES SHIRES



STALLIONS REDUCED

HALF PRICE

For Thirty Days

W. W. HUNTER = OLDS, ALBERTA

Dunrobin Stock Farms

We will have for sale a few choicely bred young Yorkshire sows to be bred for spring delivery. Also a few stallions, rising two years old, bred from high-class imported mares and our champion sire "Perpetual Motion."

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTION AND PARTICULARS
W. C. SUTHERLAND, SASKATOON, SASK.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

A limited number of pigs from this spring's litters at \$15.00 each; pairs not akin, \$25.00, f.o.b. Strathmore. These pigs are from deep, long sided, typical bacon sows, sired by one of the best English Berkshire boars in Canada. Pedigrees included in the price and furnished promptly. Terms: Cash with order. Address
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY SUPPLY FARM, Strathmore, Alta.

Tamworths Ayrshires White Leghorns

TAMWORTHS excel in prolificacy, size and vigor. **AYRSHIRES**—Unequaled in ruggedness and cheap production of butter. **WHITE LEGHORNS** cannot be beaten for egg laying capacity and extreme hardiness. **THOS. NOBLE, High How Stock Farm, Daysland, Alta.**

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W. A. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

Willowdale Stock Farm

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BERKSHIRE SWINE
BARRED ROCK POULTRY
My herd bull Black Mac 2nd (5057) [147856] (imp.), Blackbird family, is listed in Lacombe Bull Sale, June 2. You set the price. Have 8 cows and heifers all bred to above-mentioned bull and 6 calves, 3 to 5 months old, for sale. Some choice Berkshires 2 months old, \$15.00 each, \$25.00 pair. Sold out of Poultry. Inspection invited. Write or call on
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J. A. MAHARG, MOOSE JAW, BREEDER Holsteins, Berkshires, Leicester sheep.

D. McLAUREN, TREHERNE, MAN., BREEDER of Clydesdale horses and Yorkshire swine. Stock for sale. 1113

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LAYZELL AND DURNO—LIVE STOCK Auctioneers, 520 Centre Street, Calgary. Have always on hand carload lots of Horses and Cattle. Ship your Horses and Cattle to us. We guarantee satisfaction. Reference: Union Bank of Canada, Calgary. 171f

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P. A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER, Mc Greevy Block, Winnipeg. 91f

C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., Minnedosa, Man. 531f

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS-ter 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 Build- ing, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4782. 21f

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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.

SWINE

A BARGAIN—FIVE REGISTERED YORKSHIRE Boars, farrowed Jan. 2, weighing 150 to 180 lbs. at \$25 to \$30. Splendid for exhibition purposes. 2 young sows near farrowing \$40 each (pair \$75). Berkshire and Yorkshire weanings \$10 each, either sex. E. E. Baynton, Bigstick Lake P.O., Sask. Maple Creek Station. 22-4

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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 akin. Everything priced to sell. Money back return paid guarantee of satis- faction. Ship C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.P., or G.N.R. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man. 151f

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REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE FROM large, prolific stock; unrelated pairs. Cole- man & Son, Redvers, Sask.

REGISTERED YORSHIRES, SPRING PIGS, either sex. S. Rose, Eston, Sask., f.o.b. Netherhill. 20-4

REGISTERED OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER pigs for sale for June delivery, both sexes. A. W. Barber, Hillhead Stock Farm, Glen- avon, Sask. 22-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES FROM FIRST class stock. H. J. Morrison, Ergenheim, Sa. 21-6

DUROC JERSEY SWINE THE IDEAL Hog. Best breeding. Prices right. Corre- spondence solicited. Jas. J. Cairns, Mir- ror, Alta. 21-4

POLAND CHINAS—FOR SALE, YOUNG sows and boars, 7 weeks old, \$15 each. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask. 22-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—SPRING pigs for sale from choice stock. Pairs not akin, boars \$11, sows \$9. Registered in purchaser's name. W. Saunders, Marshall, Sask. 22-4

FIVE HUNDRED HOG QUESTIONS—A complete and reliable veterinary handbook answering all perplexing questions for the care and management of hogs. Price 80 cents postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Grow- ers' Guide.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—SHOP WORN NATIONAL Cream Separators, guaranteed new, \$35.00 each. Raymond Mig. Co., Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—COCKSHUTT ENGINE PLOW, 5 breaker bottom, 5 extra shares, nearly good as new for \$200, purchaser pay freight. F. C. Eckhoff, Rouleau, Sask. 20-8

REPAIRS, NEEDLES, ETC., SUPPLIED for Sewing Machines, Gramophones, Me- chanical Devices. Canadian Supplies Co., 390 Pritchard Ave., Winnipeg. 18-8

45 HORSE GAS ENGINE (INTERNATION- al), with 8 bottom gang stubble and break- ing bottom. Has been used very little in perfect order. Must be sold, quitting the farm. Geo. A. Young, Gladstone, Man. 22-2

GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTAL-lation, by J. B. Rathbun, is a book that will show you how to install, how to oper- ate, how to make immediate repairs and how to keep a gas engine running. There is no better book on the market. Price \$1.10 Postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Grow- ers' Guide, Winnipeg.

MISCELLANEOUS

MILLING OATS WANTED—100,000 BUS. good clean milling oats (Banner preferred). Highest prices. No delay. Send sample to The Metcalfe Milling Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man. 10-18

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. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 341f

CALGARY TANNERY CO. LTD., EAST CAL- gary—Specialties "Barce" Brand Cow- hide Coats, Robes and Mitts. Sent free on approval; returnable. No charge if found unsatisfactory. Fur and Hide Dressers. Taxidermy work in all its branches. Prices reasonable, work guaranteed.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—NO canvassing or soliciting required. Good in- come assured. Address: National Co- operative Realty Co., V 1064, Marden Building, Washington, D.C. 22-5

FARMERS' SONS AND OTHERS WHO UN-derstand horses and cattle can make big money selling "Marvelo Money Back Animal Remedies," including a guaranteed cure for Bone Spavin, Ringbone, and all boney enlargements. Write today for booklet and other information. Canadian Dis- tributors Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. 19-4

WANTED—COMPLETE ISSUES OF 1912 and 1913 of the Farmer's Advocate of Win- nipeg; also of the Nor'West Farmer for 1912. Will pay \$2.50 for each year's is- sue, if clean and in good condition, also express charges. Write before shipping. Address, Box 25, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 20-1f

TO EXCHANGE FOR 20 HORSE POWER gasoline threshing outfit, slightly used, imported Shire stallion, 4 years, dark bay, white points, sure stockgetter, broken to all harness, very fast walker. James M. Ewens, Beshamy P.O., Man. 22-1f

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REGISTERED SEED BARLEY—WE OFFER a limited quantity of Eclipse barley (2nd generation)—a splendid six-rowed variety. Price ex warehouse, Regina: Less than 5 bushels, \$1.50; over 5 bushels, \$1.25 per bushel, sacks included. The Mooney Seed Co. Ltd., Regina, Sask. 171f

OUR SPECIALS—WESTERN RYE-GRASS seed, Early Ohio seed potatoes, Mackay's Pasture Mixture and choice Seed Oats. Write for price and sample. Angus Mackay Farm Seed Co., Indian Head, Sask. 111f

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS—WE HAVE some of the best seed obtainable in West- ern Rye, Bromo, Timothy, Kentucky Blue, Red Top, Alfalfa, etc. We want your business. The Mooney Seed Co. Ltd., Regina, Sask. 171f

RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE—GUARAN- teed clean, 9 cents per pound, sacks free. T. W. Burns, Wilburn Farm, Stoughton, Sask. 20-3

FRUIT, TREES, FLOWERS, ETC.

HARDY NORTHERN SMALL FRUITS—Prof. Hansen's Hardy Strawberries, \$1.60 per 100. Miller, Sunbeam, Minnetonka Raspberries, \$8.00 per 100. Price list Valley River Nursery, Valley River, Man. 141f

FLOWER GARDENING—A WORKING handbook of everyday practice for all who grow flowers for home use or for the mar- ket. Price 60c postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide.

FENCE POSTS

SPLIT CEDAR FENCE POSTS AND POLES for sale. F. J. Rossley, Solsqua, B. C. 19-11

LUMBER—MIXED CARS LUMBER, Shingles, Mill Work direct from Mill to the Farm. Write for prices to A. B. Cuth- ington Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary. 20-7

BUTTER, EGGS AND CREAM

CREAM SHIPPERS—WE PAY MORE FOR good cream than anyone else. We give a service free to dairy men that will make and save you money. Write us for partic- ulars if you wish to increase the earning power of your herd. Simpson Products Co., Winnipeg, Man.

POULTRY

BUFF ORPINGTONS—CHOICE UTILITY Stock. 15 eggs \$1.100 \$8. Robt. Wood cock, Minnedosa, Man. 15-11

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BLOWN LEG horns. Eggs for hatching \$1.50 per 15. \$7 per 100. Geo. Somerville, Medora, Man. 15-2

HIGH CLASS ROSE COMB RHODE IS-land Reds. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. John Duff, Mekiwin, Man. 19-1

BARRED ROCKS—SPLENDID LAYING strain. Eggs \$2.50 setting, two settings, \$4.00. R. A. Alexander, Nutana, Sask. 19-5

PURE BRED EGGS FOR HATCHING—IN- dian Runner Duck Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. \$3.75 per 36. Imperial Pekin, \$1.50 per 11. Barred Rocks, \$1.50 per 13. Rose- comb Brown Leghorns \$1.50 per 13. Or- ders filled in rotation. E. A. Koller, Cay- ley, Alta. 19-4

PURE BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—SETTING of nine, \$2.00. Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 21-4

EGGS FOR SETTING—WHITE WYAN- dottes; Shoemaker's, \$3.00; Regal, \$2.00; Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 eleven Toulouse Geese, \$3.50. Mrs. Holmes, Asquith, Sask.

EGGS FOR SALE—WHITE PLYMOUTH Rock hens, Fishel strain, beautiful birds, highly bred. Eggs—\$3.00 per 13, \$15.00 per 100. White Pekin ducks, very large and fine, \$2.50 per 12; \$12.00 per 100. Mammoth bronze turkeys from highly bred imported 40 lb. gobblers, \$4.00 for 9, \$35.00 per 100. All eggs from selected pens of prize winning free range birds. Eggs securely packed, satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Jesse Ketchum, Saskatoon. 21-2

POULTRY AND EGGS—SNAP IN REGAL White Wyandotte eggs from strong, vigor- ous farm raised stock, heavy winter layers. Price now \$1 per setting. Mowbray Bros., C. twilight, Man. 21-2

HOW TO KEEP HENS FOR PROFIT—BE- ginner and experienced poultrymen will find this book of much value. Its name de- scribes it. Price 65 cents, postpaid. Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide.

TURKEYS, DUCKS AND GEESE—THIS book contains a series of articles written by experienced poultrymen who have spe- cialized in turkeys, ducks and geese, giv- ing the results of their experiments which have proven profitable to them. Buy this book today. Price 55 cents, postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Win- nipeg.

SAUCE

Dr. Clarke of Red Deer, took a very good fall out of the minister of finance the other day when after asking him if he desired to encourage the exportation of iron manufactures from Canada to the United States, and receiving an affirmative reply, said, "I am surprised at that, because when I wanted to get an opportunity to export wheat I was treated to sermons on the value of the home market. Is not what is sauce for the Western goose good enough for the Eastern gander?" Dr. Clarke's point was well made; many other such catches are made in the House of Commons. Unlike others, this one has a very broad application. The Conservative govern- ment has had Hon. Geo. E. Foster run- ning around the world for two years searching the West Indies, China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand for markets for the manufacturers of the country. It has consuls in many foreign cities sending in weekly and monthly returns of the best means by which Canadian manufacturers can secure markets in these cities. At a single stroke the government could open the whole mar- ket of the United States to the wheat farmers of the West, but they refuse to do it. Why?—Montreal Weekly Witness.

3, 1914

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HOME STUDY

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

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
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ARTS APPLIED SCIENCE
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JULY and AUGUST

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on view at the O.P.R. Station Building, Winnipeg, and learn about the great policy of selling lands to settlers only on 20 years' terms, with loan of \$2,000 for permanent improvements. For full particulars call or write —

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Before Selling Your Wool be sure to get Prices from

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WOOL SACKS FURNISHED FREE

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STAMP YOUR EGGS

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THE VARNISH THAT GLISTENS AND GLEAMS

Stephens'

LUMINETTE

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

otherwise could be saved if these men were experienced and capable.

The greater number of these unemployed are, I presume, English-speaking and even if they were inexperienced they would understand what you would say to them and once showing would be sufficient. What is the reason that these men prefer to stay in the city and have such a hard time, when, by going out to work on the farm for eight months they could make from \$280 to \$320 practically clear?

In conclusion I might say I advertised in a Winnipeg daily paper late in the winter for a married couple without children and altho I had about 20 answers none of them would accept \$500 for a year—this with everything found. Now, considering this, why are there so many unemployed, and farm labor so scarce in some districts?

W. H. CHRYSLER.

Yorkton, Sask.

WOULD UNITE WITH LABOR

Editor, Guide:—I would much like the views of some of my fellow readers re affiliation to the Trades and Labor Council. I believe it would be of great benefit to both the farmers and labor men were we both to affiliate. If our districts were then to elect delegates to Trades and Labor Councils of that district, I think that problems which involve both classes of workers could be discussed more fully. I am sure that our interests are the same. The headline of The Guide—Organization, Education, Co-operation—is the aim of organized labor. The farmer and the worker in town would then be able to meet and pick out the best men to represent them, both in the Provincial and Dominion Houses. When a delegation to either of those Houses is arranged, it would be much more respected as coming from the whole of the organized workers instead of representing a percentage of farmers only. We could also talk co-operation over and when it is launched in a united and general way, we would have organized labor sanely and rationally co-operating as consumers, with us as producers, thus ensuring to us a home market for a great percentage of our produce, both of us benefiting by the elimination of the middleman. Again, the monster, the Triple Alliance, would be more easily defeated when we all, as one body, attacked it, either in co-operation or at the polls. It may be said that the farmer cannot be classed with the city worker, but I think they are both workers, whether they handle lines and whip, or hammer and chisel. The farmer may have the hired man, but that does not alter his status. Some of the literature of this Association describes individualism as "foxy and wolfish." For a certain section of a class to isolate themselves from the remainder appears to my mind to be equally as "foxy and wolfish." There are problems affecting the highly skilled and others affecting the unskilled. Each have their own local, responsible to their own central. Yet they can affiliate and discuss problems which confront the workers in general, and, to my knowledge, inestimable benefits are derived by the different unions affiliating. I should be greatly pleased to know that negotiations with the Trades and Labor Councils in both provinces had commenced. Referring again to the Grain Growers' Association literature, I find that our ultimate goal is the common brotherhood of man. That will be the sooner brought about by affiliation, for that is the chief aim of every labor organization on this continent, I believe. I would like to hear some other readers' views on the subject. Co-operation, to my knowledge, is talked about at nearly all local unions in the Dominion. I would like to see it brought about on the same lines as in Great Britain and other countries in Europe, with our wholesalers affiliated with theirs, and I think it will be all the more successful if we, as farmers, affiliate with the Trades and Labor Council and discuss it fully with them previous to making the great attempt on a large scale. With solidarity as our motto, I am confident that we shall achieve what we are fighting for.

A. KEMSLEY.

President Hatherleigh Branch.

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Let us show you how you can make your house more attractive, fire-proof and sanitary by using

"Metallic" Ceilings and Walls

This steel interior decoration is very inexpensive. We make it in innumerable beautiful designs that will be sure to please you. Easy to put on over old plaster without muss or fuss. Will out-last any building. Settle your wall and ceiling question for all time by erecting "Metallic" ceilings and walls. Write for complete information.

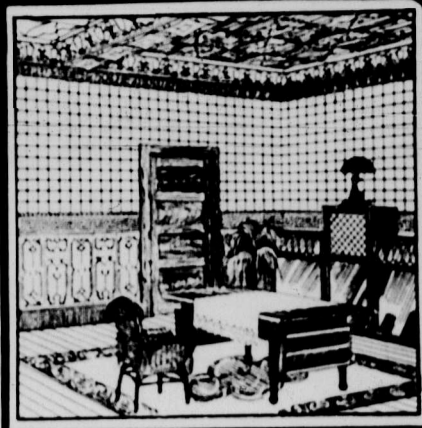
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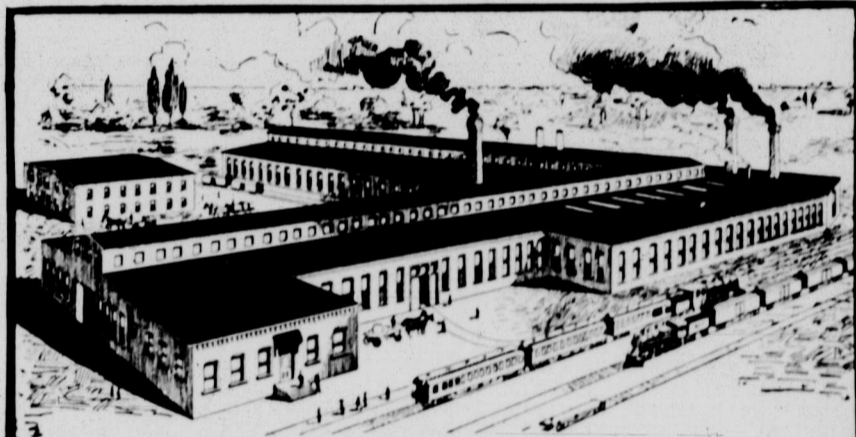


LUMBER

We are now supplying LUMBER from our British Columbia sawmills direct to the Farmers at WHOLESALE prices. Send us a list of your needs, and we will quote you on same, Freight Paid to your station. Do not buy through Jobbers and Commission Men who have nothing but an office, but from the actual producer.

Sash, Doors, etc., from our Calgary Factory.

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It's worth noting that the largest firms in Canada specify Brantford Roofing for their new plants. The great works of The R. McDougall Co., of Galt, Ont., shown above, were roofed entirely with Brantford Roofing.

It was chosen for its well-known enduring qualities and because it represented to the shrewd business men at the head of The R. McDougall Company, the best roof-investment money could procure. They sought a roof that would be proof against heat, frost, wet, fire, acids and destructive gases such as are given out by the locomotives that pass the plant many times daily.

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met all these requirements, and at the same time had a reputation for durability unknown to inferior roofing.

When men who want the best buy Brantford Roofing—when it costs no more than ordinary roofing—when it is the safe roofing for you to invest in for the purpose of protecting your possessions, isn't it worth your while to know all you can about it. Write to-day for our big FREE book, containing samples and money-saving facts for your information.

Our new patented appliance for laying Brantford Roofing is worth investigating. Positively prevents buckling or expansion.

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DURABLE—Fire grates are three-sided, last three times as long. Shaped in the

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

to grind up clinkers when "rocked". See the McClary dealer or write for booklet.

Hail! Hail! Hail!

Your growing grain last year may have escaped serious damage from hail, but—

No Man can Foretell who will be the losers in the coming season. Why take the Risk of losing the reward of your labor when a trifling sum will, in case your crops are swept away,

PROVIDE INDEMNITY FOR YOU!

The Excess Insurance Company Limited
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Will appeal to the thoughtful farmer who desires absolute protection from the premium he pays. Assets amounting to over \$3,000,000 are your guarantee. Liberal adjustments by experienced appraisers and prompt cash settlements of losses are assured. YOUR PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

See our nearest Agent or write to

The Anderson & Sheppard Company Ltd.
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Why Should You Pay

\$1.00 for 3 lb. tin of ordinary tea that will make about 450 cups? Since you can buy a 3 lb. tin of Green Label Red Rose at \$1.20—a tea that will make 600 cups of a richer, finer quality.

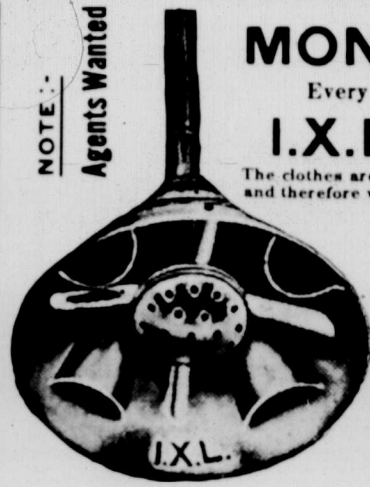
Red Rose Tea "is Good Tea"

In the 1 lb. package we would suggest you trying the 50c. quality of Red Rose—It's a stronger as well as a finer-flavored tea.

Red Rose Tea is Never Sold in Bulk
N.B.—Coffee users will find Red Rose Coffee as generously good as Red Rose Tea.



NOTE: Agents Wanted



MONEY CAN BE MADE

Every Washday if you do your Washing with an

I.X.L. Vacuum Washer

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

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

NO MOVING PARTS to GET OUT OF ORDER NO POWER REQUIRED

SPECIAL OFFER

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

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Anyone desiring to communicate with a contributor to this department should write to the person, enclosing the letter in a plain stamped envelope, and forward it to Miss Beynon, with a note giving the pen name of the person for whom it is intended.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Knowing how very difficult it is for our readers to get help on the farm I am very sorry to have to announce that I have no way of supplying such help. I make this announcement because I have had quite a number of letters petitioning me for such assistance and I regretted the useless delay occasioned the writers in waiting for my reply.

The parcels post brought me the other day two big mysterious packages, which being unwrapped proved to be more samples of British Columbia fir stained with the Berry Bros. stains. The name of this wood finish is Lacklustre, and, as I said before, it brings out the beauty of the grain of the wood in a most surprising way. These little boxes of samples will be sent out, to people who are actually building only, upon receipt of the postage, which is eight cents a box.

"Ambitious" is seeking advice about a vocation and I would like to advise her not to let the consideration of a few dollars decide her choice between stenography, telegraphy or book-keeping. She should determine to be that which she would like best to be, and if she desires it earnestly enough she will find a way. The best way to get an accurate idea of the cost of the various courses would be to write to different business colleges for their catalogs. I would think it would be more easy to get board and room in exchange for care of children or light housework than for music lessons.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

GARDEN AND HOME WANTED

Dear Miss Beynon:—Maybe someone is just as eager to get the services I have to offer as I am to get a garden home for my mother, aunt, sisters and self, but can no more afford ready cash than I can. If so, please write. I am a teacher, stenographer, book-keeper and trained nurse. I have always taken care of children, can make clothes, am an excellent housekeeper and cook and gardener, in fact do everything about a home except heavy washing, scrubbing, digging and such things. I can play the piano, recite, etc.

I have made a great deal of money, for a woman, in above ways and would now have the home for my people, of which I speak, but for one reason—all my money has been needed by younger sisters and used just as quickly as I could make it.

The facts simply stated are as follows: I am the daughter of three generations of clergymen property owners who brought money into Canada, but who, about twenty-three years ago, left to my mother nothing but a family of six (all girls but the youngest), of whom I am the eldest. My mother taught school, my aunt (her sister) nursed, I minded the babies and kept house, studying at night till I fitted myself for teaching. Then I taught a successful private school until I was nineteen, when I entered the hospital and graduated a trained nurse in 1900. I did private hospital nursing in New York city till 1903 and private nursing till 1910. Then, a change being necessary, I took a business college course and ever since have received for my services as stenographer and book-keeper a salary of \$80 to \$90 per month. One of my sisters put herself thru University and has taught languages in a New York high school for twelve years. Among us we have given three of the girls a college education, the youngest girl, an invalid, an art course, and the boy a good education, so we have not been idle or inefficient. At this date, however, we find ourselves mother, aunt, sister (an invalid) and self without any means of support or any home, except what my teacher sister and I can make, and what we want

to get is a comfortable garden home where all may be out of doors a good deal and where I can, if possible, pay for same partly by services rendered. Two of the girls have married good but penniless men and the boy is only an expense, never helpful.

I do not wish any favors—I want to pay and pay well for a home for them, but I want possession of the place, not rental. They are cultured gentlewomen, who have rendered a lifetime of noble service to humanity. I want them to own a delightful little home and am eager to do anything that is right to get this for them. There may be someone who needs some such service as I can render perfectly who cannot pay enough money to secure same, but could and would like to pay partly in money and partly in real estate as described. If so I would furnish best of references right here in Calgary and will make good in anything I undertake, and be the happiest woman in the world. I will sign myself

O. B. JOYFUL.

CANNING QUERIES

Dear Miss Beynon:—I enjoy reading the Sunshine page so very much that I thought I would write about a few things I would like to know. First, I would like to know if anyone has tried canning green peas and corn without acid, and will I have to have tin cans? What is used for sealing fruit jars when canning fruit?

Have you a pattern for a baby's first outfit, and what does it cost? Wishing the Sunshine page every success, I will sign myself

HAPPY MAY.

I am afraid we have not a pattern for a baby's complete outfit, but I think you could get it thru any of the stores.

F.M.B.



7773—Blouse with Vest, 34 to 50 bust. With or without plenum and chemisette, with long or elbow sleeves, with or without cuffs.
8115—Fancy Blouse, 34 to 42 bust. With long or three-quarter sleeves.
8106—Three-Piece Skirt with Simulated Tunic, 22 to 32 waist. With high or natural waist line.
8099—Over-Blouse with Tunic and Skirt, 34 to 42 bust. To be worn over any gimpes.
8108—Peg Top Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. With high or natural waist line.
The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.
Note—Everyone sending in for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

HURRY ALONG YOUR STORIES

The subject of the new story contest, as I told you last week, is "Interesting Things in Nature," and I want all the little boys and girls who have watched things out-of-doors to tell us about the things they have seen Nature's children doing. You may write about a plant, animal, insect or bird that you have watched carefully. Here are the other conditions of the contest:

The stories must be in The Guide office not later than June 20.

They must be written in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only.

Each boy or girl must get his or her parent or teacher to certify that the story is original and that the age is correct.

Any boy or girl under seventeen may compete for a prize even tho the winner in another competition.

All stories must be addressed (this is important) to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Finally for the best three stories we will give as prizes three very jolly story books, the kind of books that boys and girls like to get off in a corner by themselves and read.

DIXIE PATTON.

TREE TOADS

(By Raymond L. Ditmars in House and Garden)

Suppose we follow the seasons, and in that way get acquainted with our toads and frogs. After the winds of early March comes a day that is a real event. We feel electrified with the soft air and nature's sleeping family begins to stir. A warm, sweet night, and another of these wonderful days is ushered in. With it comes the chorus from the marshes. There is a ring of positive joy in those shrill, piping notes. We go to the edge of a pool from which protrude the dead stalks of last summer's reeds. The chorus lessens as we approach the water, until a solitary "peep" here and there gives way to silence. The observer must stand quite still for two or three minutes, and the solitary, piping notes begin once more, timidly at first, then grow in volume and number until the pool resounds with them. Yet no sign of life is to be seen; and strange it is, for one of the songsters is immediately in front of the observer—not two steps away. How many of us have been mystified by this spring call that carries a good part of a mile! Our thought is naturally that it comes from some big frog or toad-like creature that could easily be seen. Quite different is the truth. The creature of the penetrating call is the pygmy among toads. It could comfortably roost upon a dime. The reason you fail to see him comes from his wise habit of ducking to the side of the reed away from you, like a squirrel on a tree trunk. We say he, because only the males among frogs or toads do the singing; and while it may seem strange for a toad to be perching on a vertical stem, this eccentricity is explained by his structure, for he is a tree toad belonging to the genus *Hyla*, and popularly called Pickering's Tree Toad, in honor of a famous naturalist. His status may not be altogether clear, as the question naturally arises as to the right of a tree toad haunting the reeds of a pool. That is the breeding place, and toads and frogs breed only in the spring. Between the reptiles and the fishes they begin life under water and transform to creatures of the air. If these were space to explain it could be shown that this double method of existence shows the evolution from the hideous, almost jelly-like amphibians of millions of years ago to the comparatively rare, cold blooded life of the present. A final word about Pickering's Tree Toad should be in praise of the big voice of this little toad. In proportion to his weight he is the star noise-producer among wild life in this country.

Early spring is fickle, and the opening chorus of the pygmy tree toad, the first messenger of warm weather, may be brought to an abrupt close by savage

winds that send the "peepers" squirming back into the mud where they have passed the winter's sleep or hibernation. Again the weather breaks warm and mellow and the piping chorus comes with greater vigor. With it comes other sounds from pools in the soggy woods; these waters get chilled by marginal sheet-ice and melting snow. The new sounds form a continuous low chattering and rasping, and denote the awakening of the wood frog and the leopard frog, but of the frogs we will speak later; we must first get acquainted with the toads.

A LONG JOURNEY

When I was nearly four years old my papa said mamma could take my baby brother and me to England to see all our relations. So we drove from the farm seven miles to Craik. We got on the cars and we went a long, long way to Montreal. Then we got on a big steamship and went down the beautiful St. Lawrence river into the Atlantic ocean to Liverpool.

Then we got a cab at the customs house and drove to the station, where we got on a train and went to Leeds where my grandma lived. She was so glad to see us. We went to the seaside and played in the sands. We had a good time visiting all summer. In September we sailed back in the same boat, the Victorian. In the Atlantic ocean we saw some icebergs. When we got to Regina we went home to the farm.

LILIAN WARNES, Age 8. Craik, Sask.

A FIRE

About four years ago the train set a prairie fire when there was a strong wind blowing. It was on a Sunday afternoon. It jumped the trail and the government road and got on a field of wheat which was ready to thresh. It jumped from stook to stook and burnt about twenty stooks. A great many people came with their horses and plows. My father had only three horses, and one of them was away, so the two horses had to pull the sulky plow. The section men came too. The fire lasted all night. The horses had their supper about half past ten at night.

WINNIE WAINWRIGHT, Age 12. Borden, Sask.

A JOYFUL SURPRISE

One day, when I went to school, my teacher said we could go down to the river for a picnic. All the children were glad to go. We were surprised because our teacher said we were going to have very hard lessons that day.

It was about two miles from the schoolhouse to the river. When we got there we played games and had lots of fun. Our teacher printed all of our initials on the sand bar.

Then we spread our dinners out on the sand bar and had a nice time. There were several of us there.

After dinner we ran races and played in the water. We threw stones in the water and watched them splash. Some of the little ones fell in the water and the teacher made them sit on the bank.

Then about two o'clock the teacher and some of us went to find berries. We could not find any so we came back. Then some of the boys said they knew where there were some berries, so we girls went with them.

While we were gone the teacher stayed and told stories to the others. As we were coming back we noticed a green boat coming up toward us. We were afraid there were some men in there that would do something to us. So we ran to where she was and hitched up the horse and started up the bank. We did not get in, as it was hard on the horse to pull us up the bank. When we hurried it frightened the horse and instead of going up the bank he backed down it, but we all pushed and pushed and at last we got it up the hill and then we started for home.

NEOMA HAWKINS. Age 13.



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Job-Turner's Declining Years

Continued from Page 8

"You ain't threatened with no shock. You jest overdone yesterday, that's all. What'll I get you for breakfast?"

"I don't feel much like eatin'," he complained.

"You've got to have somethin'," said she.

"Well"—he yielded reluctantly—"you might fry me a couple of aigs and heat me up a piece of mince-pie. I'll try to stave it off with hearty vittles as long as I can, tho I don't believe I shall live to see the snow-fly."

For three days the old man kept his bed, stoutly maintaining that his head grew worse and his legs more benumbed.

"I'm jest a broken reed—a broken reed," he reiterated again and again, "an' I cal'late I shall make the fifth within the year."

On the third day of the old man's fancied illness Ben took his gun and tramped all the afternoon thru the woods. At dusk he came into the room where his father lay passively awaiting the impending "shock," and held out a plump partridge for old Job's inspection.

"Thought maybe you'd like a pa'tridge stew, father," he said cheerily. "I knew you was uncommon fond of pa'tridge stew."

The old man's eyes brightened.

"That's a likely looking bird you've got, Ben," he said. "Where'd you git him?"

"Down Cedar Creek way," Ben explained. "Pa'tridges ain't plentiful this year, neither."

"Oughter tried Giles's swamp," old Job declared.

"Ain't been no pa'tridges there sence they cut the wood off."

"Ain't, hey? Well, I'll bet it's jest full of 'em! It's all growed up to alders, an' if there ain't no pa'tridges in them alders, I'll eat every tarantation one of 'em, leaves an' all!"

"Guess I know well's any one where what few pa'tridges round here is to be found," Ben sniffed.

Old Job sat up in bed and smote the coverlet with a skinny paw.

"If I warn't in my declinin' years," he snorted, "I'd show ye where to git pa'tridges, an' git 'em more'n one at a time, too!"

At that moment Cynthia hustled into the room.

"Think you could eat some of the stew if I made it for supper, father?" she inquired.

Old Job sank weakly back on the pillow and closed his eyes.

"I dunno," he said feebly. "I could try. My appetite's fair now, but there's no knowin' when I'll lose it, an' I intend to store up what little strength I can while it lasts."

III

It was on the fourth morning that Cynthia lost her patience. Old Job—after he had stowed away a hearty breakfast—became possessed of the idea that he would have a shock before night. There were pricking sensations up and down his spine, he averred, and his shoulder-blades seemed trying to get out thru his back. Uncle Bijah had been just that way.

It was then that Cynthia, to use her own expression, had decided to give him "a-piece of her mind." She had expected to arouse the old man's ire. To her surprise, he listened quietly. When she had finished, he looked at her in reproachful silence.

"I know I'm a great trial to ye, Cynthia," he said at length; "but 'tain't goin' to be for long—not for long," he repeated.

Cynthia made a disgusted exit and sought the shed kitchen, where all the morning she busied herself cleaning up the accumulated debris of the preserving season. Just before noon, when she came into the house to prepare the mid-day dinner, she paid another visit to old Job's bedroom. Perhaps, in her momentary impatience, she had been too hard on his, she reflected.

She pushed open the bedroom door. The bedclothes were thrown back; the bed was empty. Old Job was gone. Cynthia went back to the kitchen, and there she noticed that the gun was not in its usual place in the corner. A sud-

den awful thought gripped her. She sank weakly into a chair, and, covering her face with her apron, fell to sobbing brokenly.

Ben, who had been fencing the lower pasture-lot, came stamping into the kitchen some ten minutes later. She raised to him a face wild-eyed and tearful.

"Oh, Ben," she cried, "have you seen father?"

"Father?" he said blankly. "No. Why?"

"I—I—oh, Ben, I lost my patience this morning," she sobbed, "an' I spoke out sharp to him, an' while I was cleanin' up the shed he slipped out, an'—an'—he's taken the gun with him!" she ended wildly.

Ben stood staring blankly. His was a slow mind, and it took some time for him to grasp the full significance of her words.

"I'll go over to the neighbors an' see if any of 'em's seen him," he said very quietly, but with a note of apprehension in his voice.

In half an hour he was back. He had inquired at half a dozen houses along the road, but no one had seen old Job Turner pass.

"He said he knew he was a trial, but that he wouldn't be long," Cynthia confessed brokenly. "We got to find him. I'm going down to the woods back of the house. You git some of the men folks, an' foller soon's you can. Hurry, Ben—oh, hurry!"

She threw an old shawl over her head and went out by the back door, Ben close at her heels. Scarcely was she out of the house when, with a choking cry, she caught up her skirts and sped across the yard. Thru the orchard came shuffling an old man, a gun over his shoulder and four plump partridges dangling in a row from the barrel. Cynthia Turner rushed up to him and caught him by the arm.

"Father, father!" he cried in hysterical relief. "Wherever have you been?"

The old man grinned sheepishly as he turned to his son, who was coming up in Cynthia's wake.

"Ain't no pa'tridges in Giles's swamp, eh?" he said, holding out the birds. "I could 'a' got twice as many if I'd had a dog along!"

Ben stood staring stupidly, with an expression of genuine relief in every line of his homely face.

"When I go gunnin'," old Job observed, "I don't cal'late to git a pa'tridge, but some pa'tridges. Plump ones, ain't they?"

"I never heard of such doin's!" Cynthia chided severely. The reaction of her recent mental strain was setting in strongly. "Gettin' out of a bed of sickness to go gunnin' in Giles's swamp! You come right into the house. You look all wore out!"

Old Job vented a throaty chuckle. A grim light came into his eyes while their corners wrinkled into a smile.

"I wouldn't worry, if I was you, Cynthia. I'm gettin' old, but I guess I shall last, thru the pa'tridge season, anyway," he said.

MOST UNFEELING



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SEASONABLE REMINDERS

Summerfallow deep and harrow the ground the same day as it is plowed.

Keep top-working the soil.

Decide right away whether you are going to break and backset or just break deep. If you decide to break and backset, don't break any more than you can backset readily this summer, and break just as shallow as the plow will allow, at the same time cutting all the sod.

Don't run chances on any more oats. If you haven't sown all you intended to, it will probably pay you better to add a little more land to the summer-fallow for this year.

Make sure that the seeder boxes are cleaned out of grain before the drills are put away. The grain will be useful for feed anyway, and it will be much easier to get out now than if left until next spring.

If there's a wet day, plow shares can be sharpened up to advantage. If they are sharp it will make a horse difference oftentimes in the pull, besides doing a very much more satisfactory job.

Now is the time to fix up the pasture fence, in fact, all the fences around the farm probably will need a little repairing.

According to an experiment conducted in the States, out of practically every nine pounds of food, milk and water, a hen manufactures one pound of eggs. Take care of your chickens, eventually they will develop into economical hens.

To get hold of good type study carefully the photographs of prize winning animals which are published week by week in all the agricultural papers. Compare the individuals heading different classes and try to arrive at the main differences in each class. The only way to get hold of type is to keep your eyes open constantly when among stock, note the difference between individuals and try to compare with representative animals which are shown in the farm journals.

Harrow your potatoes early. Just as soon as the leaves begin to break. A stroke or two of the harrow in good time will save much of the back-aching work with the hoe later on.

The person who says it doesn't require brains to farm, never tried setting a gang plow.

There are two essentials to the conservation of moisture—one is getting it into the soil and the other is keeping it there. Thus plow deep, harrow immediately, pack, if the land requires it, and keep surface working so as to obtain and retain a good efficient surface mulch.

Harrow the grain crops when they are up to catch the weeds. French weed can be kept under control in this manner.—E.J.T.

NEW BUTTER FAT RECORD

A new world's record has been made in butter fat production by a Guernsey cow named "May Ribna," owned by the Chesterbrook Farm, Chester County, Pennsylvania. This cow gave in her one year official test 1,959.59 pounds of butter fat. This figure just exceeds the previous record held by a Holstein cow by twenty ounces. It is said that while this cow is a good looking, serviceable type of cow, she is far from having the ideal conformation which is sought after and to the possessors of which are awarded the top places in the show-rings. While the value of the score card as a means of setting type cannot be questioned, yet the performance of this cow only emphasizes the fact that individual performance is the final test of a cow's serviceability.

NEW EGG PRESERVING PROCESS

It is interesting to notice the claims made for a new process for preserving eggs, the invention of a Glasgow egg

merchant. After treatment, the eggs are guaranteed to retain their freshness for twelve months. Shipments have already been made to India, Africa and South America with thoroughly satisfactory results. The testimonies of the recipients were all accompanied by additional orders for the eggs thus preserved. The main test consisted of a consignment from Glasgow to Rangoon, India, and back. On their return some of the eggs were submitted to independent examiners who are said to have expressed great surprise at the retention of flavor and quality. The inventor intends to visit Canada this month for the purpose of placing his process before firms likely to be interested. Further developments will be watched with interest.

MARKET FOR CANADIAN SEEDS

Several inquiries for Canadian seeds have been received quite recently by the Acting Trade Commissioner of Canada in Glasgow, Scotland, from Scotch importers. The commissioner says that the products of a few firms in Canada appear to be well known in Glasgow, and there is a general desire to increase purchases. The kinds of seeds enquired for are: Perennial rye grass, alsike, clover, timothy, red clover, cow grass, trefoil and flax seed.

FREE ANALYSIS OF WATER

The chemistry department of Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, is now fully equipped, and arrangements have been made whereby residents of Manitoba may have water which they are using for domestic purposes analyzed. As only a certain number of samples can be conveniently handled at one time, it will be necessary to send in an application to the Agricultural College before sending in the water. Notices will be sent to all applicants giving information as to the method of taking a sample, also as to how and when it should be forwarded. Fitness of the water both for domestic and boiler use will be determined. Such an analysis will be very valuable to farmers-thruout the Province, and it is expected that a large number of samples will be tested.

THE NEST QUESTION

Few hen houses are equipped with enough nest boxes. Not fewer than one nest to every four hens should be used; if the pullets cannot find an empty nest when they wish to lay, the eggs will be left on the floor, where they are easily broken, and may establish the vice of egg-eating. Hens like a darkened nest; not only should the nests be dark, but they should be abundantly roomy—about 8x10 inches, and 6 to 8 inches high, and easily taken out and cleaned. They should be easily accessible, not only for the hens, but for the owner as well. If a top is used, it should be sloping, to prevent the hens roosting over the nests. A good arrangement of nests is to place them under the droppings boards, with entrance facing the wall; slanting roof hinged to open at the back of the nests in gathering the eggs. Do not use strong smelling disinfectants or mite killers about the nest boxes, the eggs will take up the odor and be unfit for use. Depend on keeping the nests clean with hot salt suds, whitewash, or non-smelling cleansers. Use nest material which will not soil the eggs, and is fairly fine. Fine hay or straw is good. If the nests get wet, change straw immediately. If hens persistently refuse to lay in a certain box, examine closely for mites. Try to avoid having favorite nests in the flock by making the nests equally desirable.

RED DEER COW'S RECORD

In the Red Deer Advocate, under date of May 15, it is interesting to notice a reference to the notable performance of a well known Jersey cow, "Rosalind of Old Basing," owned by C. A. Julian-Sharman, and bred at Red Deer. She has just completed her fourth consecutive official test, which has been conducted under the supervision of Dairy Commissioner Marker, acting for the officials of the American Jersey Cattle Club. During the last period she has given 14,546.2 pounds of milk, 699.361 pounds of fat, and 874.201 pounds of

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MARKET THE ROOSTER NOW

A communication has just been received from the live stock branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, drawing attention to the importance of keeping the roosters from the flock as soon as the breeding season is over. The letter in part reads as follows:—

"From now on, the male birds are of no value to the flock, and but few are of sufficient worth to warrant being kept over until another season. In fact, their presence in the flock after June 1 is decidedly harmful; they produce no revenue, they consume much feed and they contribute materially to the enormous loss charged back to farmers and others thru the sale of bad and partially incubated eggs. The prices quoted for roosters are now much higher than they will be later in the summer. From every standpoint, therefore, the present is decidedly the most opportune time for their disposal."

In this connection also a leaflet has been issued by the Poultry Division at Ottawa, prepared by W. A. Brown and J. N. Hare, in which is emphasized the importance of the removal of male birds after the breeding season. The matter is discussed as follows:—

"Eggs which have been fertilized constitute the greatest proportion of the inferior stock which, when examined, proves unfit for food. It is not necessary that these shall have remained for a time under a broody hen, a temperature of seventy degrees being, in itself, sufficient to cause the germ to commence to grow. If the heat is constant the development of the chick will continue, but if it ceases or is intermittent, putrefaction at once sets in and the egg becomes bad. On the other hand infertile eggs which are free from the active germ cell, do not, under ordinary conditions, deteriorate seriously."

"Few farmers seem to realize these facts, and consequently very few make any effort to insure infertility. The impression prevails among many that the presence of a male bird in the flock is essential to the production of a maximum number of eggs. This assumption has been proven, time and time again, to be absolutely without foundation."

"Farmers and others selling eggs for market are recommended to kill off or dispose of the male birds after the breeding season. As a result of their remaining with the flock after June 1, Canadian farmers lose each year at least a million dollars thru the presence of partially incubated eggs in the produce which is marketed. The fact that the best trade in many cities in Canada now offers the premium of from one to five cents per dozen for non-fertilized eggs suggests an additional financial consideration which but few can afford to overlook."

PERCHERON FUTURITY

The Canadian Percheron Futurity stake is to be competed for this year at Lethbridge. Three exhibition boards tendered for the event and since that from Lethbridge was the highest, amounting, with accumulated entry fees to about \$1,500, the association closed with the offer from the Alberta City. This is the highest stake given for any draft horse breed in Canada. Last year it will be remembered that the Percheron exhibit at Winnipeg brought forth the best showing of the breed ever seen in the Dominion, and it is probable that at Lethbridge this year will be seen one of the greatest line-ups ever shown.

Ship Your Dressed Poultry Dairy Butter Potatoes, Etc.

To The Central Farmers' Market Association Limited R. McKENZIE, Pres. WINNIPEG, MAN.

DO IT NOW!

EGGS

We are buyers of New Laid Eggs, having a large outlet through the best trade in Winnipeg. Cases furnished. Correspondence solicited.

Matthews Blackwell Ltd. James and Louise Sts., Winnipeg

OATS

We want all the good oats we can get right now, as we have a big demand for Winnipeg consumption.

It will pay you to communicate with us before disposing of your oats, as we can pay you better price from numerous points than obtainable elsewhere. Write or wire today.

LAING BROS., Winnipeg

WOOL

Every farmer and rancher should ship us their new clip of Wool. We buy it unwashed, and our price is three cents higher than last year. Come along and take advantage of good prices. We buy one bag or a car load. We also buy Sheep Pelts, Dry Hides and Horse Hair. We supply Wool Sacks. Drop us a post card.

North West Hide & Fur Co. 278 Rupert Ave., Winnipeg

\$35 DOMINION BICYCLES FOR \$25



These famous Bicycles now sold at little more than the cost of manufacture. The Dominion retails at \$35 in Winnipeg, but you can buy it by mail for \$25. Equipped with mud guards, wood or steel Dunlop rims, roller chain, New Departure Coaster, rubber pedals, pump and tools.

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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, May 30, 1914)

Wheat—This week has brought to the front no particular feature from the speculative viewpoint. After opening easier on pressure in the new crop months of the United States markets on reports of heavy rain fall where most needed over the winter crop, and while prices declined here into 4, they gained almost all of this the next market day; on good keen cash demand and buying orders of our wheat from the outside. Later in the week trading was very quiet both in futures and spot wheat, the latter especially so, owing to exporters having got together sufficient for their immediate requirements and not taking anything more until the May option was out of the way. Consistent reports of dry weather over the southern part of Saskatchewan are being received here, which has tended to strengthen our new crop month, October, and this month shows a gain of 1c for the week compared with loss on the July. Crop conditions over Manitoba are splendid as well as the greater part of Alberta, but rain is needed badly over the southern part of Saskatchewan, and should this not be received no doubt the new crop month will quickly close up on the July.

Oats—Inclined to heaviness thruout the week owing to lack of demand for No. 2 C.W. and pressure in American oats. The feature of the week was the keen demand for 3 C.W.s which at one time were worth as much as No. 2 C.W.

Barley—Quick market prevailed here for this grain and prices do not show much change excepting for No. 4 C.W., which is 1c lower. Cash demand for higher grades poor.

Flax—Dull market during early part of the week, but later more business was done in this grain and prices did considerably better. Closing values show gains of 1 1/2c for spot and 2c on the new crop month, October.

Wheat	May	July	Oct.
May 26	94 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2
May 27	94 1/2	95 1/2	86 1/2
May 28	95 1/2	95 1/2	87 1/2
May 29	94 1/2	95 1/2	87 1/2
May 30	94 1/2	95 1/2	88 1/2
June 1	94 1/2	95 1/2	88 1/2

May	July	Oct.
May 26	38 1/2	38 1/2
May 27	38 1/2	38 1/2
May 28	37 1/2	38 1/2
May 29	37 1/2	38 1/2
May 30	37 1/2	38 1/2
June 1	38 1/2	38 1/2

May	July	Oct.
May 26	137	139
May 27	137 1/2	139
May 28	137 1/2	139 1/2
May 29	138 1/2	140
May 30	138 1/2	140 1/2
June 1	141 1/2	141 1/2

Sample Market, May 29		
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, dockage	80	97
No. 1 hard wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive		95 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car		92 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car		92 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car		92 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car		94 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car		94 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car		92 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car		94 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car		94 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, dockage		90 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars		91 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car		92
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars		90
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car		91 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car		91 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car		90 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car		90 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars		91
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car		91 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, transit		90 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, dockage		91 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car		89 1/2
No. 3 wheat, part car, sample		85
Rejected wheat, 1 car		89 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 car		89 1/2
Sample grade wheat, 1 car		84 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car		87
No. 2 durum wheat, 4 cars		88
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed		89
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1,000 bu., settlement		92 1/2
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car		94 1/2
No. 3 oats, 1 car		34 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 1 car		37 1/2
No. 3 oats, 3 cars		35 1/2

No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	48
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	52
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	53
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	49
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	50
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	51 1/2
Sample barley, 1 car	47
Sample barley, 1 car	50
Sample barley, 1 car	53

CALGARY LIVESTOCK
 Calgary, May 30.—Receipts of livestock at Calgary this week were as follows: 905 cattle, 180 sheep, 5,640 hogs, and 44 horses. Cattle continue strong, with not enough good cattle coming to supply the demand. All good cattle sold readily for the past week, while half fat cattle were slow and hard to sell. We look for the demand to hold strong for good cattle, as the grass in the South of Alberta is about two weeks ahead of last year and will bring only grass beef to the market. We would advise shippers not to hold their grain-fed cattle too long, for there is certain to be a big drop as soon as grass cattle start to come. Dealers quote the following prices: Steers, choice butcher, \$7 35; common butcher, \$7 75; feeders, \$5 75 to \$6 00; stockers, light, \$4 75 to \$6 00. Heifers, choice heavy, \$6 50; common, \$6 00; stocker, \$6 00; light, \$5 50. Cows, choice heavy, \$6 00; common, \$5 25 to \$5 75; thin, \$4 00 to \$5 00. Calves, heavy, \$6 00 to \$7 00; light (to 200 lbs.), \$8 00. Springers, choice, \$6 50 to \$8 00; common, \$5 00 to \$6 00. Bulls, \$4 00 to \$5 25. Oxen, choice, \$5 00 to \$6 10; common, \$3 30 to \$4 50. Lambs, \$7 00. Sheep, wethers, \$6 50; ewes, \$5 75. Hogs are falling off in receipts and buyers are wanting a few more hogs than they are able to get, which makes the trade very good and a keen market. A few loads were sold at \$7 15, while one load brought \$7 20. We look for a good market for the coming week. Choice hogs, off cars, \$7 00 to \$7 15; rough hogs, 1 cent to 2 cents off.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK
 Chicago, Ill., May 30.—Cattle—Receipts 200. Market slow. Beeves, \$7 40 to \$9 30; Texas steers, \$7 00 to \$8 15; stockers and feeders, \$6 35 to \$8 35; cows and heifers, \$3 70 to \$3 75; calves, \$7 00 to \$9 50.
 Hogs—Receipts 8,000. Market active. Light, \$7 85 to \$8 07 1/2; mixed, \$7 85 to \$8 10; heavy, \$7 60 to \$8 10; rough, \$7 60 to \$7 75; pigs, \$7 00 to \$7 80; bulk of sales, \$8 00 to \$8 05.
 Sheep—Receipts 2,000. Market quiet. Native, \$5 25 to \$6 15; yearlings, \$6 10 to \$7 00; lambs, native, \$6 15 to \$8 20; spring lambs, \$7 00 to \$9 75.
 Hog prices gave way under pressure from a big left-over supply from last night. Cattle sellers were handicapped by the quality of offerings being poor and because demand from beef consumers

was restricted. There was a fair call for sheep and lambs.

	Close	Prev. Close
Manitoba No. 1, per bushel	\$1 10 1/2	\$1 10 1/2
Manitoba No. 2, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 09 1/2
Manitoba No. 3, per bushel	1 07 1/2	1 07 1/2
Futures Firm		
July, per bushel	1 07	1 06 1/2
October, per bushel	1 04 1/2	1 03 1/2

Basis of exchange on which prices per bushel are based is \$4 82 2/3.—Manitoba Free Press.

Fort William, May 28, 1914—		1913	
1914 Wheat			
1 hard	123,925 50		5,623 00
1 Nor.	2,818,472 20		354,041 00
2 Nor.	1,038,855 20		2,031,345 00
3 Nor.	236,308 00		1,409,111 00
No. 4	110,085 20		330,805 00
Others	846,574 45		2,941,689 40

This week	Last week	This week	Last week
5,169,221 33	6,960,152 23	7,132,624 40	6,907,046 40
Decrease	1,790,930 50	Increase	\$25,568 00

Fort William, May 28, 1914—		1913	
1914 Oats			
1 C.W.	17,149 24		26,041 00
2 C.W.	3,318,139 22		2,931,636 00
3 C.W.	351,269 32		487,258 00
Ex 1 Fd.	34,964 19		504,628 00
Others	408,701 25		1,619,623 05

This week	Last week	This week	Last week
4,125,225 20	5,007,798 01	5,369,196 05	5,800,352 20
Decrease	882,572 81	Decrease	\$231,146 15

Week Ending May 28, 1914—		
Wheat	Oats	Barley
Pt. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	5,169,221	4,125,225
Total	12,995,593	8,305,610
In vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	6,374,829	1,967,572
At Buffalo and Duluth	906,121	1,681,164

Total this week	Total last week	Total last year
13,811,624	14,815,918	15,634,554
9,582,102	10,720,302	10,281,116
2,299,036	2,562,902	2,900,120

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK
 South St. Paul, Minn., May 30.—Livestock receipts were as follows: 289 cattle, 1,910 hogs, 20 sheep.
 Generally steady clearance was made for the light run of fat cattle here today, altho bulls sold lower than a week ago. Stockers and feeders, and especially feeding cows, showed up to good advantage in comparison with sales early in the week. Veal calves and dairy cows drew unchanged rates.
 Prices for killing cattle ranged between, steers,

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, May 29, were:		
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0 94 1/2	\$0 94 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	93 1/2	92 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	91 1/2	90 1/2
3 white oats	37	38 1/2
Barley	43 1/2	45 5/8
Flax, No. 1	1 38	1 58 1/2

Futures—
 July wheat 95 1/2 91
 Sept. wheat 87 1/2 87 1/2
 Beef Cattle, top \$7 95 \$9 30
 Hogs, top 7 35 8 27 1/2
 Sheep, yearlings 5 50 7 05

\$8 00 to \$8 50; cows and heifers, \$5 00 to \$7 75; canners, \$3 75 to \$4 50; cutters, \$4 50 to \$5 00; bulls, \$5 50 to \$6 75; veal calves, \$6 00 to \$8 75. Market steady, veal calves steady. Stockers and feeders, \$5 50 to \$7 50; stock steers, \$5 50 to \$7 40; stock cows and heifers, \$4 25 to \$7 25; stock bulls, \$5 00 to \$6 00. Market steady. Prices for hogs ranged from \$7 75 to \$7 80. Market 5 cents lower. Shorn sheep and lambs—Prices were as follows: Lambs, \$3 50 to \$7 25; spring lambs, \$6 50 to \$9 00; yearlings, \$5 00 to \$6 35; bucks, \$2 50 to \$3 50; wethers, \$4 50 to \$5 50; ewes, \$2 00 to \$3 00. Market steady.

Winnipeg Live Stock Stockyard Receipts

Receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week were as follows: 807 cattle, 6,401 hogs, and 15 sheep. At the C.P.R. stockyards they were: 176 cattle, 1,584 hogs, 794 sheep, and 39 calves.

Cattle
 This week there has been a falling off in receipts of both hogs and cattle, but there still continues enough to meet all present requirements. Among the finished cattle were received some of the very best that have been consigned to the yards and the top price paid for such animals was \$7 95. The bulk of the good ones, however, sold at from \$7 50 to \$7 85. Demand for the best finished cattle remains firm at present values and this also holds true in relation to female stock, cows selling as well as at any time this season. Prices paid for good cows range from \$6 00 to \$6 50, and for heifers from \$6 25 to \$7 00. There is a good demand for bulls, \$5 00 to \$6 00 being paid for the most desirable kind. The season for stockers and feeders is just about over, while milkers and springers are in good demand, at prices ranging from \$65 to \$90. On the whole the trade, in sympathy with the Southern markets, is 50 to 75 cents lower. Veal calves are steady, ranging from \$7 50 to \$8 50.

Hogs
 The hog market has been generally active this week, best hogs selling at \$7 35. Outside orders coupled with good local demand have tended to keep the market fairly steady.

Sheep
 Demand is good for mutton of any kind and prices are fair, ranging from \$5 00 to \$6 00 per head for spring lamb, depending on weight and quality.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.
Butter
 Altho the grass has become quite plentiful, there is so far no appreciable drop in the price of butter. It is probable, however, that next week prices will be lower. Dealers quote as follows: Fancy dairy 20 to 21 cents, No. 1, 18 cents, and good round lots, 15 to 16 cents.
Eggs
 The egg supply has not shown any increase during the past week and prices remain the same. Farmers should take notice of advice which is being given by the Department of Agriculture and various farm journals in regard to disposing of the roosters as soon as the breeding season is over. By careful attention to this matter and a little care in selection on the part of the shipper, the price for eggs all summer could be much improved. Dealers are paying this week 20 cents a dozen for fresh eggs.

Potatoes
 Potatoes are a good price just now and so they are likely to remain until new potatoes arrive in quantities on the market. Already from Texas new potatoes are being received, but the price is around \$2 40 per bushel, making them too dear for ordinary purposes. Dealers state, however, that in the course of two or three weeks they will be available in sufficient quantities for market at \$1 50 a bushel. When these arrive at this price the price for home-grown potatoes will probably fall. This week the price for potatoes is from \$0 90 to \$0 95.
Milk and Cream
 The price paid for sweet milk this month has dropped to 15 cents. This is due to the presence of the June grass, which has stimulated the milk flow, and to use a dealer's expression, "Oceans of milk are available." The price of cream remains unchanged, altho there is a probability that it will drop this week. The price for sweet cream is 28 cents, and sour cream, depending on the quality, 23 to 24 cents.
Hay
 The hay market is about the same as last week. The demand still continues very good and altho the supply is fairly plentiful, it still is not abundant enough to tend to lower prices at all. Prices will remain about the same for a few weeks, until fresh cut hay is available. Dealers quote as follows: No. 1 Red Top, \$16; No. 2, \$14; No. 1 Upland, \$14 to \$15; No. 2, \$13 to \$14; Midland, No. 1, \$13 to \$14; No. 2, \$12 to \$13; No. 1 Timothy, \$21, and No. 2, \$19.
Live Poultry
 At this season of the year the trade in live poultry is very quiet. Prices are quoted as follows: Live fowls, 14 cents a pound; turkeys, 16 cents; ducks, 12 cents; geese, 10 cents, and young roosters, 10 cents.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from May 26 to June 1 inclusive

Date	WHEAT				OATS				BARLEY				FLAX							
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed.	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
May 26	94 1/2	93	91 1/2	87 1/2	80 1/2	75 1/2	70 1/2	58 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	40 1/2	48 1/2	46	45 1/2	137	133 1/2		
27	95	93 1/2	92	88	80 1/2	75 1/2	70 1/2	58	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	40 1/2	48	45 1/2	45 1/2	137	134		
28	95 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2	80 1/2	75 1/2	70 1/2	58 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	40 1/2	48	45 1/2	45 1/2	137 1/2	134 1/2	121	
29	94 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	88	80 1/2	75 1/2	70 1/2	57 1/2				36 1/2	40 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	138	135	121	
30	94 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	88	80 1/2	75 1/2	70 1/2	57 1/2				36 1/2	40 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	138 1/2	135 1/2	121 1/2	
June 1	94 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	87 1/2	80 1/2	75 1/2	70 1/2	57 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	40 1/2	48	46	45 1/2	139 1/2	136 1/2	124 1/2	

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE CORRECTED TO MONDAY, JUNE 1

Winnipeg Grain	MON. DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MON. DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON. DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	94 1/2	95 1/2	93 1/2	Extra choice steers	7 50-7 95	7 50-7 75	7 25-7 75	Fancy dairy	20c-21c	20c-21c	25c
No. 2 Nor.	93 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	Best butcher steers and heifers	7 25-7 50	7 00-7 25	6 75-7 25	No. 1 dairy	20c	20c	22c
No. 3 Nor.	91 1/2	92 1/2	88	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	6 75-7 25	6 50-7 00	6 25-6 75	Good round lots	15c-16c	15c-16c	18c
No. 4	87 1/2	88 1/2	84 1/2	Best fat cows	6 25-6 50	6 25-6 50	6 25-6 75	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	80 1/2	80 1/2	74	Medium cows	5 50-6 00	5 50-6 00	5 25-5 75	Strictly new laid	20c	20c	18c
No. 6	75 1/2	75 1/2	70 1/2	Common cows	5 00-5 25	5 00-5 25	4 25-4 75	Potatoes			
Feed	70 1/2	70 1/2	58	Best bulls	5 50-6 00	5 25-5 50	5 00-5 50	In sacks, per bushel	90c-95c	90c	90c-95c
Cash Oats				Com'n and medium bulls	4 50-5 00	4 50-5 00	4 25-4 75	Live Poultry			
No. 2 C.W.	37 1/2	38 1/2	34 1/2	Choice veal calves	7 50-8 50	7 50-8 50	7 00-8 00	Young Roosters	10c	10c	
Cash Barley				Heavy calves	5 50-6 00	5 50-6 00	6 00-7 00	Powls	12c-15c	12c-15c	
No. 3	49 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	Best milkers and springers (each)	8 50-9 00	8 50-9 00	8 50-9 00	Ducks	12c	12c	
Cash Flax				Com'n milkers and springers (each)	8 50-9 00	8 50-9 00	8 50-9 00	Geese	15c	15c	
No. 1 N.W.	139 1/2	137	114 1/2	Hogs				Turkeys	15c	15c	
Wheat Futures				Choice hogs	8 75	8 75	8 00	Milk and Cream			
July	95 1/2	96 1/2	9								

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WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO YOU OR YOUR FAMILY IF YOU GET HAILED OUT?
LOOK OUT **HAIL STORMS**
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Our Ottawa Letter
 Continued from Page 4

mean the steady march of this system to a receivership and all the consequences that follow.

On Wednesday morning, when the bill was in committee stage, Dr. Pugsley moved an amendment to provide that parliament must consent before the stock of any of the subsidiary companies is increased. The agreement provides for the consent of the government, but not of parliament.

Mr. Meighen objected to the proposal and a vote being taken it was rejected on a division of 64 to 29. Conservative members who voted in favor of the principle of complete parliamentary control were: W. F. Maclean, R. B. Bennett, and W. F. Nickle of Kingston.

Rate Equality Defeated

The amendment which caused the most worry to the government supporters from the west was one moved by Hon. Frank Oliver calling upon the C.N.R. within two months to submit to the Railway Board a schedule of traffic rates which would be the same both in the west and in the east, except in so far and to such extent as the company may be able to establish higher cost of operation on western lines.

Speaking in support of his resolution Mr. Oliver said that as a result of the recent decision of the Railway Board conditions are different from what they were three months ago. When the matter of C.N.R. aid was considered last year the house was told that the question of discrimination in railway freight rates was under the consideration of the Railway Commission. Since then the Railway Commission have delivered a decision which confirms that condition of discrimination. The only authority in the Dominion which can now put the question of freight rates between the east and west in a position of equality is parliament. It seemed to Mr. Oliver that now is the time and this the opportunity to make a declaration that shall be effective so far as the C.N.R. is concerned.

The motion and the speech of the member for Edmonton drew a rejoinder from Hon. Robert Rogers, who declared that the Liberals when in power had never done anything to bring about a reduction in freight rates. He referred to the fact that the Manitoba government, in a bargain made with the C.N.R. in

1898 had secured a reduction in rates which was of material advantage to the province. As the result of the western freight rates case the Saskatchewan and Alberta rates have been reduced to the level of those of Manitoba. Mr. Rogers claimed the principal credit for having induced the railway board to undertake a hearing of this case. Nothing could be accomplished by the amendment, he said, because it would apply to only one system doing business in the west. He had full and complete confidence in the Railway Board to deal with this question in a fair and just manner.

Maclean for Equality

W. F. Maclean, who came out in support of the amendment, said it should be remembered that the concessions secured by the Manitoba government were made possible when the C.N.R. came to that government for favors. "There is such a thing," he said, "as the strategy of statesmanship, and the strategy of statesmanship is in taking advantage of every concession as it arises to remedy public grievances. This is a public grievance in the West. A railway is here seeking aid. The same road sought aid once in the Province of Ontario, and a concession was got then that we ought to get here tonight. The present leader of the opposition subsidized the Crow's Nest Pass branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway and got some concessions in regard to freight rates. On other occasions there have been reductions obtained. I simply maintain the position I have always maintained, that when concessions are given to railways is the time to get concessions from them. They have been got in the past and they ought to be got now. Especially is it our duty to bring some relief to the people of the Canadian West. They have high interest rates to pay out there. Why should they be so stigmatized? Largely because parliament has stigmatized the people of the west in regard to railway rates, the bankers demand higher interest rates in the west. That should not be. We should make it our duty to declare for equality of treatment for everybody. As a consideration of the assistance that we are giving here tonight, we can insist that this company shall give the same treatment to the people of the west that they are giving to the people of the east."

W. A. Buchanan, of Medicine Hat, in closing this phase of the discussion, said

that Mr. Rogers boasted of the position taken by the Manitoba government when it had occasion to deal with this railway. The minister of public works now uses this as an argument in opposing the proposal for equality of rates. If it was good for the province of Manitoba to make a deal for lower rates, then it is good for the Dominion of Canada, when giving assistance to the Canadian Northern, to arrange for the equalization of freight rates. He believed the people of both the east and west would consider an arrangement with regard to freight rates as of some considerable value. It would assist the people of the west and bring about better trade relations between Eastern and Western Canada.

EMPRESS OF IRELAND WRECKED
C.P.R. Steamer Sinks With 1,000 Souls

Nearly a thousand persons, many of them residents of Western Canada, were lost in the St. Lawrence river on Friday morning last, when the C.P.R. steamer Empress of Ireland was rammed and sunk by the Norwegian collier, Storstad. The disaster occurred during a dense fog, and the blame has not yet been placed, the captains of both ships declaring that their vessels had been brought practically to a standstill before the collision occurred. The Empress had only left Quebec on the previous afternoon and had on board 955 passengers and a crew of 432, and of these the latest returns show that 206 members of the crew and 212 passengers were saved, the total loss of life being placed by the C.P.R. on Sunday at 969. Altho the captains of both vessels declare that their ships were stationary, or almost so, it is evident that one of the vessels at least was travelling at a considerable speed, for when the Storstad struck the Empress her nose was buried in the side of the liner and the steel plates were ripped off from between the funnels almost back to the screws. The vessels parted almost immediately, and an enormous rush of water into the side of the Empress caused the vessel to list rapidly and sink in fourteen minutes. The scene on the sinking liner was indescribable. Those passengers who were able to reach the decks struggled to find places for themselves and their friends in the four lifeboats which it was possible to launch. Many were drowned in the

cabins and passages below decks. Others were still on the deck when the vessel took its last plunge. Some, including the captain, were sucked down with the vessel, but came to the surface and were picked up while swimming or hanging to pieces of floating wreckage. Life boats from the Storstad picked up a number of passengers both dead and alive, and the Canadian Government steamers, Lady Evelyn and Eureka, which rushed to the scene from Father Point, twenty miles away, in reply to S.O.S. signals, were instrumental in saving others. At least a score died from shock and exposure in the icy water, after being brought aboard the rescue ships and others succumbed at Rimouski, where most of the rescued were landed. A large party of officers of the Salvation Army, including Commissioner Rees and many other leading officers of the Army in Canada, were on board and few of them were among the saved. Of the 418 persons saved from the wreck only twelve were women, and this is accounted for by the fact that the ship sank so quickly that those who reached the deck first were the only ones who had a chance for places in the lifeboats. A great many of the men saved themselves by swimming and very few women were able to live and swim in the cold water.

An inquest has been opened at Rimouski and a thorough investigation will be held by the Canadian government, for the purpose of determining where the blame for the wreck should be placed, and if any means can be taken either by improvements to the St. Lawrence route, or by the enforcement of more stringent regulations which will prevent the recurrence of such disasters.

Alberta Section
 Continued from Page 10

various Local Unions thruout the province."

2. "Resolved that we, the members of Alix Local Union No. 569, do hereby petition all farm machinery companies to grant a discount of 25 per cent from present prices for cash payment, further, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the General Secretary at Calgary with a request that he forward it to all the other Unions in the province for endorsement."

At the request of that Union we are forwarding them to all the Unions in the province for consideration. This is an important question, which we hope all will discuss carefully and, as your action on this may be required for use at some future date, all secretaries are asked to forward the result of the vote in each Union to the Central Office as soon as possible.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your attention.

Yours very truly,
 P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
 Provincial Secretary.

ALFALFA BREAKFAST FOOD

So far the farmers of Alberta have been growing alfalfa as a forage plant specially adapted to the food needs of live stock. That it will in time come to have other uses seems certain. Already there is in Minneapolis a factory for the turning out of alfalfa food products, and so delicious are they that the demand for them now exceeds the supply.

As a result of years of experimenting two Minnesotans have discovered that this forage plant, properly treated, can be used for both foods and drinks. The factory is now producing Alfa lusa, a soda fountain beverage, alfalfa tea, alfalfa coffee, alfalfa candy, alfalfa table syrup, and preparations now under way contemplate the manufacture of alfalfa breakfast food and flour.

Chemists and dieticians have, after investigation, pronounced alfalfa to contain valuable food substances of a highly nutritious character, and the beverages and cereals prepared from the forage plant are said to be as delicious as anything that could be desired.

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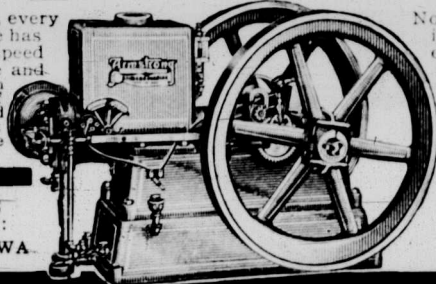
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