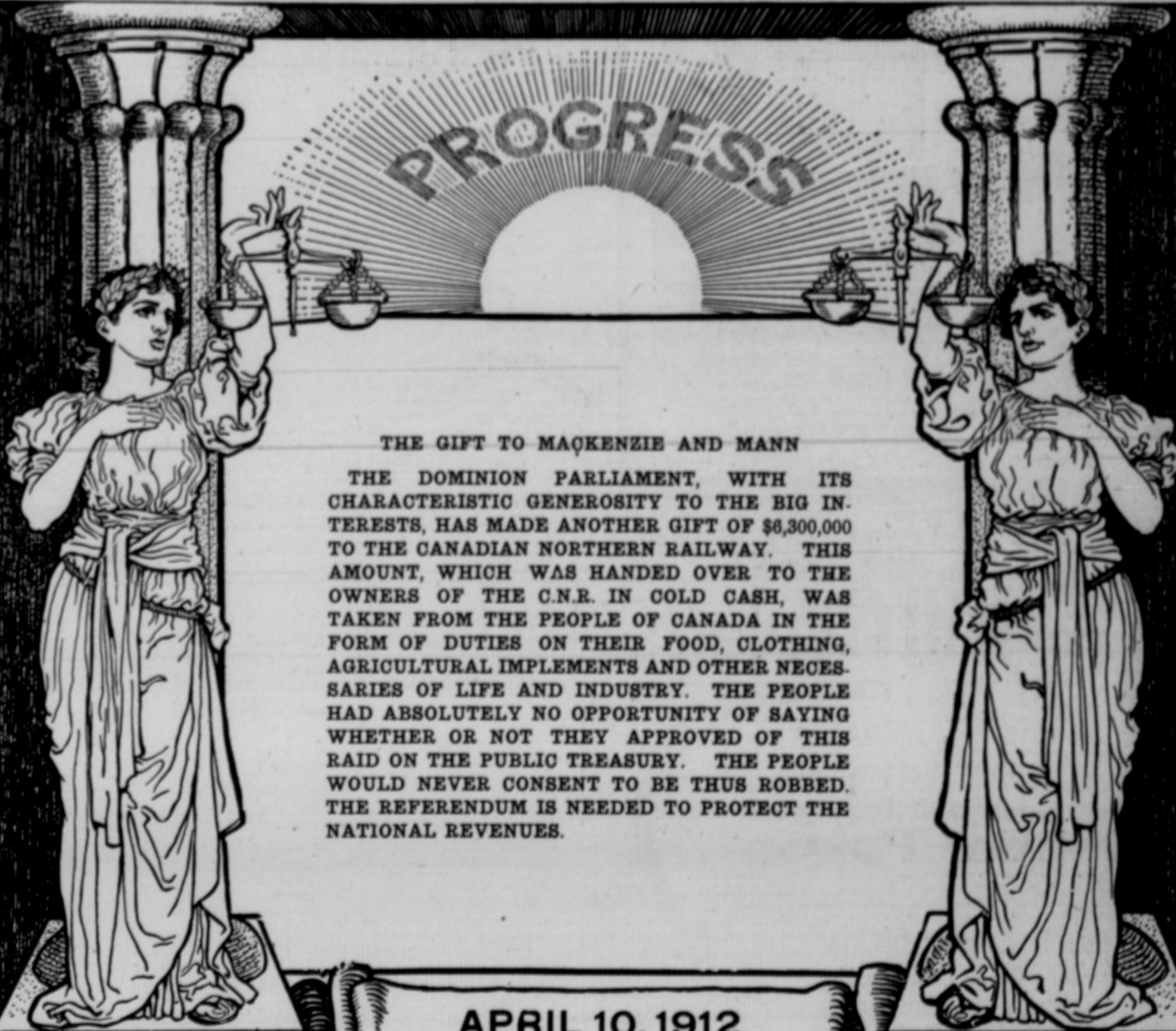


# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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APRIL 10, 1912

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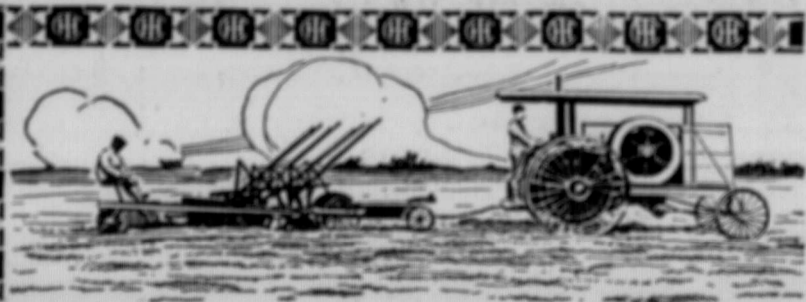
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# The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Volume IV. April 10th, 1912 Number 37

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## News from Ottawa

How and Why the Senate Amended Some Important  
Government Bills

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, April 5.—Parliament was in session for but two days subsequent to the date on which the last letter to The Guide was written, but they were days of momentous importance. The happenings of the sittings of Monday and Saturday last will have a decided influence on the political developments of the future. It is without doubt unprecedented that a government fresh from the people should, in proroguing its first session, at the last moment find it necessary to strike from the speech from the Throne the references made to a couple of the most important bills of the session and to leave out of the list of measures to which Royal assent was given a couple of others. But that is what happened on Monday last when, just on the eve of prorogation, the bill to create a tariff commission and the Highways Act were left without mention in the speech placed in the hands of the Governor-General, and the bill giving a subsidy to the Ontario government's system of railways and Mr. Foster's Inspection and Sale act failed to receive the Royal assent.

The two first mentioned bills were allowed to die because the ministerial majority in the Commons would not agree to amendments made by the Senate; the third was slaughtered by the Senate on a vote, and the fourth was allowed to stand over at the request of Hon. J. A. Loughheed, government leader in the Upper House, because there remained no time for its consideration.

Little is likely to be heard of any of the bills which have fallen by the wayside, except the tariff and highway bills. These were government measures based upon speeches made by Premier Borden when leader of the Opposition. They were killed, as stated, because of amendments made by the Senate, which the popular chamber refused to accept. Assuming that the government is responsible to the people for its legislation it must be able to demonstrate that the Senate amendments afford good and sufficient reasons for abandoning bills which were based upon two important planks of Conservative policy.

### The Action of the Senate

In regard to the Grain Bill the government gave way. It yielded to the demands of the Western grain growers—only when it became apparent that if it did not give in the bill would be slaughtered by the Senate. The Senators found themselves in the position of being the champions of the rights of the plain people. At the request, and with the encouragement, of the representatives of the Western grain growers they forced the government to give way. Then the highways and tariff bills came along and the question arises whether or not the majority in the upper house once more acted in behalf of the interests of the

mass of the Canadian people. In so far as the tariff bill is concerned, the answer to the question must be distinctly in the affirmative; in so far as the highways bill is concerned they at least stand on firm constitutional grounds. Let us examine them in turn.

The Senate's amendment to the tariff bill which the government, rather than accept decided to kill its measure, was as follows:

"Provided always that in all cases where any application for an increase of duty is made to the government the commission shall, in addition to reporting on the above matters, make a special report, which in the case of any industry established, shall state:

"(a) The number of factories now existing and the number of hands now employed, giving in each case the number of men, women and children respectively;

"(b) A list of the shareholders;

"(c) The dividends paid during each of the preceding ten years.

"(d) The wages of hands and the number of hours per diem.

"(e) The total amount of goods of the kind on which such increase of duty is demanded consumed in Canada, whether home-made or imported."

### Desirable Information

The Senate gave as its reasons for this amendment:

1—Because the information desirable to be obtained is highly pertinent and germane to the objects for which alone the formation of a tariff commission is justifiable.

2—Because such information can easily be obtained at the time that the other information required by the preceding sections is being secured.

3—Because it is highly important in the public interest that the several particulars referred to in said amendment should be reported in the case of persons who are endeavoring to secure the imposition of additional taxes on the whole community.

4—Because, in the opinion of the Senate, the said special inquiry is relevant to the purpose of the bill.

5—Because the said inquiry and information is desirable and will not unduly hinder or delay the inquiry provided for by the bill.

The majority of the fair-minded people will be ready to admit that the Senate amendment was a good one and that the reasons advanced by the upper house for its inclusion in the bill were convincing. But the minister of finance declined to be persuaded. He decided to throw his tariff rag baby into the gutter rather than allow the Senate to mend a rent in its skirt. Both on Saturday and Monday when the Senate's proposals were being considered Mr. White gave his reasons at length for declining to accept the proposals of the Upper House. On Monday, after pointing out that the government had

agreed to accept three minor amendments which did not affect the scope of the bill, the minister of finance proceeded at considerable length to criticize the phrasing and construction of the amendment. He used rather strong language. He said it was irrelevant, useless and unintelligible; it would be a blemish on the statute books; it would make it necessary for the government to have a special inquiry whenever any person writes to the department asking for an increase in the duty; it would, Mr. White was certain, make the bill quite unworkable. Then he laid some emphasis on the fact that the Prime Minister had pledged himself to name a tariff commission and said that the Senate would have to take the full responsibility for the slaughter of the bill.

### Cross-firing

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who replied, had not proceeded very far before he located the weakest point in Mr. White's argument. The minister of finance, he said, had devoted the greater part of his speech to the argument that the amendment was not intelligible. If that was all that was wrong why not have a conference between the two houses to improve the phraseology. Surely the bill would not be thrown out because the minister of finance did not like the grammatical construction of the Senate amendment. Sir Wilfrid then went on to argue that Mr. White's objections were but verbal quibbles and that the meaning of the amendment was quite clear. But none were so blind, he said, as those who did not desire to see and the minister was affected with that kind of blindness.

"But," said the Opposition leader in conclusion, "we understand the object my honorable friend has in objecting to this amendment. He will not have this information go to the public whenever an increase in the tariff is asked for; that is the reason. I do not think I do an injustice to my honorable friend when I say that he is opposed to having this information go to the public. Well, in my judgment, this information is not only important but extremely useful. My honorable friend has said that the Senate must take the responsibility for killing this bill. For my part I shall be glad to share the responsibility with the Senate. The government has introduced this bill they say to redeem a pledge which was given by them that such a commission should be appointed. Mr. Speaker, there is a way, and a way, of implementing promises made at election times. Here is a commission which, according to a statement made by an important member sitting by the side of the minister of finance, the member for St. Antoine (Mr. Ames) told us they would have nobody on that commission but men in sympathy with the views of the government. Under the circumstances it was questionable in my mind whether such a commission, composed of partisans, as we were told it was to be composed, would be at all conducive to the good which my honorable friend says he anticipated from it. I have something to say in conclusion to my honorable friend—I do not know whether the Senate will agree to the suggestion or not—but if as a conse-

quence of the motion before the House and which I suppose—and it is not a very violent supposition—will be passed by the majority sitting behind the minister of finance; if the result of this motion is that the bill is to be killed, I say to my honorable friend that it would not be an unmixed misfortune; on the contrary, in my judgment, it would be an unmixed blessing."

Sir Wilfrid's criticism aroused Mr. Foster's ire and he closed the debate with a short speech which was quite reminiscent of his opposition days. There was no attempt on Mr. Foster's part to repair the damage done to Mr. White's armor by the leader of the Opposition. He just told the members of the Upper House with the usual number of superlatives that they belonged to the unpopular branch of the chamber; that they had no right to interfere with the legislation of a commons just recently elected and that they were the heelers and hirelings of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The responsibility, he declared, in ringing tones which caused loud Conservative cheers, was all Sir Wilfrid's and he was going to be made to suffer for it. "We are very glad to let him take the responsibility if he wishes; let him take it as he must, and let him suffer by it as he will."

As no one rose to reply, these were the last words spoken on the subject. Mr. White's motion to reject the Senate amendment was passed and the tariff question reverted in a trice to the position in which it was when the session opened.

The foregoing summary contains all the essential points bearing on the deadlock and its final result. And the question now is: who must bear the responsibility? The government would undoubtedly have immeasurably improved its position by having a conference with the Upper House. A really astute political leader would undoubtedly have taken this step even at the risk of postponing prorogation proceedings for a day. On Monday morning bets were offered at even money that the government would not sacrifice its first healthy offspring for the sake of this apparently improving amendment. Did the government decline to sacrifice its legislation, because, as charged by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it is not willing to have information in regard to shareholders and dividends made public? It would almost seem so.

### The Highway Bill

And now as to the Highways bill, the second constructive piece of legislation which received at least a temporary knockout. As briefly explained in a former letter this bill provided for the federal assistance in the construction of roads. That the object is a good one, all will admit. When the bill was introduced Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways, assured the House that while the plans of the government were not all completed it was proposed to divide the federal monies voted between the provinces on the basis of population. This was a declaration of principle which the government, however, would not consent to put in the bill, which when it was introduced contained a clause giving the federal

Continued on Page 31

# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 10th, 1912

## FAILURE OF MANITOBA ELEVATORS

The system of publicly owned grain elevators in Manitoba that has been in operation for the past two seasons has been a decided failure. Premier Roblin admitted this fact in the legislature last Wednesday evening when the subject was under discussion. The province has invested \$1,001,342.04 in this enterprise, owning 174 elevators and operating at about 100 points. The result of the business of the year ending August 31, 1911, was a loss of \$84,145.23. The government estimate of the current year's operations shows a loss of \$40,000. No one will question the seriousness of the situation. It is serious from several viewpoints. Necessarily the principle of public ownership of public utilities will receive a black eye in the mind of the distant observer who scans only bare results and is unfamiliar with details. It is also a serious matter both for the government and the Grain Growers, because both will of necessity receive a share of the blame for the failure. Premier Roblin solves the problem in the happy manner of the politician by absolving the government of all blame and shouldering the responsibility of the failure upon the Grain Growers who advocated public ownership of internal elevators. The premier, in the course of his address, berated the Grain Growers severely, branding them as agitators and demagogues who misled the government into the belief that they represented the voice of the people. This he followed by the insinuation that the Grain Growers had broken faith by not patronizing the publicly owned elevators which his government had provided for them; in response to their demands. This explanation may satisfy the premier but it will hardly be sufficient for the people of Manitoba. There is something further needed. In the first place no one will dispute the absolute necessity of the initial elevator in the handling of the grain crop. Nor will anyone deny that the maintenance of such elevators should be provided for by charges upon the grain passing through. If then the initial elevators have their legitimate place in the grain trade they certainly can be operated successfully. Why then have they failed in Manitoba? There is no other public system of initial elevators from which comparisons can be drawn. The Manitoba example must therefore be dealt with by itself. One of the essentials of success in any enterprise is a spirit of sympathy on the part of the management. The history of the elevator movement from its inception is sufficient evidence of the lack of sympathy on the part of the government, and at the same time furnishes illuminating testimony upon the premier's assumption that all blame rests upon the Grain Growers. The government repeatedly refused favorable consideration of the demands of the Grain Growers until the bye-election in Birtle, where the combined forces of the government were overthrown on the question of publicly owned elevators. As a result of this bye-election the government saw the light, and, without waiting for any further presentations on the part of the Grain Growers, announced to the annual convention in Brandon in December, 1909, that the demands of the Grain Growers would be acceded to. The government at the same time asked the Grain Growers to appoint a committee to meet the cabinet and prepare the necessary legislation. The Grain Growers fulfilled their obligations in this respect most faithfully. They had studied the question for years and were equipped with a ripe experience in the evils from which the government had promised to rescue them. Negotiations proceeded at great length. The Grain

Growers spent a great deal of time and money in an earnest effort to draft legislation which would solve the existing elevator evils of the province. They found the government very unwilling to accept their suggestions. The Grain Growers made every effort to provide what they believed would be a satisfactory solution of the elevator problem, and it was only after they believed that the legislation prepared by the government would result in failure that they washed their hands of it and retired from the field. But even when the government Bill had become law the Grain Growers were still prepared to give what assistance they could to make it workable, and at the earnest solicitation of the government, they nominated men as commissioners, it being expressly stated by the government that the commissioners would be given full charge of the elevator system. The commissioners were appointed in the spring of 1910 and went to work in earnest to purchase elevators at the lowest possible price, which all will admit was one of the chief requisites of success. In the meantime the government decided to call on an election, though it had still a considerable time before its term expired. After the election the government found that the commissioners had purchased a considerable number of elevators at very reasonable prices and were negotiating for many more. For some unexplained reason the government then arbitrarily interfered and took out of the hands of the commissioners the purchasing of elevators. The result was that the price being paid immediately went up and over seven-eighths of the elevators were purchased by the government direct, and at a much higher price than they could have been purchased by the commissioners had they been left in charge of the purchasing, as the government had assured the Grain Growers that they would be. This action on the part of the government should be explained. As in the purchasing of elevators, so in other ways the commissioners were not allowed a free hand. A year ago the only experienced grain man on the commission resigned, the government giving no other explanation than that his salary was too high. Further explanation is needed. In one specific case the government demanded the resignation of one of the elevator operators because he did not agree with a campaign declaration of the premier. These facts have been known to the Grain Growers of the province, yet they have offered no criticism and have endeavored in every way to make the public elevator system a success. But naturally there was a lack of confidence which was manifested, as the premier showed in his speech in the legislature, in their patronage of the elevators. Doubtless some individual Grain Growers have not patronized the public elevators as they should have done, but it is patent that a very heavy responsibility rests upon the government. The organized Grain Growers have given the system full support. The government has not made an honest endeavor to make the elevator system a success, and has prevented the commissioners from exercising fundamental business principles to ensure success. Why? There has been no criticism of the commissioners, but they have been handicapped by the government. Why? It is easy to berate the Grain Growers, but the Grain Growers have had absolutely no voice in the operation of the system. If the legislation prepared by the Grain Growers had been accepted, as well as their suggestions as regards operation, and then resulted in failure there would most decidedly have been blame attachable to the Grain Growers. But when every important suggestion made by them was ignored it is

hard to see how the blame can rest upon the Grain Growers. By its arbitrary action the government has made the public elevators a failure. The suggestion now is that the Grain Growers' Grain Company come to the rescue. This company consists of 13,000 farmers working entirely for the benefit of farmers. No doubt the company could operate elevators with success through having the confidence of the farmers. If the government is not prepared to make the present system successful then the suggestion of negotiating with the Grain Growers' Grain Co. is worthy of consideration.

## \$6,300,000 FOR BILL AND DAN

Out of the \$22,000,000 in subsidies which the Dominion Government has just given to railways is one of \$12,000 per mile for 525 miles of the Canadian Northern Railway from Yellowhead Pass to Vancouver. This totals \$6,300,000. The British Columbia Government has already guaranteed the bonds on this line for \$35,000 per mile throughout the interior and mountain sections of that province. But the Dominion Government has gone further and made a straight gift of \$6,300,000 in hard cash of the people's money to Mackenzie and Mann and their associates. This is about \$1 for every man, woman and child in Canada. Last year these same gentlemen got \$35,000,000 out of the people's treasury in the way of federal bond guarantees. This year they do not get quite so much, but it is a free gift and will not have to be returned. We will guarantee that if this matter were put to a Referendum of the people of Canada not ten per cent. would be in favor of it. This is a most unjustifiable robbery of the people's treasury. But how are we going to stop it? Only by registering our protest and organizing our forces. Many farmers hesitate to pay \$1.00 to join the Grain Growers' association because they fear they will not benefit that much. Yet here goes \$5 for every family in Canada into the pockets of Mackenzie and Mann. If the farmers were organized and did not foolishly divide on party lines this toll could not be levied. In the final analysis there is a great deal of blame resting upon the people for the position in which they find themselves. So long as the common people allow themselves to be fooled by party politicians so long will the enemy plunder the public treasury and the people pay to be kept in subjection. The bond guarantee is bad enough, but the straight gift is a thousand times worse. And yet in giving this huge sum of \$6,300,000 in cash to these two gentlemen the government asks absolutely nothing in return. There is to be no control over rates nor operation, other than that exercised by the Railway Commission, which to say the least is not very noticeable. Why was this money given as a gift instead of as a bond guarantee? This should be explained. Of course neither party in the House of Commons made any serious objection. Both parties seem to be willing to give Mackenzie and Mann anything they ask for.

The Winnipeg Telegram has not yet replied to our challenge to tell the story of its ownership, its past history and the amount of money it has taken out of the public treasury. Is the inner history of The Telegram of such a character that it dare not tell its readers? We repeat our challenge. Let The Telegram explain whether it is owned by Mackenzie and Mann, or, if not, by whom? The public want to know.

### GIVE THEM A WESTERN WELCOME

The Canadian Home Market association, which is a twin brother of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, has made arrangements to send a special train through the West during May and June to educate the Western farmers to the benefits of the protective tariff. The train will consist of several baggage cars containing exhibits from Canadian factories, arranged in an attractive form, and lecturers will be in attendance to show the benefits of keeping money in circulation in Canada by buying protected goods. These lectures will be illustrated by lantern views of scenes in Canadian factories. The train will arrive in the West on May 15, and the tour will last till the end of June. It will run only over the C.P.R. lines and will make about one hundred stops, where lectures will be delivered to farmers. This is certainly a good scheme on the part of the manufacturers. The Western farmers need some education on the tariff question, and will no doubt appreciate this disinterested move on the part of their friends, the protected manufacturers. It is up to the Western farmers to give the manufacturers a good time. In fact they should give them the time of their lives, so that when they go back to their factories they will not forget the farmers out on the prairies. It is to be hoped that the president and officers of the Manufacturers' association will accompany their train. They will feel ever so much better if they come along and shake hands with the "backbone of the country," and explain just how it is that the manufacturers have to wear patched trousers and heavy shoes in order to sell their products to farmers at a very low price. We feel sure that once the farmers realize what sacrifices are being made in their behalf by the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' association that there will be no further complaints against the tariff from the West. Then there is the Imperial question. The farmers do not yet clearly understand that without the protective tariff the Empire would go to pieces. Some of them, of course, understand that it is the protected manufacturers who are keeping the Empire from cracking. But the president of the Manufacturers' association should explain this clearly upon the tour. If he had the Union Jack near him while addressing the farmers and made frequent references to it as "the grand old flag," etc., we know that it would take with the farmers. After the farmers have clearly seen the abject poverty of the protected manufacturers and have heard from their own lips of their devoted loyalty to the Empire and of their undying love for the farmers, we know full well that the farmers will be very, very sorry that they have ever even hinted that the protective tariff should be abolished. In fact we would not be surprised if the farmers would be so overcome that they would take up a collection at each meeting to help put the heads of the "infant industries" on their feet. We think that every farmer who can possibly spare the time should make it a point to attend these meetings because they will get a great deal of information. We will publish the itinerary and full information regarding the manufacturers' trip just as soon as it is available. Last summer the Grain Growers entertained Mr. Borden and the previous summer Sir Wilfrid Laurier. This year the men who really rule Canada are coming, and it is fitting that their reception should be in no way less cordial than that accorded to the leaders of the two great political parties that have labored so hard, and at such a great sacrifice, for the benefit of the farmers. The wealth burdened farmers of the prairies should take a day from the pursuit of riches to listen to the wisdom of the manufacturers. If a good big gathering of farmers welcomed the manufacturers at each point where the train stops, they would feel more welcome. Next week we will try

to give more in detail some of the hitherto complicated problems which the manufacturers will explain to the farmers. But remember "The Rulers" are coming and we must give them a welcome that will make such an impression upon the tablets of their memory that it will be told around the firesides generations hence as was told in ancient Rome "how Horatius kept the bridge in the brave days of old."

### CHEAP DRYING PLANTS

The delegation of Grain Growers who went south two weeks ago and made arrangements to have the damp grain cared for at Minneapolis also secured interesting information in regard to drying plants. They found that Armour's drying plant at Chicago was working day and night drying corn, and would be engaged for at least four or five weeks. Armour's largest drying plant, with a capacity of 75,000 bushels in 24 hours, is built into a lake boat and is portable. The Armour company is willing to send this plant to Fort William when the corn is dried, if they are asked to do so and guaranteed a sufficient amount of damp grain to make it worth while. It was also found that any of the Canadian terminal elevator companies could easily have put in large drying plants at a low cost if they had wanted to do so. It was known in November that much grain would need treatment and two months' time would have equipped the elevators with driers. The cost of installing drying equipment does not exceed \$1 for each bushel of capacity per 24 hours. A plant that would have treated 2,000,000 bushels of grain between January 1 and March 31 would have cost \$25,000. Such a plant if kept working as Armour's plant works would have earned \$35,000 in three months at a cost of half a ton of coal per 1,000 bushels and the wages of eight or ten men. If the elevator companies had any desire to help the Western farmers in their hour of need they could have done it, and profitably at that. But it resolves itself to this, as it has always done in the past, that the Grain Growers may look to themselves for relief and only themselves. They might as well learn this lesson well and get together for their own protection.

### MR. RUSSELL'S OPPORTUNITY

It is expected that T. A. Russell, president of the Canadian Home Market association, will accompany the manufacturers' special educational train on its tour of the West during May and June. Mr. Russell is a young man of wide experience. He was at one time a college professor, then secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' association. Now he is the president of the Russell Motor Car Co., of Toronto, and is making a pot of money every year through the kindly encouragement of 35 per cent. duty upon automobiles. Mr. Russell is an expert on the tariff and also upon automobiles. It would be unfortunate if from his wide experience the farmers of the West were not able to reap some knowledge upon the knotty question of the tariff. One of the exhibits in the "Made in Canada" train will be an automobile made in Mr. Russell's factory. There are different priced cars but the cheapest sells in Winnipeg at \$2,450. In Minneapolis the same grade of automobile would sell for about \$1,900. Of course the majority of automobiles sold in Canada are of American make, but the Canadian price is just the same as the American, with the freight and duty added. If Mr. Russell had an American car of the same grade alongside his own on the tour it would make a splendid illustration for a lecture entitled "How Protection Makes Us Prosperous." Let us now suppose that two farmers, one in Manitoba and the other in Minnesota each decided to buy the same grade of automobile on the same day, and to pay for them in No. 3

wheat. On March 30, for example, No. 3 wheat was worth 93 cents in Winnipeg and \$1.03 in Minneapolis—the difference being due to the tariff. The Minnesota farmer would give 1,844 bushels in exchange for his motor while the Manitoba farmer would give 2,634 bushels for the same car—due to the tariff. The Manitoba farmer's automobile cost him 790 bushels more than the Minnesota farmer paid for the same grade of car. Of course the Manitoba farmer has the satisfaction of knowing that the loss of that 790 bushels of wheat was actually making him prosperous, even though in his ignorance he might not be able to see it. And, again, this extra toll of 790 bushels would assist in building up a "well rounded Dominion," even though it flattened out the farmer by so doing. The protectionist theory is that we are actually buying things cheaper when we pay more for them. The farmers of the West are so very ignorant that they cannot see this point very clearly. Mr. Russell, being a tariff expert, will of course be able to make this clear to them.

Is there any connection between the facts that Z. A. Lash, director and chief counsel for the Canadian Northern Railway, was chairman of the Canadian National League, which organization fought reciprocity with such good effect in Ontario, and the donation of \$6,300,000 in hard cash of the people's money to the Canadian Northern Railway by Parliament the week before prorogation? Is it possible that this donation from the treasury was in part payment to the railway magnates for "saving Canada?"

The Government would not pass the Bill creating a tariff commission because the Senators insisted that the commission should be of some use in securing information from "infant industries." Well, the tariff is going to come down sooner or later no matter how many commissions are appointed to keep it up. Just let the people fully understand the robbery that is being perpetrated under shelter of the protective tariff and the politicians will get busy bringing it down.

One of the most important resolutions on the order paper in the Manitoba Legislature was that dealing with Direct Legislation, standing in the name of T. C. Norris. A great many matters of far less importance were discussed. Thousands of people in Manitoba expected to have Direct Legislation discussed. Some explanation is due the public for the neglect of this most important subject.

If a law were passed compelling every man in Canada to donate one dollar per head for each member of his family to Mackenzie and Mann, no government on earth could enforce such a law. There would be a rebellion at once. Yet the government has done the same thing by donating \$6,300,000 to these gentlemen from the public treasury, and no member of parliament raises a protest. And Canada is a democracy!

The farmers are busy seeding getting ready to feed the world's hungry. If the farmers would drop party politics and set about improving conditions with the same unanimity and determination that they devote to farming they could make conditions fair to every man in five years. If conditions were right, the farmers of the West would receive at least 25 per cent. more for their labor than they are now receiving, and without any special privileges either.

The Western farmers who visit the "Made in Canada" train and listen to the orations of the manufacturers, may take it from us that it will be perfectly safe to take their pocket-books along.

# The Rulers

By GERALD J. LIVELY

*"Hear now a song, a song of broken interludes,  
 "A song of little cunning, of a singer nothing worth  
 "Through the naked words and mean  
 "May ye see the truth between.  
 "As the singer knew and touched it \* \* \* \*"—RUDYARD KIPLING*

## Canada Speaks:



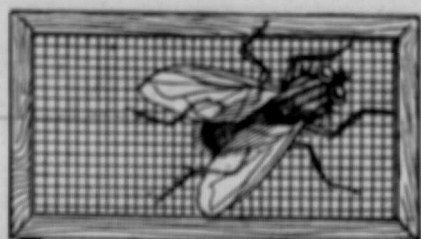
HE fairest was I, when ye took me, of all the young fair lands,  
 Plastic as clay to the moulding, deserving a Master's hands.  
 My fair sea coasts had ne'er been soiled with the tramp of felon throng;  
 And my rights were built upon equal rights, not on weaker peoples' wrong.  
 And I was fair, ay, wondrous fair, fair as our summer nights,  
 And my eyes were bright as my northern stars garnished with Northern Lights.  
 My head was crowned in a mist of gold; I was perfect of form and face,

And had my servants but been true my breasts would have nourished a race.  
 And I was rich, ay, wondrous rich, in forest and mine and farm  
 Awaiting the touch of the toiler to work his wonderful charm.  
 But all the wealth of my forests, the wealth of the mine and the farm,  
 Instead of bringing me happiness has brought me shame and harm;  
 And I see a sullen people where there should be a race of braves,  
 And I see the monopolist marching, triumphant, o'er necks of slaves,  
 My brave old Mother's still leading in Liberty's age-long race,  
 And I see a look of high resolve stamped on the proud old face,  
 And my Sister Nations pass me—their cars bear Freedom's name—  
 But I turn my back upon the course, my head bowed down with shame.  
 And the meaner peoples mock me and whisper my name with jeers,  
 And my proud young heart is breaking, and my eyes are abrim with tears.  
 Oh, why should my sisters regard me with horror in their eyes  
 While I stand here in my sin and my shame sorrowfully, woefully wise.  
 Listen to me, my Rulers, ye who have wrought my shame,  
 Wardens were ye of my honor, wardens were ye of my fame.  
 Listen, ye who have ruled me, who'd make my country a hell.  
 Listen, ye Thieves and Panders, listen, and I will tell.  
 Ye tore off my garments of honor, ye tore off my maiden's veil,  
 And ye thrust my body upon the street—as a harlot's is thrust—for sale.  
 Ye prostituted my Womanhood, and a Profit ye made of the wrong,  
 And ye held me naked before the crowd and the lewd and the leering throng.  
 Ye've torn the heart from my forests, ye've ripped the guts from my mines,  
 Retired, and divided the plunder—strictly on Party lines.  
 Ye've filch'd my lands from my People to be traded away for a song,  
 Or, divisioned them out amongst yourselves, making a wrong more wrong.  
 Ye've culled, ye've appraised, ye've apportioned, and my wealth, that in trust I gave,  
 Is showered on a crowd of Grafters, and on Bribery's loathely slave.  
 Ye've even quarrelled amongst yourselves—"Knaves" to each other ye say—  
 Knaves ye are and the sons of knaves, knaves in each others' pay.  
 And ye prate of the love that ye bear me; the land with your mouthings ye fill;  
 Your love is wrapped-up in a foreign draft, and your souls in a dollar bill.  
 Ye've reared across my highways the Toll-bars of Graft and Greed;  
 Ye've fattened a favored faction on the bread of my People's need;  
 Ye have given the keys of my Granaries into the hands of the Few  
 Who have all the sin of the Gentile and all the vice of the Jew.  
 Ye have raised up the hated "Octroi;" ye've established the Milling Soke;  
 And my People are bowing beneath the rod, stumbling under the yoke.  
 What have ye done with my Coal-fields, and my streams' unbridled power?  
 Answer, ye Bawds and Lechers, what have you done with my Dower?  
 Have ye used it well, as a blessing, earning my Peoples' love?  
 Or fashioned it into the burden that calls down a curse from above?  
 Ye have given the Usurer mastery over my Peoples' lives,

Crushing the happiness out of their homes, starving their children and wives—  
 That's what ye've done for my People, fettered and shackled like slaves  
 Ye've delivered them over to Tyrants, Money-kings, Rogues, and Knaves.  
 And Music and Art and Science languish throughout the land,  
 While the Party Hack and the Heeler are fattening at your hand.  
 And what have you done for Religion, ye who bow to the Holy Rood?  
 Ye have mortared your Temples and Churches with my little Children's blood.  
 Ye have sent my gold to the heathen. Hospitals bear your name;  
 And ye crowd your victims into the wards built with my Maidens' shame.  
 There was never a worn-out evil of the older, wiser lands,  
 But ye have planted it on my soil and fostered it with your hands—  
 Every known wrong of the ages and every mistake of the years,  
 Wrongs that have only been righted with bloodshed and bitter tears,  
 Mistakes that have only been mended in the flames of a Civil War.  
 Halt ye! My rulers, halt ye! Halt, lest ye go too far.  
 But no more do I ask for justice, pleading on bended knees,  
 For I hear a murmur of discontent borne down on the Western breeze,  
 And I see each prairie schoolhouse surging with eager throngs  
 As straight-limbed Farmer on Farmer rises and speaks my wrongs;  
 And their cry is 'Equal rights to all and favors dealt to none.'  
 For each man has a right to life and his own place in the sun.  
 Long have I watched that People and the magic of their toil,  
 That turns the willow scrub to wheat; to gold, my virgin soil.  
 They put their plough to the wilderness, and lo, 'tis a smiling field,  
 And the rich black earth responds to their touch, giving to them its yield.  
 Watch, and the whole wide prairie is a waving, waveless sea,  
 Grain and grain and the shimmer of grain as far as the eye can see.  
 So now I turn to the prairie where the Nations have sent of their best,  
 Pinning my soul's salvation on the strength of the men of the West.  
 I see the smile on your faces, the sneer, and the lift of the brow.  
 Smile not, my Masters, and sneer not, ye'd better be listening now.  
 Do ye think ye can fool that People, sober and strong and sane?  
 Their breed is the Anglo-Saxon-Celt crossed by the Norman-Dane.  
 Do ye think ye can mould that People into your willing Slaves?  
 Why! Their fathers were born within sight of the sea and nursed on the ocean waves.  
 Do ye think ye can drive that People? Do ye think ye can hold the reins?  
 Why! The fighting blood of the old Sea-Kings is coursing through their veins.  
 Don't try it, my Masters, don't try it. Don't try to make them Slaves,  
 Lest they rise in their ire, like a wave of fire, and trample ye into your graves.  
 Don't try it, my Masters, don't try it. Don't try it or ye will fall.  
 Don't try it, lest they take their case to that last Dread Court of all,  
 That last Dread Court where the dues are paid in the husbands' blood and widows' tears  
 In the smoking plain and the trampled grain, and the bitter hate for years and years.  
 The future flashes before me. I see the West arise,  
 One great united People, sober and strong and wise.  
 And they're sending their Heralds forward, forward shouting my name,  
 Bidding ye do me justice, bidding ye cleanse me of shame,  
 And marching behind their Heralds, holding their heads like Kings,  
 Line upon line in shining ranks, each close-lock't cohort swings.  
 And I see ye cower, my Masters, and the whole bright heavens sing,  
 As down in the mire 'neath my People's ire goes Combine, Merger, and Ring;  
 And the Party Hack and the Heeler and the Land Speculator and Trust  
 Are swept from their path by my People's wrath and trampled into the dust.  
 \* \* \* \* \*

And I take my place in Liberty's race, now that I'm cleansed from shame,  
 And the People shout when they see me, for my Car bears Freedom's name;  
 The old Mother turns to greet me, a smile lights her face like the Sun;  
 She kisses my cheek and whispers "Well done, my Daughter, well done."  
 And my Sisters come running towards me, catching me by the hands,  
 And kiss me and say I'm the fairest of all the Free Young Lands.  
 Now I'm first in the race and I'm winning, cheered on by the gods above,  
 And my House is cleansed from West to East and I'm rich in my People's love.





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## Small Fruits

For the West

By D. W. BUCHANAN, St. Charles, Man.

### First Article CURRANTS

The currant is the best known and most largely grown of our small fruits. It is adapted to a wide variety of soils and a considerable variation in climate. While largely grown the currant is frequently shamefully neglected as regards attention and cultivation. The bushes are frequently planted along a fence where they receive no cultivation and remain for years until the grass sod around them becomes as tough as the native prairie. Worms are allowed to devour the foliage, thus injuring the crop of the following year. Pruning is quite neglected. That the currant will produce fruit at all under such circumstances, is a wonder. While often so neglected, there is no fruit that will respond to generous treatment more readily than the currant, by an increased yield of finer fruit. If the fruit is worth growing at all, it should be given reasonably good cultivation. If the reader has a lot of old bushes which have been so neglected, do not start in to try and improve them. It will be much more profitable to obtain new plants. The old, neglected bushes would not likely ever make good plants. Two year plants are the best for the beginner to start with.

Currants are said to be a very healthful fruit. We knew of one man who claimed to have been cured of indigestion by a liberal use of red currants. Used in the form of that rural delicacy known as green currant pie, we should not regard them as very healthful, but we can quite believe much that is said in favor of currants from a health point of view, when fresh, fully ripe fruit is used. The sweeter varieties of currants, such as White Grape, when fully ripe, are certainly both delicious and healthful, when eaten fresh, with sugar and cream. The juice of any of the currants makes a delightful drink, which should be extremely healthful. The thrifty housewife will understand how to preserve either the whole fruit or the juice for use at any season of the year. For jelly, or for marketing, the fruit should be gathered before it is too ripe, that is, while some of the berries on the ends of the bunches are still somewhat green. For home canning or table use ripe fruit is best.

#### Planting and Cultivation

As already stated, the currant will grow in almost any kind of land, but rich, well drained land is desirable for best results. If a heavy crop of fine fruit is wanted, rich soil and abundant cultivation should be given. Starting with two year old plants, they should be planted in rows five to six feet apart each way. They are sometimes planted closer, but we prefer the longer distance. Do not plant along a walk or fence, but in the open garden, where the ground can be given horse cultivation at least one way between the rows. If planted on a large scale they should be so arranged that horse cultivation can be given between the rows both ways. The land should be prepared for this or any other fruits by thorough cultivation and deep plowing. Land that is in good shape for ordinary garden crops should do. Planting should be done either early in the spring or in the fall. If in the fall, we prefer rather early fall, so the plants will become somewhat established before winter. If the weather is unseasonably warm, or the ground very dry, it would be better to wait for more favorable conditions. We have planted currants in the fall even after the ground had begun to freeze with good results, but if the ground is in good condition, toward the close of September or early October is a better time. The same rules should be observed in fall planting as in spring planting, except that in the fall plants should be well banked up and small plants like currants may be entirely covered. Once planted, the main thing is cultivation, which should be done with a one-horse cultivator between the rows, not once or twice during the growing season, but frequently. This cultivation should be kept up each and every year as long as the plants are desired to produce fruit. A currant plantation, well treated, will give good results for many years.

In the East twenty to thirty years is allowed for the currant. Cultivation should be started early in the spring, early cultivation being the most effective. A light plow may sometimes be used to advantage for the first cultivation in the spring. Towards picking season cultivation may be suspended to avoid injury or shaking off of the fruit, but at least one or two good cultivations should be given, starting soon after the fruit is gathered. This will assist the plants to retain foliage and improve the fruit prospect for the next year.

#### Pruning

In our severe climate there is sometimes a tendency to overdo the pruning of trees and plants, especially on the part of those who come from a moister and milder climate. The currant, however, will be improved by considerable pruning, which, like all other pruning, should be done systematically and with a definite object in view. Toward the close of the growing season, or early in the spring is the best time to prune. Many varieties of currants send up a number of new shoots each year. The pruning should consist in removing all but three or four of the strongest of these new shoots each year. At the same time some of the oldest branches should be cut out close to the ground. By following this plan the bush will be entirely renewed every few years, always remembering that three or four year old wood usually will produce the most fruit. The plants should, therefore, be a few years old before the old wood is cut out, unless, of course, some of the old wood should be damaged by disease, insects, or from some other cause, in which case it would usually be better removed.

These directions as to pruning are based on the theory that the plants are growing on the bush plan. Sometimes currants are grown on a single stem, like a small tree. This plan is entirely unsuited to this country. Our heavy winds may break off the single stem, and the plant is gone. When grown in bush form, the snow is retained about the roots much better during winter, which gives protection to the roots, and also assists in retaining moisture in spring and summer. The work of the currant borer is alone a sufficient reason against growing on the single stem plan. The stem is often so damaged by these insects as to destroy the branch entirely. If the currant is on a single stem, the entire plant is lost, while if there are several stems, only one may be lost.

#### Mulching and Protection

This question of mulching is one upon which we have been asked a great many questions. Many people seem to think that they can keep weeds down and save cultivation by mulching. The mulch has its place and is sometimes useful and beneficial, but as a substitute for cultivation, or for keeping down weeds, we regard it as very unsatisfactory. Strong weeds will push through almost any thickness of mulch that it would be safe to use. Cultivation, without the mulch, in our climate, is far better than a mulch without cultivation. Frequent surface cultivation provides a dust or soil mulch, the loose surface soil acting as a mulch for the soil underneath. The soil is more easily cultivated than when covered with litter, and there is less tendency to grow weeds. Manure may be scattered about between the rows, preferably in the fall, and worked into the soil in the spring, with good results for the crop. Wood ashes are also valuable.

The hardy varieties of currants will not require much in the way of winter protection. In severe of exposed locations, the best protection would be a covering of brush, to gather and hold the snow. If the brush is cut in the summer it will retain the leaves and in this form makes a more desirable cover.

#### Insect Pests

The insect most frequently found upon the currant is the common currant worm. The mature insect, in the form of a fly, not unlike the house fly, lays her eggs on the under side of the leaf, in the spring. The young worms, soon after hatching, at once attack the foliage and where numerous soon strip the bushes. They are about three quarters of an inch long when fully grown and of a greenish yellow color. A second brood sometimes appears late in the summer. The currant worm is very easily destroyed. Powdered hellebore may be applied either in a dry form, mixed with flour, about equal parts

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of each, or in water, one ounce to the pailful. Early in the season spraying with Paris Green of ordinary strength may be resorted to, but that should not be used when the fruit is approaching the picking season. Hellebore is a less dangerous poison, but even with this, a little time should elapse, after application, before the fruit is used. A shower will usually remove this poison, which is less tenacious than Paris Green. If used dry, hellebore should be dusted on when the foliage is moist with dew. Under no circumstances should these insects be allowed to destroy the foliage, either before or after the crop is gathered. The plants cannot maintain a healthy growth and fruit well if they have lost their foliage. Remember the leaves are the lungs and stomach of a plant.

More difficult to eradicate is the imported Currant Borer. This is a whitish worm or caterpillar which tunnels through the centre of the canes. The mature insect takes the form of a fly or moth, and lays her eggs on the stem. The larvae remain in the stem until the following season, when the fly or moth is developed. This suggests the remedy, which is, to cut out the infested canes in the fall or early spring and burn them, cutting close to the ground so as to be sure to get below the tunnel. The injured canes can be readily detected by their sickly appearance. Canes which have been tunnelled by the currant borer, are liable to break off.

The currant is frequently infested with lice or aphids, which may be found on the under side of the leaves. The infested leaves curl and assume a blistered appearance. These lice belong to the class known as sucking insects. They do not eat the foliage, but suck the juice from the leaves, and are, therefore, injurious to the plants, though the damage done is not as apparent as in the case of the leaf eaters. Another similar pest is the Leaf Hopper, a small, greenish insect. These sucking insects are best treated by spraying with coal oil emulsion. This spray kills by contact, and it is necessary to reach the under side of the leaf, which requires a sprayer of considerable force.

**Diseases**

In common with practically all other forms of vegetable life, the currant is subject to attack from fungi in various forms. An early casting of the foliage may generally be attributed to the leaf rust. The treatment for all forms of fungi is much the same. Good results cannot be expected from plants which suffer from rust, smut, mildew, etc., and every effort should be made to prevent and destroy these diseases. Early treatment is by all means the most effective. One treatment in good time is worth several later on. The rule that prevention is better than a cure applies with double force in the case of plant fungi. Good cultivation is the best preventative against plant disease.

**Species and Varieties**

All our well known varieties of red and white currants belong to the one species (*Ribes rubrum*) which is a native of Northern Europe and Asia. *Ribes nigrum*, the black currant, is also a native of the same regions. To that species most of our well known black currants belong. A few varieties of black currants belonging to the species *Ribes aureum* have been introduced during recent years, but they are not very generally known yet. To the latter species belongs the variety known as Crandall. The fruit of varieties belonging to this species is large and glossy black, flowers yellow and sweet scented. Forms of this species are grown for ornamental purposes. They are quite distinct from our well known black currants in foliage, flower and fruit. *Ribes aureum* is a native of the Mississippi valley and westward. The native black currant of Manitoba belongs to the species *Ribes Americanum*, while our native red currant is closely related to the red currant of Europe, which has furnished us with so many excellent garden varieties. There are many varieties of currants, but the medium to small varieties, in reds, are usually the most abundant fruiters. Those producing very large fruit are as a rule not as prolific. Only a few of the best will be described.

**White Grape**—This is the sweetest of all the currants. Exceedingly hardy and prolific. For home use very desirable. For market red currants usually sell better. Upright grower.

# Trees, Flowers, Shrubs, Small Fruits

**Make a Home Home-like Let us Help You to do it**



Apple Tree in Bloom in Buchanan Nurseries

**Home Grown Stock**      **None Hardier**

**OUR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS**

**Collection No. 1. Small Fruits. Price \$10.**  
Enough for the average garden.

Raspberries	100
Strawberries	100
Red Currants	5
Black Currants	5
Gooseberries	4
Bush Cherries	4
<b>\$80</b>	

**Collection No. 2. Shade Trees. Price \$5.**

Manitoba Maple, 5-6 ft.	20
Ash, 3-4 ft.	10
Poplar, 3-4 ft.	10
Willow, 4-6 ft.	10
<b>\$50</b>	

**Collection No. 3. Farm Shelter Belt. Price \$10**

You cannot make a home out of a wheat field and a shack. You must have trees to finish the home and shelter the garden and crops. There is enough in this collection to plant a belt 100 yards long and 8 rows wide with the trees 3 feet apart. Three feet is the most economical distance, as the ground is more quickly shaded by the branches and the work of cultivation is over the sooner.

Manitoba Maple (Box Elder), Seedlings	300
Willow, Cuttings	300
Ash, Seedlings	100
Poplar (Russian Poplar or Cottonwood)	100
<b>\$800</b>	

These should be planted, beginning with the outside row: Willow, Willow, Maple, Poplar, Maple, Ash, Maple, Willow.

**Collection No. 4. Perennials for the Flower Garden. Price \$5**

Lupines	3
Iris	4
Larkspur	10
Clove Pink	20
Sweet William	10
Sweet Rocket	20
<b>\$66</b>	

**Collection No. 5. For the Kitchen Garden. Price \$5**

Rhubarb	24
Asparagus	100
<b>\$124</b>	

**The A. Mitchell Nursery Company Ltd.**  
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## STUMP, TREE AND BUSH PULLERS

We have them made expressly for the Northwest trade. Now, it doesn't matter what kind of clearing you have to do, whether stumps, standing bush or burnt scrub of any kind, including willows.

We sell these on a positive guarantee that they will clear the ground faster and cheaper than anything else made.





## OUR PORTABLE GRAIN ELEVATOR

has passed the experimental stage long ago. It will elevate all kinds of grain, wet or dry and do it quickly. The elevator part is all steel and is not affected by the weather. This elevator can be raised or lowered while in operation. Built on substantial trucks and can be moved in an instant. Is ready for work at any or all times. Simply start the engine.

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for engine or electric power. Does the washing and wringing in a few moments and does it better than human hands.

Mr. Man! Ninety-five per cent. of all the machinery and utensils that you have bought has been something to assist you and to make your work easier and faster. Now, what are you going to do for your wife?

We issue special catalogues and literature on the articles which we manufacture and sell. Write for printed matter on the article you are interested in.





## CANADIAN SWENSONS LIMITED

410G Chambers of Commerce, WINNIPEG

**Fay's Prolific**—A variety which has been liberally advertised and extensively planted. Fruit very large, red. Bush spreading habit. A weak grower in our climate and not always hardy.

**Red Dutch**—About the hardiest variety and very productive. Fruit medium to small. Hangs well to bushes. Plant a strong, upright grower. A good sort for general planting.

**Victoria**—Fruit red, large, hangs well to bushes; prolific. Valuable for home use or market. A late variety.

**La Versailles and Cherry**—These two varieties which closely resemble each other, are very large fruited sorts, but, like Fay's, not as hardy as the other varieties mentioned.

**North Star**—Red, medium sized fruit. A variety which is regarded with favor

in Minnesota, where it originated. Requires very rich soil and good cultivation.

**Raby Castle**—Medium sized fruit, red. Bush somewhat spreading habit. This variety is regarded with favor by some of our best fruit growers.

**Stewart**—A very strong growing, upright variety; hardy. Perhaps the hardiest of the large fruiting red sorts. Thick, healthy foliage, which remains longer on the bushes than is the case with perhaps any other variety. Prolific. A desirable variety, but the dense foliage, while indicating health and vigor, is a disadvantage in picking the fruit.

**Pomona**—Fruit large, bright red, good quality. Very productive. Ripens very early. Plant hardy and healthy. A promising new variety.

**Red Cross**—A new red variety which is

recommended by the Minnesota Horticultural Society, but which is considered by some who have tried it as not hardy enough for severe locations.

**Wilde**—A new variety which has received liberal advertising. Our tests with this variety have not proved satisfactory, and I am inclined to rate it as not hardy enough for general planting here.

**Black Currants**—There are not as many varieties of black currants as of the reds, and several of the varieties which have been most generally planted are rather unproductive. Lee's Prolific is one of the best in point of productiveness. Black Naples and Black Champion are well known and hardy sorts, but not as prolific as the first named. The black currants compare favorably with red varieties in point of hardiness.

# Co-operation

By Western Farmers  
Continued from Last Week

## EAST LYNNE CO-OPERATIVE PURCHASES

East Lynne local of the U.F.A. in 1909 purchased 2,200 lbs. twine at \$9.25 delivered. In 1910 we purchased 100 lbs. of formalin which we retailed at 20c. In 1910 we bought 30,000 lbs. of Plymouth twine, 550 ft. per lb., \$8.85 per 100 lbs. delivered. In 1911 we purchased one 400 lb. barrel formalin and retailed it at 15c. per lb. and in 1911 one car of Plymouth twine, 24,000 lbs., 550 ft. per lb. at 75¢ cts. per lb. delivered. The agent received 1/4 cent. making 8 cents per lb. This year we have purchased one 400 lb. barrel formalin which we sold at 15 cents, leaving the one who measures it out \$1.70 and a good barrel for his trouble.

HOLT HENDERSON,  
President, East Lynne Local  
Daysland, Alta.

## ELEVATORS AND FLOUR

We have almost completed our co-operative elevator organization and got the money for 138 out of the 165 shares. Four of the others are bought but not yet paid for and the other three are begging for a day or two. We have also co-operated and bought a carload of flour and feed from the mill. We just got it along this week. We save from 55 to 70 cents per bag on the flour. The experiment proved quite a success.

W. G. PALMER,  
Keddeleston. Sec. G.G.A.

## CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND

Agricultural co-operation is making strides in Suffolk, England. Amid plowed fields at Elmswell, a new co-operative bacon factory was opened in March. Danish engineers and a Danish superintendent are putting the last finishing touches to this factory, which is built to take 750 pigs a week. The capital has been subscribed chiefly by farmers, and each shareholder is responsible for supplying a certain number of pigs. The cost of the factory will amount to over £8,000. The Framlingham Agricultural Society marketed over 3,000,000 eggs in 1911, the total sales amounting to £18,000. The distributive society of Haverhill has bought a farm of 290 acres at Staley Camps, with three homesteads and twelve cottages on the estate. The chief objects are to produce and market milk, and to grow grain and fodder for their horses. The farm will also produce eggs, poultry, butter, beef, and pork.

## CO-OPERATIVE LEGISLATION IN SASKATCHEWAN

(By J. H. Holmes, Midale, Sask.)

A federal co-operative bill is not in sight. Co-operative efforts are many and varied, some on lines that cannot but fail and fizzle and some with methods that if followed can result in much good. To crystallize the widespread sentiment and give systematic direction to these chaotic efforts will be to put the co-operative movement on a permanent basis and in a position to build up a trading institution owned by the people who patronize it and working to serve them: Co-operators are not cheap skates—they do business on a business basis and own the profits in so far as economic conditions permit.

The Farmer's Co-operative Co., Ltd. of Regina finding "The act respecting companies," under which it holds its charter does not favor true Co-operative principles we now have sought to get a re-incorporation by act of the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly. A deputation with a suggested bill waited on Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture with Attorney General Turgeon and Acting Premier Calder present. Mr. Turgeon told us there was no reason why what we asked could not be made law, but according to the rules of the House we were too late to get it before the session just closed and Mr. Calder told us we could promise our branches they would favor it when it came before them another session in due course.

While on a mere formal technicality the bill is deferred we are thus in a position to get all the tried successes of the co-operative movement the world over embodied in an act of our legislature at its next session. Let the assembly grant us a general co-operative law if they see fit,

# "Scrub" Cream Separators as Unprofitable as "Scrub" Cows



This is the good advice one of the big and long experienced American cream buying concerns gives to its farm separator patrons, being taken from a letter to one of them :

"We believe the DE LAVAL is the best separator made. We feel that anyone wishing to purchase a separator makes a great mistake unless he purchases the best machine on the market. No one can make a success of dairying by continuing to use scrub cows. Neither can he make a success of dairying by using scrub separators."

There couldn't well be a more simple, comprehensive and forceful statement of the whole cream separator proposition than this. It's just plain common sense.

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**SAVE OVER \$25  
WHEN BUYING YOUR  
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THIS FALL.**

**\$41<sup>00</sup>  
TO  
\$49<sup>00</sup>**

**AND WE PAY THE FREIGHT**

**You Can Buy "DOMINION PRIDE" RANGE At Factory Price**  
Direct From The Largest Malleable Range Works in Canada

**I**f you want to save from \$25 to \$30, and at the same time get the most satisfactory kitchen range made, write for our Catalogue and look into the merits of the "DOMINION PRIDE," at from \$41 to \$49.

If we sold you identically the same range in the usual way, through a dealer, you would have to pay from \$69 to \$78 for it. You would be paying two extra profits—to wholesaler and retailer—which would add \$25 to \$30 to the cost of your range, but absolutely nothing to its value.

**The Evolution of the Cook Stove**

**T**ELLS about cooking from the time the Cave Dwellers dropped hot stones into the pot to boil it. It also tells all about "Dominion Pride" Ranges. Whether you need a Range just now or not you will enjoy reading this book.

Write for Free Copy.

Besides costing much less than other ranges in its class, the "DOMINION PRIDE" is much more satisfactory. It is made of tough, strong, malleable iron and the best blue polished steel—materials which will not warp, crack or break.

The polished steel does not need blacking—simply rub it over with a cloth. With its cold rolled steel plate oven—sectional iron fire-box lining, with air chambers—and double-walled flues lined with asbestos—the "DOMINION PRIDE" is the most economical range you can buy. Actual tests have proved that it saves over 30% of fuel, burning either wood or coal.

**WE PAY THE FREIGHT**

A "DOMINION PRIDE" Range, with high closet shelf and elevated tank or flush reservoir, with zinc sheet to go under range, 8 sections blue polished steel pipe and two elbows, will be delivered to any station in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces for \$41, or to any station in the four Western Provinces for \$49—\$5 to be sent with order and balance to be paid when the Range is delivered at your station. If not convenient to pay cash we will arrange to accept your note.

**Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co., Limited, Oshawa, Ont.**

When writing it will be a distinct favor to us if you will mention this paper. 7

but if not, this company in presenting itself as a concrete case and asking for certain definite, desired privileges can lay the basis for a federation of the co-operative trading efforts of our province.

There is an inherent weakness about local companies unrelated and isolated. The Sask. Co-operative Elevator Act gives authority to sell shares in the company, which shares are related to a local undertaking. By retaining final authority in the directors of the company and limiting the local board of management to "recommending" the company has kept itself in a position that meets the approval of financial circles. The Elevator company has no need of a line of credit for each local, which a trading society to

adapt itself to varying conditions must have. The problem is, how can we put the local society on a basis its directors can present a bankable proposition to their local bank manager and yet tie these local societies together so as to avoid the weaknesses of mere local efforts and have them united in such a way that a central executive they elect has authority over them is responsible for them, and can establish a line of credit on behalf of all.

It can be done. Let the co-operative society have members without a capital divided into shares. The definition of membership and the by-laws can then give the desired flexibility. Our present companies ordinance makes this form of organizing

possible and again by framing the by-laws for the purpose allows practising any of the essentials of co-operative practice but does not allow of the form of government absolutely necessary to an institution with members and branches scattered over wide areas of the province.

Continued on Page 21

**THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED"** columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.



## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

## THE SECESSION MOVEMENT

Editor, Guide:—In a recent issue of the Grain Growers' Guide you refer Mr. Editor, rather gingerly to the rapidly growing sentiment in the West of secession from the East. You admit that a considerable feeling along this line is developing in the West but your brief reference to the subject is in the direction of a hush-up article. This seems to be the general policy of the press in considering the secession movement. The writers for the press seem to be either afraid to discuss the matter, or they have deliberately decided to kill it by silence. If the latter is the idea, I am afraid it will not work. I believe it is far better to know the truth than to endeavor to hush up a movement of this kind. There is more danger to be apprehended from a policy of deliberately closing our eyes to a disagreeable situation than there is of taking it into free and open consideration. The Saskatchewan rebellion of 1885 was the result of failure to take cognizance of a menacing situation. A little forethought would have prevented the disagreeable consequences that followed from neglect. A secession movement now among the farmers of the West is a matter of enormously greater concern than the half-breed rising of 1885, therefore it appears to me that it would be a great mistake to endeavor to hush up this matter by neglecting to give it consideration. Better to know the truth at once. If there is anything in the mutterings which we hear of, from gatherings of farmers in the West, it will be better to face the situation at once. Personally a movement with the object of dividing the people of Canada in the way proposed, would be a matter of great regret to me. But there is nothing to gain and everything to lose by refusing to take cognizance of the situation. It will be unfair to the people of both East and West to endeavor to hush up this matter, and in the end may result more disastrously than if we face the issue squarely at the outset. If a secession movement is gaining ground in the West, the people of the East should be informed of it and of its cause. They should not be kept in the dark. We cannot, of course expect anything from the privileged interests of the East, but if the common people of the East were informed of the terrible hardships and loss which their restricted trade policy has imposed upon the struggling farmers of the West, I think they would be inclined to sympathize with us, rather than otherwise. It must be admitted that the farmers of our Western prairies have been placed in a most trying position by reason of the restrictive trade policy that is forced upon us at the dictation of the privileged interests of the East. The defeat of the reciprocity pact at the late election extinguished the only visible ray of hope for relief. This wiping out of all prospects of any early amelioration of the almost pitiable condition in which the farmers of this country have been placed, followed by the unfortunate railway troubles, has made the situation simply one of desperation for many of the farmers. That they should talk of secession as the only available means of relief is not to be wondered at. The enormous loss which has fallen upon our farmers, through the rejection of reciprocity, is of course a loss indirectly to all our people, whether they are engaged in farming or some other calling. Whatever the future may develop, the present unbearable situation in the West cannot continue indefinitely. If the people of

the West, farmers and others, will stand together, irrespective of party, we will find a way to overcome the present difficulties short of declaring for political separation from the East. The people of Manitoba alone, at a time when we were vastly inferior in population and wealth to what we are to-day practically forced the East to abandon the policy of railway monopoly which had been forced upon this country. We now have three prairie provinces, any one of which is enormously stronger and more influential than Manitoba was in the days of the anti-railway-disallowance agitation. We also have a splendid organization among the farmers in all three provinces. An agitation such as we had against the railway monopoly would, with our increased population, have such a force behind it that it would be practically irresistible. It may be noted here that the railway monopoly which was abrogated as a result of the almost unanimous outbreak of the people of Manitoba against it, was part and parcel of the same restrictive policy which is now so grievous a burden to our Western farmers. The railway monopoly policy was conceived with the idea of forcing trade to move only along easterly and westerly lines, and closing off any trade with our neighbours to the south. This is still the policy of the eastern interests which have been able to dictate the policy of our federal government for so many years. It is also true that secession and talk of appeal to the Imperial Government, were freely discussed during the anti-railway monopoly agitation. But when the cause of all the turmoil had been removed nothing more was heard of secession. A movement among the people of the West, backed by the same unanimous sentiment that dominated the anti-railway monopoly agitation, would, I believe, soon bring the eastern trade restrictionists to see the necessity of giving the West a somewhat fairer deal.

D. W. BUCHANAN

Winnipeg, Man

## ALASKA WHEAT

Editor, Guide:—If Alaska does not give good results, then none of our varieties do. In 1909 I planted about half an acre. This was damaged by both cattle and hogs, but even then I got ten bushels. In 1910 I seeded seven acres, the returns being 260 bushels, or 35 bushels per acre. This, as compared to 10 bushels per acre of Red Fife, shows fairly good results. Again in 1911 I sowed 60 acres of Alaska. I also had Red Fife, Red Hungarian and Marquis on similar soil. My returns per acre were, Alaska, 50 bushels; Red Fife, 26 bushels; Red Hungarian, 17 bushels; Marquis, 19½ bushels. The Alaska and Marquis were cut six days before the others. That looks to me like good results.

R. Harcourt, on Jan. 3, 1910 made me a baking test of this grain at the Guelph Experimental College and gives the average value at 82.3%. This was from the first crop of this grain grown in this climate by me. Sample of the 1910 crop and of the original seed were sent to another professor in an agricultural college, and he says:—"I may say that there is no comparison between the two. One is soft and starchy, the other being relatively hard and more glutenous." So it is apparent that the grain is greatly improved by being acclimatized.

I have used flour made from Alaska wheat in my own home all winter, and

prefer it to any other for cakes, pastry or bread. Others who have tried it are well satisfied with it.

J. R. BOOTH.

Raymond, Sask.

## THE TOLL

Editor, Guide:—Would it not be interesting if statistics were collected and published, showing how much the farmers of the West were made to contribute to the U.S. treasury by the rejection of Reciprocity. I know one man that contributed about \$1,000 in order to get a decent price for his barley. It seems a strange kind of loyalty that forces us to pay tribute to an alien government. Business in this country seems to be in a muddle. I am told that flour made from our own wheat and ground in our own mills is sold in London, Eng., cheaper than we can buy it at the mill. I once got a few sacks at a mill out of a pile they had on a platform ready to load on car, for which they charged me \$2.25 per sack. Their clerk told me they were getting \$1.50 per sack F.O.B. for the balance.

I saw coal oil quoted sometime since in a small village in Ontario at 14 cents a gallon while it is 35 cents here. Now that Ontario man had to pay a considerable haul and one cent a gallon for teaming it 9 miles, and I suppose he would have some profit. So he would not have paid more than 8 or 9 cents per gallon for it. Dealers here no doubt get it as cheap as he does, say 10 cents a gallon. 5 cents ought to pay for handling it here. Who gets the other 15 or 20 cents? We are told that the railway charges are very high, but surely they do not charge 15 cents a gallon. That would be \$6.00 a barrel or \$30.00 a ton, which seems impossible. Still we pay the money and somebody gets it. Who? The Free Press lately gave a list of the retail price of coal oil in different places. Winnipeg was quoted 20 cents and Brandon at 30 cents. Why the difference? I was for a short time in a city in Wisconsin, some what larger than Brandon, and retailers were delivering coal oil to their customers' houses for 12 cents a gallon. It is hard to understand why we have to pay so much and it is only one of the many ways in which we are fleeced. It is much easier to point out a wrong than to indicate a remedy, but I venture to prophecy that if we could get co-operation so organized as to bring our own agencies in close touch with refiners and manufacturers, thus doing away as much as possible with the army of middlemen we are now supporting we would be agreeably surprised at the results. We farmers are getting a wonderful lot of cheap advice at present, they will force us into mixed farming, whether conditions are favorable or not. If these advisors would bend their energies to get the duty removed from cement and lumber so that we could afford to build shelter for stock, it would have more effect than any amount of advice.

JOHN McLAREN.

Note.—Mr. McLaren is nearly 80 years of age. But neither the young nor the older ones are able to escape the heavy toll levied by special privilege.—Editor.

## MIXED FARMING THOUGHTS

Editor, Guide:—We have heard a good deal lately from our politicians and others advising the farmers to go into mixed farming, and others advise them to store their wheat instead of rushing it to market all at once. Now as things are at present it is simply impossible to do either by the great majority of farmers or homesteaders. In the first place as to mixed farming, the great majority of homesteaders are men of small means who have to go in debt for horses or oxen and implements to make a start on their homesteads and by the time they get their patent have to go to the loan companies and mortgage their lands and very few can afford more than a cow for family use and some not even that. At present rate of settlement and prices of cattle each year is getting harder for anyone who wishes to engage in mixed farming. When our politicians and capitalists blocked reciprocity they at the same time blocked mixed farming, as in order to do that a large number of cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., would need to be imported which with present tariff restrictions on all things connected with farming is out of the range of settlers' pocketbooks; also as to mixed grain raising, barley has suffered more than wheat by the defeat of reciprocity. Then

as to holding the wheat, judging by this locality, nearly all farmers have to sell their wheat and any other grain they raise early in fall or winter in order to pay for their implements, store bills and the thousand and one expenses which go with farming, such as hired help, twine bills, threshing, in fact they are too numerous to mention, and the manufacturers and others all insist on getting their money on or about November 1, and if it is not paid they charge 10 to 12 per cent. interest, and if one goes to the bank, and they kindly let you have the money you also have to pay a high rate of interest. Add to this, the price of wheat is always lower after navigation closes and generally remains so till nearly spring. It is very easily seen that unless one has means to hold grain till well on into the spring months they are bound to lose, and in addition they would have to haul their grain 10, 20 or 30 miles as the case may be when they should be at work on their land. Much more might be said, but this much is sure that with everything against it, as above mentioned, and high prices of lumber for building either stables or granaries and our politicians laying on burdens and taxing the farmer on everything he does or attempts to do, the farmer is between the devil and the deep sea, and in a good many cases is driven out of business altogether or so burdened with debt that he knows not what to do or which way to turn. Asking pardon for such a long letter, I am,

Yours truly,

H. T. HARDING.

Lougheed, Alta.

## NEVER SAY DIE

Editor, Guide:—I read with interest the letter written by Mr. F. E. Sugden, of Cheadle, Alta. Cheer up, Mr. Sugden, and hang on, for "God hates a quitter." Our country here is a new country, but it isn't cursed by the land speculating companies, for there is no company land except the Hudson's Bay. This is all open prairie and wheat was not badly frosted here last year. This country is so new and the farmers so poor that it seems hard to start an association. I am about to give up the task of organizing a local organization and send my contributions direct to help headquarters. I believe that the older members should be taxed \$5 per head per year to fight the battles of the farmer to circularize the farmers here in the West and to send experienced men to Ottawa.

I believe that in future the farmers' bank will go hand in hand with the farmers' elevator and I believe that now is the time to start planning and working up interest in a farmers' bank to start business three years hence. I would be glad to have information as to just how to organize a farmers' elevator company so as to allay suspicions among my neighbors of any snide game and make it so each farmer would feel secure against fraud. Also I wish to study the latest up-to-date elevator machinery so as to be ready to build by the fall of 1913, when I expect to have a thousand acres in crop. I would like to know where I can get books that will teach me how to organize a farmers' bank so I can talk up the advantages of same during the next three years and know just how to finance and organize the bank at that time.

M. L. SABIN.

Maude, Sask.

## ONTARIO SINGLE TAX COMMISSION

Toronto, Ont. March 27.—A special committee of the legislature is to be appointed in the course of a few days to inquire into the whole question of assessment with the two single tax measures now before the House as a basis of the investigation.

The announcement was made by Hon. Mr. Hanna to-day during the debate and in making it he assented to the second reading of both bills. The provincial secretary suggested that the special commission take a number of representative towns and cities and work out the effect that the adoption of the principle of land taxation only would have.

## HIGHER COST OF LIVING

According to a report tabled by Hon. T. W. Crothers in the House of Commons, wholesale prices reached a higher level in 1911 than at any other time in the present generation. As far as the department of labor can find out, the only years in which prices compared with 1911 were 1882-4 and 1872-3.

# Gardening on the Farm

There is a great deal of pleasure and benefit to be derived from a good garden plot on the farm. The labor of preparation is light and the return is bounteous. The boys and girls and the fathers and mothers will all enjoy the task of caring for the growing plants, and all partake of the fruits with relish. Here are the experiences of some of the men and women on the Prairies.

## THE FAMILY ENJOY IT

I have been in Saskatchewan three years and have had a fine garden each year, and each year was better than the year previous. First, our garden is heavily manured each year. This makes the soil warm and it doesn't seem to dry out so quick. Plow very deep. Our carrots and salsify all went to branchy roots till we plowed ten inches deep. Since then they do fine, just one fine root with only small branches. Harrow smoothly in the early spring and as early as possible sow onions, radish, lettuce, cress, parsley, celery, beets, carrots, salsify, peas, cabbage, and cauliflower. I have raised my best cabbage and cauliflower by planting in the garden. They seem hardier and grow faster. Tomatoes must be planted early in the house or hot-bed. Transplanted in the garden about June 10. All tender plants, as vines, beans, etc., can be planted after May 15. I find a fine way to start early cucumbers and melons is to dig a hole and put in a fork full of manure; put two inches of dirt over this, plant a one-gallon butter jar and pack dirt tight around it, then carefully remove jar and plant seeds at the bottom of hole, covering lightly and cover hole with a piece of glass. This will be like a hot bed. Raise the glass on all warm days, covering at night. After June 10 remove glass altogether as there will be no further danger of frost. This saves transplanting and the plants will have a fine start as you can plant about May 1.

Pumpkins and Golden Hubbard squash and citron should be planted about May 15, and they will do fine. I have a splendid crop each year. Corn and potatoes should be planted about 1st of May and planted at least two inches deep, so as not to freeze easily. Potatoes should be cut and treated to formalin. I put mine in a sack and pour two or three quarts of prepared formalin (as for wheat) over them after putting sack in a barrel, then cover barrel and leave an hour or two. This kills all scab and I find the potatoes larger and earlier.

As soon as the second and third leaves appear on the cabbage and cauliflower transplant all you need to thin out of the row, leaving plants about 18 inches apart each way.

Carrots, beets, onions, etc., should be thinned out also. After carrots and beets are half to one inch through you can cook them and they are fine. I pickle most of my beets at about one inch, but those I want to keep for winter mush grow big to keep well.

All my garden flowers are planted in straight rows with garden drill, and I cultivate often with a hand cultivator or rake. These will keep out weeds and keep soil loose and hold moisture. If you find pea vines wilted you will often find cut worms at the root. These are easily found and destroyed. If weather is dry cultivate with cultivator or rake to keep surface loose. My children love to do this and play horse up and down the rows. Tomatoes and cabbage need this particularly. We have had corn every year, but earliest varieties only mature here.

Radish, spinach, lettuce, cress, peas and beans should be planted once in two weeks so as to have them all summer. Beans are not very successful with us, as we have what I call bean bugs. They are beautiful, blue-green, shiny, long, wasp-shaped bugs that eat all the leaves, blossoms and small bean pods. They always go in pairs and come by millions. Can someone help us here?

My flowers are always a success. I always have them in rows and cultivate like the garden. I get the northern grown seeds and I have never failed with the following sorts: Sweet peas, nasturtiums, bachelor buttons, marigolds, verbenas, pansies, sweet william,

gillardia, godetia, daisies, phlox, pinks, baby-breath perfume plant, sweet alisium, mignonette, everlasting, larkspur. I like to get the mixed or wild flower bed packet from the different companies and enjoy all the varieties. All perennials are planted in the rows of young trees, so they can grow undisturbed year after year. All flowers are planted early, but tender ones like nasturtiums, balsams, are planted out of doors, except asters, which must be planted early in the house. The candy-tuft perfume plant, all kinds of poppies and marigolds can be planted in the fall. California poppies also, for early flowers, and by planting every two weeks through the spring you have blossoms till frost. Do not plant too thick, then thin out and you will have far more and nicer blossoms. Keep soil loose on top to keep dust mulch for holding moisture. I have never had a hotbed. I suppose it would mean earlier flowers. Would be glad to have some one tell me their experience on how to make and attend one. I have a splendid row of rhubarb and asparagus started from seed. I keep all grass out and manure plentifully. Manure seems best here. There is no market here for vegetables, but we have always had all we could use and lots to give away. I am sure the flowers I have given away would be worth a small fortune in the city.

I have had ripe tomatoes two years out of the three, and the failure the third year was through my neglect of young plants. Now, our garden is only a side issue, as spring is always a busy time and garden work must be done at odd moments, and all members of the family must take their turn at it. We put the roots in boxes or barrels and cover with garden dirt. Cabbage and onions are spread out. And now, March 21, the vegetables are fresh as when put in the cellar. By keeping lime in the cellar vegetables will not rot, or if they do will dry and not spoil others. We plant sunflowers for shade for chickens and children's playhouses, and it makes fine feed in the winter for chickens, as the seed is very fattening.

MRS. S. V. HAIGHT.

Keeler, Sask.

## RAISING SEEDLINGS IN HOTBEDS AND FRAMES

Now the days are lengthening, and the weather getting warmer, the majority of farmers and householders will be turning their attention to the growing of vegetables and flowers, both for pleasure and profit. It is very interesting to sow the seeds of the different kinds, watch them grow and come to perfection, and to keep one busy during hours which might otherwise be wasted. To get these things early, the best way is to prepare hotbeds to sow the seeds on, to produce plants for planting out as soon as the soil is in condition, and the weather good. To make these, get some good straw manure from the stable, put it into a good square heap about ten to twelve feet wide, six to eight feet from back to front, and three to four feet high; tread it firmly and let it settle for a few days. A frame can be used or just the open bed, but the frame is best. The frame can be made of any spare lumber lying around, the dimensions to be a little less than the bed itself, to allow it to settle firmly on the bed. The front of the frame about two feet high, and the back about three, to give a gradual slope from back to front. If storm-windows can be obtained, they will make excellent lights for placing on top of the frame, if not then cheese cloth can be placed in the same position as the lights would be, but glass is best anyway if it can be got. The seed can be sown either in soil placed flat inside the frame or in shallow boxes or pots. If no pots are available good sized jam or fruit tins can be used. If they

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are sown on the flat bed, first give the manure a thorough soaking of water, then the sun will draw the moisture upwards to the top of the soil, which will be very beneficial to the seedlings, being much better than overhead watering, as the seedlings are liable to be drowned out and the soil cake very hard that way. The soil to be used should be placed on top of the bed inside the frame, after the latter is placed in position. Get some good loamy soil and put it about four to six inches deep, fairly rough; then get some finer soil, decayed leaves, a little sand, mix it all well together, and place on top of the rougher soil about two inches deep. Next make it moderately firm with a flat board or back of a spade and rake over the surface evenly to remove anything in the shape of stones or lumps and the bed is then ready for sowing seed on. As to temperature, a thermometer can be placed on a nail inside the frame and sixty degrees will suit to start the seed in, rising a little during the daytime. Always buy good seed, if it costs a little more it pays in the end. Sow in small plots, keeping each plot separate by laying narrow sticks flat between them, and carefully labelling each plot with name of seed sown. Sow the seeds evenly and thinly to prevent overcrowding, as the seedlings will be weakly if that happens. After sowing the seeds, sprinkle some fine soil over just to cover them, and close the lights till the seeds germinate, shading with some light material during the hottest part of the day, and if likely to become very cold during the night, throw old bags or any protective material over the frame to prevent the temperature from falling. When the seedlings appear, good attention must be given to shading and ventilating to keep them from being scorched by the sun, and see they don't become very dry. A good way to ventilate is to lift the tops of the lights, open a little at first, placing a good sized stone between the light and the top of frame, and when more air is required, place them top and bottom alternately. This will give a good circulation of air all over the bed, keeping the plants hardy. As the plants advance more air can be given, and during the heat of the day the lights may be pulled right off. So much for the flat bed system. Now, if they are to be grown in pots, tins or boxes, first cut a thin strip out of the bottom of the boxes, or punch a few small holes in the bottoms of the tins to allow any excess of moisture to escape. Place some tuffy soil or leaves in the bottom of these, then fill with soil prepared as for the bed, press moderately firm, let the top of the soil be about an inch lower than the top of tin or box, sow the seeds thereon, covering lightly with fine soil. To water them get a tub full of water and hold each receptacle in it almost to the top and let the water go in the bottom holes, and gradually work up through the soil, till it comes just through the top. This will prevent the seeds becoming washed out. Next place them quite level, inside the frame and give an eye to shading, watering and ventilating as recommended for the flat bed. When the seedlings get large enough to handle, they should be pricked out carefully into a sheltered bed, three inches apart, shading them till they are established, where they will develop into strong plants for the final planting. For this final planting, choose a good open position, give good, deep cultivation and liberal manuring, this being a great help in hot, dry weather. Keep the hoe or other cultivator going to keep down weeds, etc. When transplanting get a good ball of soil on each plant if possible to prevent flagging. Cabbages, cauliflowers, Brussels sprouts, cucumbers, tomatoes, lettuce, etc., and many kinds of flowers may be raised in this way.

J. CLARKE.

Grosse Isle, Man.

**THE HOUSEWIFE'S GARDEN**

In order to have success in gardening one would be wise to use care in the selection of the seed, for the best seed is important, as is also the soil, which should be fairly rich. During the winter and early spring months barnyard manure should be scattered evenly over the ground. The quantity to use depends upon the present condition of

your soil. A light dressing would in some cases be sufficient. In spring when the ground is in shape for work to commence, plow the manure under, following with the harrow as early as possible. To make sure of having tomatoes when no hotbed is used, it is necessary to sow the seeds early in the spring in a box filled with fine earth. Cigar boxes are best for this purpose. After filling the box, I let them stand a day or so in a warm room before sowing the seeds. After sowing the seeds I keep the soil moist with tepid water and cover the box with a cloth until the tiny sprouts appear, after which the cloth is removed and they are exposed to the sun. When the plants have made some progress, they should be transplanted to other boxes. It will toughen the plants, if they are set outside during the day, when the temperature is above freezing.

They may be transplanted to the open ground when all danger from frost is past. The New Earliana tomato is recommended as being the best here in the West. The best location for the hotbed is on the south side of the building. Make the bed the desired size. For instance, a bed that is six feet long and six feet wide will accommodate two regular-sized sashes, three by six feet. The back of the frame should be 16 inches and the front about eight inches high. This gives sufficient fall for water from rains or snows to drain off nicely. The manure should be handled directly from the stalls to the bed, and piled in a heap, leaving it until fermentation has set up. Horse manure is the best to use. Before fermentation becomes too lively, which is ascertained by the escaping steam, the pile should be forked over

into another part of the frame and left until the escape of steam is again noticeable, then it should be trampled into the frame perfectly solid, and then the soil put on. When the seed of weeds which are in the soil come up all over the bed, it is time to plant the garden seed. An excellent way in which to start plants when one has not a hotbed, is to select a piece of ground protected from the wind. Have a frame around the plot, which must be well manured and drenched, and the soil put on next. Cabbage seed, etc., sowed in a plot like this do real well. They must of course be covered with carpet and the like every night to protect them from the cold, having poles across the bed to support the covering. Of cabbage the Early Jersey Wakefield is, in my opinion, the best to grow. When transplanting cab-

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bage and tomato plants, they may be protected from cutworms by a collar made of tarpaper, if it extends an inch below and an inch and a half above ground. Another way to guard against these pests is to take a tin can—a tomato can will do—having both ends open and sink it into the soil over the plant, making sure there are no cutworms around the plants at the time. The ground may first be scalded with hot water before setting plants and putting cans over them. The cans should be about half way into the soil. I have tried this way with good results.

Cucumbers can be started in the house by planting the seeds in pots made from tough paper. When transplanting them the paper can be torn off, leaving the roots undisturbed. Experience has taught me that cucumbers are more prolific when they are planted in a hill made by digging a hole in the ground and putting into it a quantity of fresh manure. Wet the manure and then cover with a few inches of earth. A can is set in the centre and the earth moulded up around it. A small box like frame may be used instead of a can. The seeds are planted in there and covered with glass to protect the young plants from the cold. Another method is to punch small holes about the sides and bottom of a can, sink it into the soil, mould the earth well up around it and plant the seeds around the can. Fill it with water as often as the dryness of the weather demands. Place something over the can to prevent the water from evaporating. Cucumbers require lots of moisture. Do not allow cucumbers to ripen on the vine until you have all the green ones you want, as it will stop bearing if some of the fruit is allowed to reach maturity.

No garden is complete unless some small fruit is grown. Strawberries can be grown here, and why not, since the wild strawberry flourishes here. Then I find that the wonderberry does well here. It requires about the same cultivation as tomatoes, and is claimed to be a creation of Luther Burbank. Women living in cities and towns having a waste space in their backyards could turn it into a small kitchen garden.

I consider gardening a healthful occupation, to say nothing of the pleasure derived from it.

LIZZIE KAMPMAN.

St. Benedict, Sask.

**NATURE'S WAY**

The designer of a country garden in the prairie parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan runs up against some severe limitations. I succeeded in overcoming some of these at my farm at Shoal Lake, Man. Like many English people in the late 19th century, I came under the Japanese influence, which made me want my house and garden to form a harmonious whole. The first necessity was to surround the house with a belt of trees. At my place nature had provided this, and it was only necessary to cut out an opening in the wood. This was done on lines to simulate a natural "bay." A wide space was cut clear out to give a south view of a meadow, lake, and a range of high hills closing the view at one and a half miles distance. Another vista showed, from the house, a gleam of water and a grain field closed by a wooded hill. I found to my regret that tame flowers were hardly practicable as part of the ensemble of a villa garden at Shoal Lake. For this reason: the tree belts are absolutely essential. But the native poplars and maples are lusty drinkers and absorb most of the moisture provided by the 18-inch rainfall for several yards from their stems. Therefore if flower borders are made in front of the tree belts, or as Longfellow says: "Just where the woodland meets the flower surf of the prairie," the garden flowers will be miserable and stunted for want of water. Beds for flowers can be made in the middle of the lawn, but the labor will be great, as they must be dug by hand, and they will look unnatural to the artistic eye, as nature herself rarely plants flowers en masse in that position. The only place where the flowers are desirable and possible is in borders along the sides of the house, if the eave-troughs are removed and the whole rainfall of the roof allowed to fall on the borders. But is it not more desirable to have healthful dryness than flower color round a house? At my Shoal Lake

farm there were lots of flowers, but grown in the kitchen garden and a cut supply kept in the house in vases. After much thought and study and a lot of kind advice from the late Dr. Fletcher, I concluded that the most practicable way to plant a lawn was by sowing bromus inermis. The ground had been thrice plowed and all the poplar roots taken out. It was then smoothed with the slush scraper first, then the harrows right side up, then the harrows upside down, then with the shovel and hand rake. The broad natural contour of the land was left, as ordinarily a country garden should not be terraced. A town garden should always be terraced. Why? Because "God made the country" in curves, and "man made the town" in straight lines. When you design a country garden right you simply carry out the Creator's plans, only eliminating the factor of competition between the living forms you plant and care for. The idea that brome grass will spread into the wood and kill the trees is a myth. On the contrary the brome grass will not long survive on the lawn itself. It is only a locum tenens to make a passable lawn until first the wild grasses and later the blue-grass creep in and take possession. It would be better to sow a lawn with "skunk-tail-grass" if the seed could be got, but it can't. You can't seed a lawn too thick. I may say that, if you are English you need not expect to have a lawn like that in the famous "quad" at Rugby school, or like the natural sward on the Chiltern Hills. An 18-inch rainfall and a minimum of 40 below zero are hard facts. You must have shrubbery in your garden between the tree belts and the lawn. There are no lovelier shrubs than our native prairie ones and they are competent to wrestle with the trees for the drinks. The best of all is the "wolf willow" or *eleagnus argentea*, with silvery leaves and red-brown stems and the aroma of all the romance and joy of life distilling from its tiny yellow flowers. It will grow if transplanted, and grow better still if encouraged where it is growing already. To "encourage" a plant you simply remove its competitors for light, air, and water. Competition makes the plants grow ugly, crooked, and crabbed, just like trust magnates! Of course, you must have a good fence round the entire garden, house, woods and all. But don't keep the garden for show; use it for all it is worth. A certain amount of good, hard wear is good for the lawn; it encourages the blue-grass. Don't make any paths over your lawn unless they are needed to lead somewhere. Even in mid-winter the lawn is a joy to look at if the snow lies evenly over it, as it will if the tree belts are wide enough. It is worth while to have some shrubs and trees with bright colored stems to liven the winter scene. One of the best is the bright red dogwood or *cornus stolonifera*, which grows freely in all our poplar woods, where it serves as ground cover. There is a livid yellow Russian willow, too, which grows like mad if it gets half a chance. If you still have the gift of youth and expect to grow old on your farm you can also plant spruces for this purpose. It is commonly said that perennial flowers are best because they don't have to be planted every year. I don't think so. The way the weeds grow in and around the clumps is a caution! Of the annuals the finest I know is the Malope, red or white. It has no English name. For the vases *Salpiglossia* with its elegant shape, delicate pencilling and long endurance, is the premier. *Nemophila insignis* is a little thing, but it will turn its pale blue flowers persistently to the sky in mid-October as if in wonder why all around it is dead and drooping. Then there are the gorgeous poppies. Huge double poppies, Shirleys, Japanese, dwarfs, California poppies, *Clarkia*, *Cyanus* and red flax are easy grown. The *Godetias* need a greater rainfall to bring out their beauty. *Mignonette* is deficient in odor here. But the tobacco flowers are all right and can be easily grown if great care is taken of the seed bed. *Nicotiana affinis* is the right kind. Its wonderful scent tells of—well, no matter!

JOSEPH R. TUCKER.

Kuroki, Sask.

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As the season is opening, our minds



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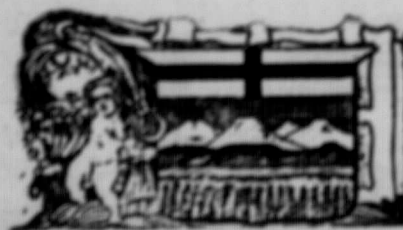
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VANCOUVER, B.C.

as farmers turn among other subjects that will be of vital interest during the coming summer to the growing of a supply of small fruits and vegetables for use on the family table. And by way of introducing the subject I would say that after choosing the location put on a good covering of well-rotted stable manure, plow deep and thoroughly pack and harrow. From my own experience I do not find very much use for the hotbed as it is not practicable for the ordinary busy farmer or wife. For a few of the transplanting varieties of vegetables that are required for early

Continued on Page 22



# ALBERTA SECTION

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

## UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

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James Bower - Red Deer  
President:  
W. J. Tregillus - Calgary  
Secretary-Treasurer:  
E. J. Fream - Calgary

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District Directors:  
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### HELP THE CAMPAIGN FUND

Have you read about the U.F.A. Campaign Fund? Some of our unions are already busy and Berrywater Union, No. 192 has sent in the first instalment. We want to see all our unions working on this Ten Cent Fund. Just think what ten cents per member for the whole association would mean. Think what it would mean if we could persuade each one to contribute that much every month for the rest of the year. It would mean that all our old Unions could be visited. It would mean that meetings could be held and new unions organized in practically every township in Alberta. Just think this over and then get busy with the spare "dimes." How about a U.F.A. Tag Day? Let us have some suggestions from our unions as to how this "patriotic" fund can be boosted. We are proud of our association. We certainly ought to be. So let us take hold of this fund for the complete organization of the Province and make it go with a swing. The sooner we have the money, the sooner we can start work. The plans are laid. Our men are eager to take the field. So everyone get busy please and send in their mite to swell the U.F.A. Campaign Fund.

### WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

Carlstadt Union, No. 320, of the U.F.A., had a very interesting meeting last night when many questions of interest were discussed and dealt with. After the general opening exercises, the meeting was turned over to Mr. Glambeck, of Queenstown. His subject was the organized effort of the farmers and grain growers, the farmers' relation to other business and enterprise, elevators, car shortage, freight rates and special stress was thrown on the recent amendment to the Grain Act, relative to the distribution of ears. He advised the building of a local elevator by the farmers, which they already have under consideration. Carlstadt union now numbers about one hundred, after transferring several members to unions to the north of us. The members of Carlstadt Union are wide awake and alive to every issue confronting the farmer. Committees have been appointed to wait on dealers and manufacturers in various parts of the country re the buying in car load lots of the many and varied commodities consumed by the farmer.

Stainsleigh Union report that their meeting, held on March 9 was "marked by our first step in co-operation outside of the purchase of formalin and binder-twine." This great privilege has been used by the members to establish ourselves in pure Marquis wheat. The action was brought about by a general discussion on the subject of the "Improvement of our grain," led by J. H. Mallough. At the close of the discussion it was proposed by Messrs. Thompson and Tweddle that as it would be somewhat difficult to keep a small quantity of pure grain separate and perfectly clean, that we have a co-operative grain plot. This proposition met the unanimous approval of all present. C. Larsen then offered to lease 25 acres of new, well-prepared land for this purpose; his remuneration for same to be struck by the profit from 25 acres sown to common wheat lying alongside. A definite arrangement was made and an agreement drawn up, and up to date 15 members have subscribed \$10 each for the purchase of the wheat. A committee of six was formed to manage the affair. The question of buying formalin in bulk was brought up and a committee appointed, with instructions to purchase a quantity of same at the lowest tender. The secretary was instructed to send for a number of copies of "Protection or Free Trade" by Henry George.

A. E. MALLOWH,  
Sec'y-Treas.

On Friday, March 1, Cummings Union, No. 326 held a box social in the Heatherbell School to defray the expenses of our delegate to the Annual Convention at Edmonton in January. The members

and others contributed songs and recitations and after the sale of boxes supper was partaken of. Dancing was then indulged in till daylight. The sale of boxes brought \$48.75. Considering that a box social which was held in the same school on Feb. 16 to start a library collected \$92.00, we considered this very satisfactory. Union No. 326 started on January 5 in a district six years old and has to-day, March 1, members to the number of 41.

J. WINTERSGILL,  
Sec'y-Treas.

Kia Ora Union, No. 62 having been dormant for 12 months or more, recently decided that the period of hibernation had lasted sufficiently long, so a request was sent to the Central for an organizer. In response to this appeal P. P. Woodbridge, the assistant secretary, was sent up and from the way the farmers turned out it was evident that they are hungry (for knowledge) after so long a sleep. Over twenty farmers paid in their dollar at the initial meeting, since when we have gone ahead rapidly until we are fast nearing the 100 mark. Our members realize the increased importance of the work the U.F.A. is doing and are fully determined to take their part in the still greater work which is ahead. At our initial meeting it was decided to change the name of our union to Acme as that will be our future meeting place. In the general discussion which followed the address it was decided to offer a new hat to the member who brought in the most new members during the year, and we were also informed that there was a standing offer of \$10 awaiting the first man who could prove he had secured 20 new members by his own individual efforts, so that there are quite a few of us out canvassing. There is no doubt that Acme Union has come to stay and will frequently be in the limelight from now on.

E. H. F. GENGE, Sec'y-Treas.

Carlton Local Union of the U.F.A. was organized Feb. 18, 1911. There being no schoolhouse in the district, the meetings were held at the house of E. L. Woods, who was elected vice-president. Fourteen joined at the organization meeting and membership at present stands at 42. It was decided that we should build a hall for the holding of meetings and other purposes. The matter of finance was a difficult proposition as the country was only then being settled, and people were not in a position to undertake the erection of an expensive building. Subscription lists were circulated and sufficient money was promised to warrant the union going ahead. So we decided to build a hall 16 by 24, the walls to be built of sod with a good lumber roof and floor. The labor was all done by the members gratis.

The "outside" has been neatly trimmed and the inside finished with paper. Meetings were held monthly during the summer, the attendance during the busy season was small, but always enough to form a quorum. A picnic was held July 22, to advertise the U.F.A. and the project was a success. The winter program commenced with the opening of the hall on Dec. 8, when a successful box social and dance was held. Five other dances followed during the winter, the proceeds going to pay the remaining debt on the building. We are now free of debt and a balance in hand. The literary work has not been overlooked, debates having been held on the following topics, "Herd v. Fence Law," "Homesteads for Women," "Free Trade v. Protection" and "Votes for Women." Pamphlets dealing with Direct Legislation and Single Tax have been distributed among the members and addresses given. An address has also been given by Clarke Fraser on the new Rural Municipalities Act which was greatly appreciated by those present. The meetings during the winter have been held bi-monthly, good attendance was secured, the meetings terminating with an entertaining program. At our last meeting it was decided to co-operate in buying formalin, strychnine, wire and flour. The union has been instrumental in getting locals started at Coronation and Youngstown. At our next meeting we shall arrange a date for a picnic at which we hope to get a visit from an organizer.

J. J. PRICE,  
Sec'y

Creole Belle Union, No. 334, held a meeting on March 9, when the following business was transacted. Since the last meeting six new members had been added. The members then took part in a discussion on "Deep plowing versus shallow-breaking and backsetting." The meeting went in favor of deep-plowing. As several ladies were present they were asked if they would mention a subject for discussion at our next meeting, but they declined, thanking the gentlemen for their offer. It was then decided to have a debate on "Horse vs. Cattle raising." Teams of four aside were chosen. It was announced that our membership contest should end on March 30 when we hope to have some interesting figures to send in. The meeting then adjourned.

N. W. DANN,  
Sec'y-Treas.

The regular meeting of the Brunetta Union, No. 247, was held on March 16. We are just one year old, as we organized on March 16, 1911 and to say we are pleased with our success is a mild way of expressing our thanks to the association. A year ago we were like a scattered, beaten army, each of us finding all kinds of fault with the other. We could see no good things only in ourselves, but to-day

Rathwell and McBride Lake Union have held three good meetings lately to take up the question of co-operative buying. Twenty new members have been added to the roll and there will be a larger increase later, as several prospective members have been busy threshing and shipping wheat, also Allenfields and Ardenville districts intend to unite with this Union. We have formed a buying fund by the members contributing five dollars each. All members in good standing on paying in this sum receive a buyer's ticket, presentation of which entitles them to participate in the benefits derived from the fund. These tickets will be reissued annually to all members in good standing in the Union. A committee consisting of the President, Secretary and J. Horner, has been appointed to manage the fund for the present year. We have secured a large cut in the price of flour from a local dealer, also a fifty cent per ton cut in coal by the load as needed, have secured a better discount for cash trading at the local stores, and have been able to secure our formalin and strychnine at lower price than ever before in this district. Thus far we have not needed to draw on the fund, but the fact of having this to back us, has convinced the local merchants that we are in earnest in this matter and they have been willing to meet us. We intend to go into the posts and lumber question as soon as we secure prices.

At the meeting on February 23, Mr. J. Stenson read a good paper dealing with co-operation. A couple of communications have been received from Dr. Warnock, M.P. for Macleod, dealing with the car distribution question and other matters at Ottawa. The circular dealing with this question has been discussed, but no action taken as we had already forwarded a resolution dealing with car clause and there does not seem to be much of a kick at this point as regards receiving cars. At Piegan Siding where most of the members load, we have always been able to secure cars in a fairly reasonable time, though there is a great deal of kicking as regards the time occupied in transit.

W. H. SHIELD, Sec'y.

we are an organized strength. We are combined for one another's good. Men that one year ago passed each other on the road with hardly a nod, to-day will stop and talk and find in each other a great many good things that they had not known before. The bringing together of these men at our meetings has brought about this feeling of good fellowship. We had an entertainment on March 7 with nearly everyone in the district present. A merry time was enjoyed by everyone, with a bountiful lunch afterwards that could not help but make one feel good. During the year we have had good examples of co-operation in buying different articles we needed. We have bought 10,500 fence posts with a saving of over \$300. Also a car of wire with a saving of about \$150. Some farmers have saved \$25 in hard cash for the one dollar invested as membership fee to the U.F.A. We have about 90 per cent of the farmers in this district as members and we are going to the Midway schoolhouse on March 23 to organize a new local. We have quite a hard time occasionally to get our meetings adjourned which shows the great interest our members are taking. Our success is not due to any one or two members but due to the great interest every member is taking. Our one great drawback is a railroad and we are so far from one that it makes it hard for us in our co-operation work. I feel that if every union and every man that lives in this district between the two Bow rivers would join in one united cry for this much needed addition to our part of the country we would get it.

W. H. SMITH,  
Sec'y-Treas.

Altorado Union held a general meeting on Thursday evening, February 29. A large crowd turned out. Business was not very heavy. The secretary quoted prices on wire and lumber. He also received orders from the members for about 1,100 posts. The gopher poison question was discussed and the secretary instructed to secure same from the Government if possible. The balance of the evening was spent on a debate. "Resolved that Canada should build her own Navy." The affirmative being taken by Messrs Wink and Turriff, while the negative was taken by the Rev. Perrin Baker and A Taylor who handled the question very thoroughly. The next meeting will be held on March 28, when the subject up for discussion will be "Woman's Franchise." We always make our meetings as interesting as possible and of a sociable nature. We always have large crowds.

H. MCKENZIE,  
Sec'y-Treas.

The monthly meeting of the Lakeview Union, No. 71 of the U.F.A. was held at Lakeview on March 16. Seven new members were admitted. The Secretary-treasurer reported having shipped two carloads of hogs through the Red Deer U.F.A. Co-operative association with very satisfactory results to the parties concerned and thus, once more, demonstrating the benefits of co-operation. A communication re seed grain from the Central office was read and laid on the table. Quite a number of the members have quantities of excellent seed grain of high germinating quality for sale at reasonable prices. Parties desiring further information in regard to same should communicate with the secretary-treasurer. The next meeting of the union will be at Lakeview on Saturday, April 13.

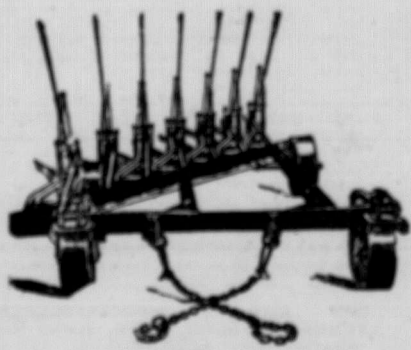
DONALD CAMERON,  
Sec'y-Treas.



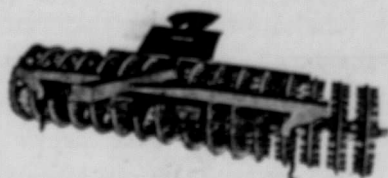
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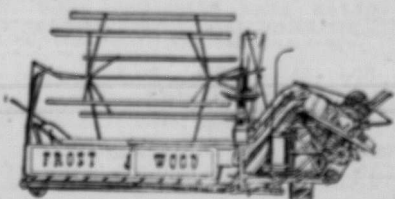
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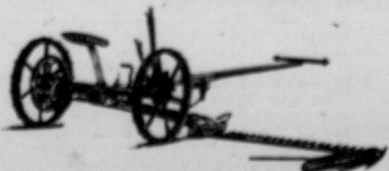
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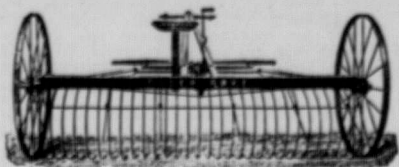
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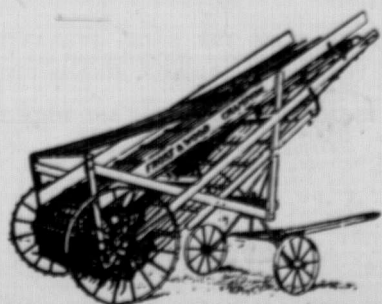
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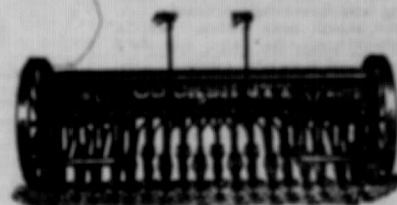
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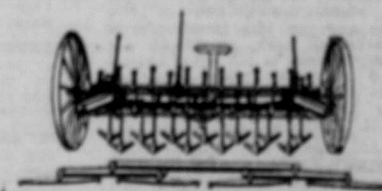
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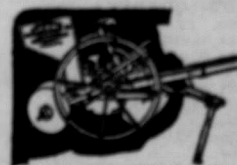
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Brandon Portage la Prairie



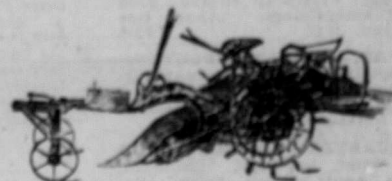
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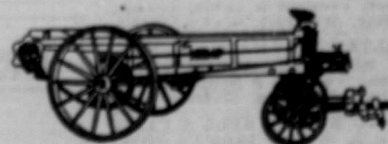
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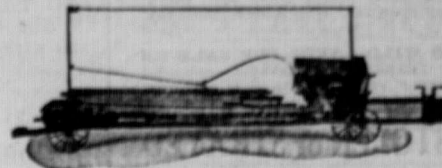
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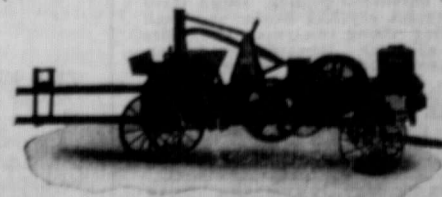
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**FOR SALE—TWENTY BERKSHIRE BOARS,** six weeks to six months old; price \$7 to \$20 each; also two Shorthorn bulls, for immediate sale; stock all registered. W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man.

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**JOHN T. ESE, ABERNETHY, SASK.—**Breeder of Ayrshires and Barred Rocks. Young males for sale.

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**HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—**Pioneer prize cards of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

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## POULTRY

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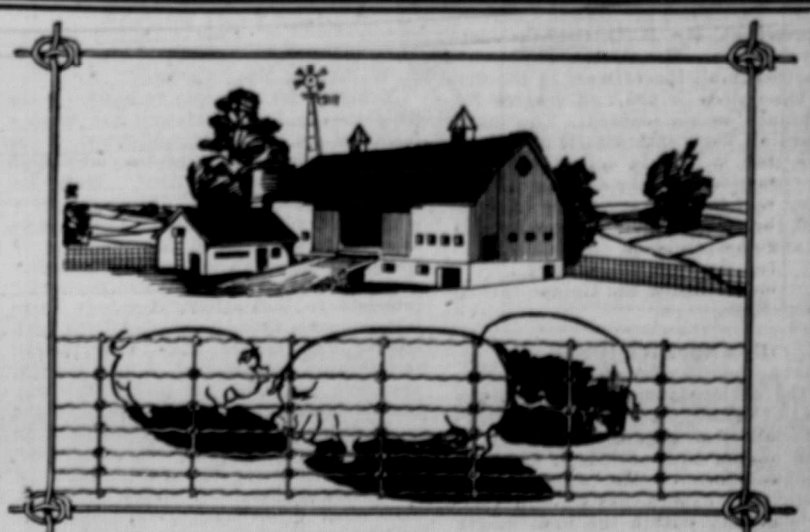
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Blackens, softens, and preserves your leather. Keeps it like new.

Dealers everywhere, or any agency of



## Co-operation

By Western Farmers  
Continued from Page 11

Knowing what we want we can get it and given the direction the motto needed "each for all and all for each," will speedily grow to have a large place in our trading system.

### CO-OPERATIVE MEAT MARKET By W. Hordern

We have been in business as a Co-operative Meat Store in Dundurn for nine months. We began with a paid up capital of only \$100 which has gradually been increased, till now there is \$600 paid up. In addition we made a profit of \$400 in the nine months. As we were short of capital to run the business, we have not paid out any dividend on shares or purchases, but the profits have been kept in the business by allotting them to the shareholders as further stock, and this is a practice we are likely to continue for some time.

We have gained quite a bit of experience and have had to modify or erase some of our by-laws accordingly. To guide other districts which may contemplate opening a co-operative store I write. Before beginning we wrote to the Co-operative Wholesale Society of Manchester, to enquire details of how the retail co-operative stores were formed and managed in England where they are highly successful, and for rules and regulations. Very generously they sent us a big pile of papers, pamphlets and small

books including an excellent specimen book containing by-laws for a store. Also we got rules from a Regina Co-operative Co., and on all these different rules we formed our own. We had to modify some of the English rules as not being suitable to this country. It is a rule in England for the directors to meet one night each week and examine the store business, pass the orders, accounts, etc. We are farmers who have to drive into town, five to ten miles, and though we fixed on a meeting every tenth day, (three times a month) to keep track of the business, farmers were unable to attend in seeding, hay and harvest time, and at any time the meetings were oftener than could be attended. To remedy this we hit on the following plan. One man, a farmer well up in business, is appointed secretary-treasurer of the company, and also manager of the business. He has leisure time, and formerly ran a store of his own, but not in the meat trade. Two directors were appointed to assist him and advise with him in any difficulty that may arise, and the general board meet bi-monthly or oftener if called. This works well, for as each has a telephone we keep in touch with each other. The secretary-treasurer checks and reckons every bill, checks the store books and all accounts; he alone pays accounts and by cheques only; he supervises the orders given for stock, and being manager also, he allots the storemen their work and sees it is properly done. He is bonded for \$1,000 with a bonding company at a cost of \$7 per year to the co-operative company. All accounts should be gone over every week, and the main items audited weekly by an official auditor to prevent errors or irregularities.

It is of the very highest importance that every officer and director elected to serve by the company should be a fair business man. It is unwise to elect a man merely because he is a friend or neighbor. The men who have had some business experience, or the farmer who has himself made a success of his calling is likely to be the suitable man, for he shows a business mind. Do not fail to change a man if he proves himself not a business man, or if he fails to attend. We have a rule, that if a director fails to attend three consecutive meetings, automatically he ceases to be a director, and the executive have power to elect another, or to reinstate him if desirable. All-round efficiency is necessary to make co-operative trading successful.

Some men seem to think a co-operative store is a kind of philanthropic society, or a bank to loan money out by way of stock. It is strictly a business concern whose methods must all be on strictly business principles. For example, some men apparently think they should pay everybody else at the fall but the co-operative store which, being on a brotherly principle can wait, or can even carry the account to another harvest. Now, the true co-operative principle and ideal is little or no debt, that trading should be done almost wholly on a cash basis. We know it is rather hard to abide strictly by this ideal during harvest time, when the demands on the farmer's purse are heavy, and he has little or nothing coming in till his grain is threshed and shipped out. But when that is shipped the debt at the co-operative store should be promptly paid. No store can do well if accounts are to stand long, or are to be carried another twelve months. All accounts of three months standing should be charged 10 per cent. interest. On accounts of from \$20 to \$40 a bankable note should be taken, so money can be borrowed from the bank on the notes to enable the store to pay its way. The outside time allowed for the payment by the store for its goods is one month.

All these things should be provided for in the by-laws; the power also to sue and recover for debts should be included.

Many men think a co-operative store should sell its goods at or near cost price, this is a very unwise policy, and equally so is the cutting of prices against other stores. It is best to charge a reasonable price for everything and make a fair profit. It may be wise to give a 5 per cent. discount for cash. But reasonable profits should be made. The profits can then be rightly and justly used to guard against risks, also to give a dividend on sales and on capital and to provide a reserve fund to ensure stability and success. To sell for little or no profit is to fail, and go down against the first financial difficulty that may arise, for there would be no funds in reserve.

## Hostile Heirs Disappointed

He Knew How to Make a Will

When William Marvel, of Tuckersmith Township, Ont., died, every person in the vicinity expected to see a lively legal battle between the heirs.

The old man had not been on good terms with any of his relatives and was equally averse to lawyers. It was inferred that he would leave no will, and the rival claimants were ready to do battle, legally of course, for their "rights."

One of the first things found among his papers, however, was a will made out on a BAX Will Form. That settled the matter definitely—there was no fight.

It has been found that it is useless to dispute wills made on the BAX Will Forms. The moral is obvious—to save lawyer's fees and be sure that your wish will be carried out in case of death—use a BAX Will Form. Each form is accompanied by a specimen will and full instructions for your guidance, but be sure to get a BAX Legal Will Form, as they are copyrighted and indisputable.

For sale by all stationers and druggists at 25 cents, or sent on receipt of price by the BAX Will Form Company, 275 G College St., Toronto.

## Bishopric Wall Board



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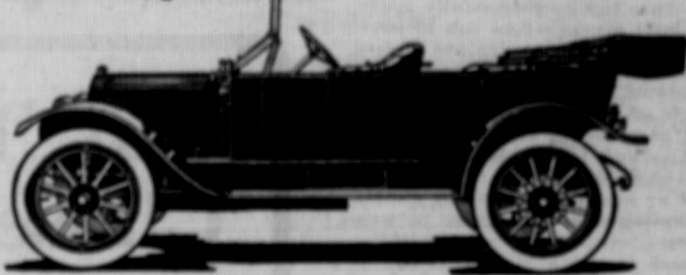
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Garton Pedigree Seed Co., 257 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg

## Gardening on the Farm

Continued from Page 18

summer use a place can generally be found for producing sufficient supply in a few small boxes of earth in the house. But for the main supply for summer, fall and winter use sow the seeds right where the vegetable is to grow as soon as the soil is warm and cold winds and frosts are past. And it has been my experience as a whole during the last twenty years that Eastern grown seeds purchased from the most reliable seed firms are the surest to germinate and produce the strongest plants. The reason for which is that in the East the seed is more fully developed and matured than with us where in so many cases only the very earliest varieties of many of our garden vegetables can be matured at all.

Asparagus can be successfully grown, and at least a year's time can be saved by purchasing the roots instead of seed. The various small fruits can also be easily grown, and will produce wonderful crops of fruit. Raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and currants, both red, white and black, all do especially well. And a good plan is to plant them in rows at intervals across the garden, and planting the vegetables between the rows.

Rhubarb is also a plant that can be easily grown, is a prolific yielder and requires very little room. To get started properly plant in hills in the row, placing the hills three feet apart, and for each hill thoroughly spade a space two feet square and a foot deep, mixing in a liberal supply of well-rotted manure, and in each hill plant one fresh root joint, placed two to three inches below the surface. Keep the surface thoroughly cultivated and do not pull any of the plants the first season and renew the planting every fourth year.

And now for a successful garden. After the plants are once above ground the more often the surface soil is stirred with hoe, rake or more preferably a cultivator the more satisfaction there will be in the pride, interest and profit of the work.

As for the cultivation of flowers and foliage plants, the presence of which goes so far towards making the home both interesting and attractive, there is very little difference in the general principles of selection, care and cultivation. I find the most satisfactory soil for gardening is a loam, or loose friable clay, which can always be improved with a plentiful supply of vegetable mould mixed in.

On account of the scarcity of bees and other insects of like nature in this country, it is often necessary to fertilize the blossom of such plants as the cucumber, melon, squash and pumpkin, doing it by hand, which may prove somewhat tedious but will amply repay the trouble.

C. I. BARAGAR.

Elm Creek, Man.

### PLEASURE AND PROFIT

In preparing a garden plot for vegetables, if it has not been well manured last year or either fresh breaking, plowed deep and well-worked, you should first put on a good coating of manure, and then let it lie there till all seed weeds have started in growth, and then plow it deeply, turning all manure in well, then go over it with the drags, making it as level as possible. About the end of March you should begin to prepare a hotbed for starting vegetable seeds, which should be about three feet deep, seven feet long, five feet wide and well trodden down, and then put on three inches of soil; have ready a frame six feet by four feet, two and a half feet at back and one and a half feet in front, on which place a window. You will find this frame very handy for starting in cabbage, cauliflower, celery, lettuce, tomatoes, etc. You will also require some shallow boxes twenty inches by twelve inches by two inches deep to put in seeds, as when you want to harden them off before putting them in the ground, they are easily moved about. Be sure and sow seeds thinly. I put mine in singly, as when you take them from the box you can get a nice little ball of soil attached to each plant and of course the soil should be a bit moist before transplanting them.

In this frame you can transplant early lettuce, also put in a few cucumber seeds in small pots or tins and by the time you have got all previous vegetables mentioned from the frame you can put your cucumbers in their place for fruiting. Before doing so place in the middle of the frame a good compost of decayed manure, turf and leaf-mould. Then you will get plenty of cucumbers. Be sure and keep them always moist and never let them flag. By the time your cucumbers have started to run you would have pulled most of the lettuce from the centre of frame. Grand Rapids is a good variety to grow.

In returning now to the garden plot, the first vegetable you should sow is parsnip, as they take a long time to grow. About the middle of April sow white turnip and Swede turnip, about April 25 sweet corn, then radish, carrot, beet, cabbage, Savoys, etc. Before you sow your onion seed go over the bed

where you intend to sow them with a roller, as they require a good, firm bottom. After sowing them go over the rows and beat them down with the back of a spade. Then you will get a good supply of onions. Potatoes should not be sown before the beginning of May, because of the late frosts. I advocate the using of whole potatoes about the size of an egg, in preference to a small piece with two or more eyes, as you get better results.

In preparing your bed for peas, which should be sown about the end of April, dig out a trench about one and a half feet deep, and put in one foot of old manure, fill in the earth within three inches of top. Sow your peas and then cover them up. When they begin to grow earth them up with the hoe. I might say here that it is a good plan to earth up beans, peas, cabbage and any variety that is likely to be knocked over with the strong winds we have

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sometimes, as it supports them. Squashes of all kinds should be sown, as they make such nice jam. First of all make a hole two feet deep, and fill with fresh horse manure and then put in the soil.

Continued on Page 22

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We stock nothing but first quality materials. And we stock them in large quantities.

Notwithstanding our large increase in business, our facilities are such that we are able to handle all orders promptly and satisfactorily. A Price List will be mailed on request.

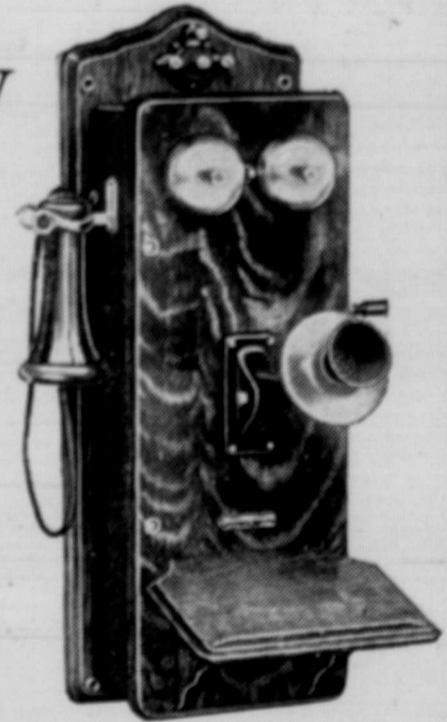
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The Great-West Policy-holders are satisfied Policy-holders. Many "reasons why" are given in the new booklet "Profits 1912."

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HE PAYS FREIGHT

Sells direct to buyers at factory prices. Iron and Wire Fence, all styles; Gates; Barbed, Coiled and Plain Wire; Staples, Fence Hooks, Tools. Special prices car loads.

I save you big money, give you best fencing and quick service with Western warehouses. Seventeen years in Canadian fence business. My printed matter explains my methods. Get it. Write today. **ASK FOR FOLDER F**

**DYER, The Fence Man**  
TORONTO

The coat that keeps out all the rain



### TOWER'S FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER

The design shows how our REFLEX EDGES (pat'd) keep water from running in at front of coat. Every drop goes down and off, so

**YOU CAN'T GET WET**

MADE FOR SERVICE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

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### FARM ENGINE SENSATION



**GILSON "60 SPEED" GASOLINE ENGINE**

Complete with line shaft, hook, pump jack, interchangeable pulleys with 60 speeds.

A farmer's power house on wheels. Agents Wanted  
Bentley Machinery Co., Ltd., Enderby Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

## Imperial Hotel

Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave. The Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg. Centrally located. Good meals and warm, comfortable rooms.

**Rate \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day**

JAS. MORTON, Prop.  
**FREE BUS**

### QUESTION DRAWER

Questions on all matters affecting the interests of Western farmers will be answered in this column, provided they are of general interest to our readers. To answer all the questions sent in would take a large amount of space and occupy a great portion of the time of The Guide staff. Enquirers should write on one side of the paper only and must give their full name, not necessarily for publication.

#### CATTLE KILLED ON TRACK

Ques.—The C.P.R. omitted to fence their right of way at its junction with the G.T.P., leaving a breach of several hundred yards. I was bringing home a bunch of cattle and had occasion to use a trail between the two right of ways. There were three of us in charge of the cattle but some of them got away from us and ran alongside the G.T.P. until they came to the breach in the C.P.R. fence where they got on to the right of way of the C.P.R. We followed them for a couple of miles up the track until they got to where there were cattle guards down at a crossing, then turned around to go back. In the meantime it had come on dark and they could not find their way out where they had got in, but ran down the track and three of them were killed. The C.P.R. claims agent informs me that under the circumstances the C.P.R. is not liable for damages.—J.M.

Ans.—If you were guilty of negligence in allowing the cattle to get upon and remain on the track, the railway company is not liable although they may have been negligent in allowing their guard to be down. On the other hand, if no negligence can be attributed to you in reference to the cattle getting on the track, you then have a right of action against the company.

Ques.—I had two head of cattle which I sent to a herder for the summer for \$2.00 per head. In the fall I went to get them but could find only one of mine. I went several times to see if the other had been found. Herder has failed to produce it and refuses to make good.—Enquirer.

Ans.—You may take action in the local court where the herder resides and collect value of the animal.

#### INJURED WORKMAN

Ques.—Is there any law holding a farmer responsible for his employees in case of disability or death while on duty? If a man be disabled or killed while on duty can he or his heirs come on the employer for damages? If so, to what extent?—G. H. Mann.

Ans.—No. The Workmen's Compensation Act and the Employers' Liability Act do not apply to farmers.

#### IMPORTING POULTRY

Ques.—Is there a duty on pure bred fowl coming in from the United States?—Poultryman

Ans.—Pure bred domestic fowl for the improvement of stock are admitted duty free. Poultry not coming under this head are subject to a duty of 20 per cent.

#### TROUBLE IN CUSTOMS OFFICE

Ques.—When paying custom charges personally on goods imported from the United States cannot I compel customs officers to deal direct with me instead of having to employ the services of a broker? My experience has been that if a person enters a customs office with his money and duplicate invoices in his hand the officials will refuse to deal with him and direct him to a broker's office across the way, where he will be fleeced of about \$3.00 in charges. 2. Please state whether the general purpose gasoline such as is sold in small western towns is liable to duty and if so how much?—Geo. H. Latham, Hirsch, Sask.

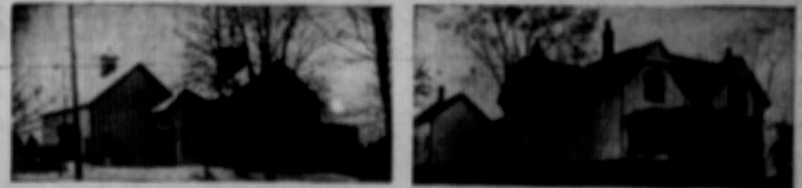
Ans.—It is not necessary to employ a customs broker provided you fill out the necessary forms properly, and it is the duty of the custom house officials to supply the necessary forms and give you all information and reasonable assistance. A broker, being accustomed to the work can often comply with the necessary formalities more expeditiously, but he is only entitled to charge 50 cents. If you have trouble, write stating your complaint to the Custom House at Regina. 2. The ordinary gasoline is under .725 specific gravity at 60 degrees temperature, and it is imported to Canada free of duty.

#### POTATO PRICES

Ques.—What was the price of potatoes in carlots in Winnipeg on May 15 of the last three years? L.H.W.

Ans.—1909, \$1.00 a bushel; 1910, 20 cents; 1911, 75 cents.

Dry-farming is not farming without moisture, but is the method by which the natural rainfall is conserved in the soil; soils are enriched and drought resistant plants are developed with the object of saving the moisture. Dry-farming practice develops the best farmers on earth.



## Making an Extra Profit

Like other keen farmers, you are after extra profits. Rich land pays you an extra profit over poor land. It pays well to keep cows on wheat, fruit and other farms to enrich the land. High-producing cows pay you an extra profit over average cows—and the high-producing

### SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator

will pay an extra profit no other separator can pay. This is because Tubulars have twice the skimming force, skim twice as clean and produce the finest velvety cream. This extra Tubular profit appeals strongly to shrewd dairymen and business men.

One instance, out of many, is the Free Masons' Home shown above, which is located at Windsor, Nova Scotia. Reverend J. B. Merrill, superintendent of the home, while treasurer of a well-known creamery, discarded a disk machine for the Tubular. The simple, sanitary Sharples Dairy Tubular, which contains no disks, is the machine which does the work for this well-known home and its guests.

Remember that the oldest separator concern on this continent positively guarantees Tubulars forever. Write at once for Catalog 342 and learn about the extra TUBULAR profits. **The Sharples Separator Co.** Toronto, Can. Winnipeg, Can.



### SPRING IS HERE

### IN THE SUNNY DRY BELT

While most of you who are reading this message, have still two or three months of the worst part of the winter to put in

We had a wonderful winter—Beautiful—But it is the sunshine of the delightfully—Bright—Warm—Dry Belt Summers—That we look forward to—There is something in it that calls for Woods, Meadows, Cool Waters and broad porches on comfortable bungalows. It makes us glad—and it will make you glad—to know that wife and babies are away from the glare, the blare, and the dust, getting strong and rosy

Y-o-u can Live, Prosper and Enjoy Life in the Dry Belt—For this is no Millionaire's Dream—Because the Dry Belt has proven to be beyond doubt the greatest Fruit and Vegetable producing district in the World, having won numberless prizes in competition with the whole world

An average of 310 sunny days in the Dry Belt

The famous Ashcroft prize potatoes are grown in the Dry Belt

The Orchard known as (Widow Smith's) produced \$22,400 worth of apples from 28 acres—Last season

Another good feature is the Absence of pests in the Dry Belt—And no losses from frost

The property we want you to investigate is—Concord Valley—25 miles from Kamloops—On the sparkling North Thompson river—Each ranch within 10 to 20 minutes of C.N.R. Depot—And also a daily boat service

If you are interested in R-e-a-l F-r-u-i-t land in a R-e-a-l F-r-u-i-t Belt you are very welcome to our Booklet APPLE GROWING Past Present and Future—Drop us a card—R-I-G-H-T N-O-W

ORCHARD HOME DEVELOPMENT Co. Ltd.

KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA



FARMERS! ADVERTISE IN YOUR OWN PAPER when you have anything to sell. It's the best paper you can use, and your support, however small it may be, is appreciated.

# Dare the Farmer Speak?

Dare the farmers of Western Canada say what they think about the political and economic questions of vital interest to every man and woman? If any farmer were to be told that he dare not speak his mind on such matters he would resent the charge immediately. But of what use is it for the farmer to speak unless he has a free and independent press to give voice to his opinions and to champion his cause? Now, how many free and independent journals are there in Canada that dare to show up the iniquities of the tariff, the trusts and the combines? How many are there? It will not take long to count them. Why do they not dare tell these facts so vital to the welfare of the people? There are several reasons. Many journals are owned by corporations or magnates of Special Privilege whose interest it is to stifle public opinion. Others are owned by politicians who have no other end in view but self-glorification and who take good care that their own party is always painted white and their opponents black. That the readers of such journals should be protected is given no consideration.

The farmers of the West are surrounded today by intolerable conditions from which they are trying to escape. Some journals are trying to help them but many are trying to hinder them, either openly or by a policy of silence. Don't forget that those journals that are not for democracy are against it. This is no time for neutrality. Every journal should show its true colors. Let them come out for the farmer and his rights or let them take the other side.

### The Cost Is Heavy

No journal can stand up for the farmers of the West without paying a heavy price for so doing. Since The Guide has been fighting the farmers' battles we have paid and paid well. One after another of the big manufacturers said: "Take my ad. out of The Guide. I will not support a journal that is against the protective tariff." Thus the pistol has been put to our heads and as we have refused to discontinue our campaign for a square deal we have been boycotted by a large number of the Canadian manufacturers. Some of them, we are glad to say, are men enough to do business on a business basis. But with others the protective tariff is the main part of their business. Selling their goods is a sideline as compared with protection, by means of which they can bleed the consumer for extortionate profits.

### The Remedy

Now our readers have the remedy in their own hands. Either we must get advertising revenue or increase the subscription price of The Guide to \$2.00 per year. The 21,500 subscribers of The Guide purchase annually at least \$10,000,000 worth of articles that are advertised in farm papers. On every article they buy they have to pay the cost of advertising it, as well as the tariff tax, if there is any duty levied. Now, by making The Guide the open door to this \$10,000,000 worth of business every farmer is supporting his own paper. When you are going to buy farm machinery, flour, seed, formalin, or any of a hundred other things, look through the pages of The Guide first and give a preference to Guide advertisers. Give your business to Guide advertisers and you will be building up a free and independent journal. There is nothing to prevent every legitimate firm in Canada from advertising in The Guide. If they see that The Guide readers buy chiefly from Guide advertisers they will advertise in The Guide. If you are buying something not advertised in The Guide drop a note to the firm and ask how it is they have overlooked your paper with their advertisements. Make The Guide your market place. Buy and sell through The Guide and you will build up a real farmers' paper that will fight the farmers' battles through thick and thin. The loyalty of the farmers has built up the Grain Growers' Grain Co. and is building up the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. Loyalty on the part of the members will build up strong co-operative concerns all over the West. Loyalty on the part of our readers will build up The Guide. If you do not see what you want advertised in The Guide let us know and we will take it up with the proper parties.

### What Is It To Be?

Now, what is it to be? Do the readers of The Guide think enough of it to stand by it in this endeavor now being made by the Barons of Privilege to put The Guide out of business? If you think there is need of a journal that will take the part of the farmers in the fight for a square deal then do your buying through The Guide. In this way you will make The Guide the best advertising medium in the West and then we will make it bigger and better in every way. Are you with us?

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.



A Five Year Old Cherry Plum Tree on Island Park Nurseries

## Island Park Nurseries

Portage la Prairie, Man.

B. D. WALLACE - Prop. and Man.

TO THE BUSINESS MEN AND FARMERS OF WESTERN CANADA

WE desire to draw your attention to our splendid list of Home Grown Nursery Trees, which are all grown on our Nurseries at Portage la Prairie. Every kind of Forest Trees, small Fruits, Flowering Shrubs and Strawberries; besides, Norway Spruce, American White Spruce, Colorado Blue Spruce, and Balsam Fir. Sold direct to the consumer. If you are interested Drop a Post Card for Price List.

**ALBERTA INCUBATOR**  
 SIZE 125 EGG  
 Raise more Poultry—it pays well by using our improved, time-tested, safe hatcher which insures big results. **Save half** by buying direct from manufacturer, no middle profit. None better at any price. The one high-grade hatcher built of many years' experience by a Canadian and successfully operated and specially adapted for Canadian climate; owing to its heavy construction. Entire interior walls covered with felt, asbestos and heavy galvanized iron. Holds even temperature. Heavy copper hot-water tank, easy to heat, self-regulator, simple to operate. Safety lamp requiring little oil, high burnery, metal legs, tested thermometer, complete for use. Ten risk nothing order. Guarantee and two hatch free trial. Before you buy get our free catalog on incubators, brooders, poultry and supplies. 250 Egg Size \$15.95. ALBERTA INCUBATOR CO., Box 905 MARRATO, MINK. If in a hurry send price and order direct from advt.

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**CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO**

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY  
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**ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.**  
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THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.

## Buy Coal Direct from Mines

To ensure a certain and permanent market for the output of a fully equipped and operating Coal Mine, producing one hundred tons daily of high carbon domestic and steam plow coal, I will sell one-quarter of my shares at the par value of twenty dollars per share to consumers who will agree to buy their coal direct from the Mines at wholesale prices. I have recently bought ninety per cent. of the stock of these Collieries, and believe this to be a plan that will be mutually profitable.

When sending for particulars say what your coal requirements will be per year.

**WILLIAM E. CLARK**

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A tenant for the S. 1/2 of 21 and N. 1/2 of 16, 11, 21, W., north of Brandon, on which there are 450 acres broken, 160 in summer fallow and 40 fall plowed, with house, granary and stable. For particulars apply to

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The above land is for sale at \$25.00 per acre. We have numerous other good buys at moderate prices. Send for our list of Farm Lands, to

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### THE BIGGEST THING IN THE WORLD

"Fighting Bob" Evans," said a naval veteran of Washington, "had, like most fighters, a tender heart."

"Fighting Bob" had a specially tender heart toward children. I once heard him say, as he held his little grandchild's hand:

"A child is the biggest thing in the world. A ragged, emaciated, hungry child is to me bigger than a battleship."

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# Our British Letter

In this issue a new feature is presented to our readers in a weekly letter specially written for The Guide by a well-informed British correspondent. The first letter deals with the coal strike.

London, Eng., March 27.—These are strenuous times in Great Britain, and many in Canada are doubtless watching events in this country with the greatest interest. Democracy within the last few years has made great strides, and the struggle between the classes and masses has reached an acute stage.

At the present moment, of course, interest is chiefly centred upon the effort of the coal miners to secure for themselves a minimum wage and the consequent strike which has brought desolation into the homes of thousands who had no voice in the unfortunate dispute between the coal owners and the coal miners. I say unfortunate, and so undoubtedly it is in its present results, yet one ventures to hope that out of this disastrous struggle there may emerge a settlement which once for all shall secure a fairer distribution of the profits arising from the labors of the men who, at such immense risks, toil in the bowels of the earth and bring to its surface the supply of coal which a beneficent Providence stored up in ages past for our use.

### The Miners' Lot

Few of the arm-chair politicians who prate so loudly and so glibly about forcing the miners to work, have ever been down a mine and seen for themselves the actual conditions under which the miners labor. I have, and though the mine was not so deep or so dangerous as many, I shall never forget the impression made upon me. In places it was necessary to crawl on hands and knees for a considerable distance, and even where one could walk upright the gloom, which was scarcely penetrated by the dim light from the lamps, had a most weird and depressing effect. The cramped position in which many of the men were working, enabled one to realize somewhat the difficulty of the task; while the little underground chapel with its ruder seats, where the miners met for a few minutes for praise and prayer before commencing the day's work, not only threw light on the character of the men, but also gave one to appreciate somewhat the danger of which they were so fully and continuously conscious. Although the experience was most interesting, it was with a feeling of great relief that one again breathed the purer air above ground in the light of the glorious sun. Never since that day have I begrudged that portion especially of the price of my coal which goes into the pockets of the brave men and boys who toil so arduously and at such peril in order to procure it.

### The Royalties

Nor does any fair-minded man wish otherwise than that the mine owners or the shareholders who provided the necessary capital should have a fair return for the money invested; but there are many who would gladly see the royalty taken by the owner of the land undermined, or over which the coal is carried, considerably reduced. The royalty owners, in almost every case, do absolutely nothing towards the production of the coal. They provide no capital, take no risks, and do no work, except draw their share of the proceeds. In many cases they or their predecessors were the owners of farm land under which some one else discovered coal. They do not mine the coal themselves, but permit others to do so on payment to them of a royalty, usually amounting to about one shilling for every ton of coal mined. Lloyd George has put a tax of 5 per cent. upon these royalties, much to the disgust of the favored few who own them, and there are those who maintain with Henry George that the state should take the whole of this fund. This, however, is a very thorny question, which I will not enter into here, and in any event most people would gladly consent to a small increase in the price of coal if that is necessary in order that the miners may get a fair return for their labor. The bone of contention just now, of course, is the minimum wage demanded by the men,

who beyond controversy have a grievance in the matter of abnormal places as they are called; that is places where owing to the geological formation the vein of coal becomes very shallow, or where the coal is largely mixed with stone and has to be carefully separated, or, as sometimes happens, where owing to the loose nature of the stratum immediately above the coal, considerably more time than usual has to be spent in propping up the roof of the cutting.

When working in places such as these, men who are paid by the ton are often unable to earn a living wage, and they are demanding a minimum wage of five shillings (\$1.25) a day for men and two shillings (50 cents) for boys to protect themselves in such cases.

Before these lines are read news will have been flashed across to the West as to the results of efforts now being made by the government, persuasion having failed, to compel all mine owners to recognize the justice of the men's claim to this minimum wage, with the necessary safeguards, as the majority of mine owners were willing to do without legislation. Neither side is quite

free from blame; that is very rarely, if ever, the case; but one gladly recognizes the freedom from violence which has so often increased the disastrous consequences of a strike. The saddest feature is that the greatest distress is felt by those who, without any voice in the matter, have been affected by the closing of workshops and factories caused by the cutting off of the supply of coal, or the possible exhaustion of stocks in hand. Many others have suffered loss and inconvenience. A year ago best coal cost 28 shillings per ton, and kitchen coal 25 shillings; the prices now are 40 shillings and 38 shillings respectively; and for the sake of all concerned it is sincerely to be hoped that this dire calamity may be over-ruled for good, and that such a settlement may eventually be arrived at as shall prevent its repetition for many years to come, if not for all time.

It is worthy of note that many of the miners struck, not because they were dissatisfied with the conditions under which they worked, but in order to secure a remedy for what they considered unjust treatment of less favored workers.

Quite a sensation was caused by the announcement that Mr. Balfour, the ex-leader of the opposition, would move that the Minimum Wage Bill be read that day six months. It was rumored that the Lords would be asked to decline to pass the bill, and that a gen-

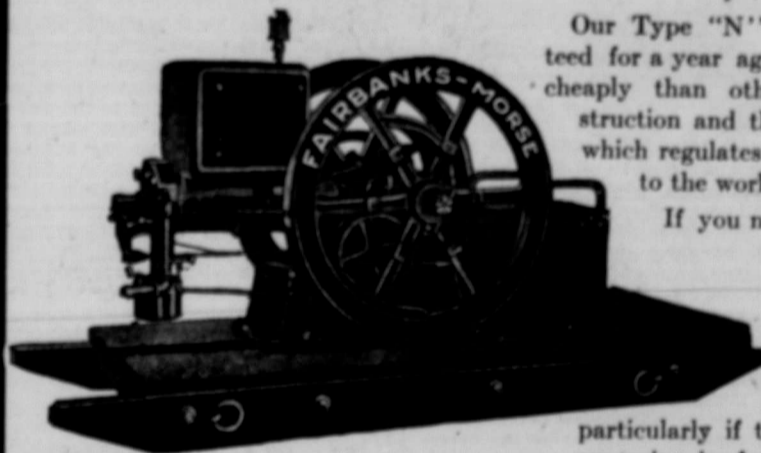
eral election would shortly take place; also that the miners would insist on their proposed scale of wages for the different districts being inserted in the bill. Mr. Balfour moved his amendment; 225 voted for it and 348 against, a majority for the bill of 123, which was read a second time without a division. Mr. Balfour stated that though very objectionable and futile it would be allowed to pass the Lords, and as the miners appear more reasonable, the measure will probably become law in a few days, and the mines be re-opened as soon as possible.

Other matters of grave importance have been somewhat overshadowed; and I must leave them for another letter.

W. W.

NOTE.—Since the above was written by The Guide correspondent in Great Britain, the minimum wage bill has become law, and the strike has been terminated. The bill provides for the establishment of a board of arbitration in each colliery district which will have power to fix a minimum wage for its district. Many of the miners were in favor of remaining on strike until the district boards had fixed the minimum, but on a ballot being taken there was not the two-thirds majority necessary to continue the strike, and the executive of the Miners' Federation on Saturday, April 6, issued orders for the resumption of work.

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Our Type "N" horizontal skidded Engine (guaranteed for a year against defect) will furnish power more cheaply than others because of its high-grade construction and the special fuel-saving patented device which regulates the consumption of fuel in proportion to the work done.

If you need an engine, investigate the

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Makers of cheap engines do not care particularly if the engine you buy from them is very expensive in fuel. They only

calculate upon selling you one engine anyway, and the price they ask for such engines is a figure lower than it costs to make a thoroughly good, reliable machine. Catalogue mailed upon request.

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If you consult your own interests, you will neither buy nor sell upon the word of any man. You will get a good, strong, reliable scale and know to a pound how much you deliver or receive. The small leaks that a

## FAIRBANKS SCALE

will prevent almost daily, will amount to a saving sufficient to pay for the scale in a short time. It is a matter of your pocket-book against the accuracy or honesty of other men, and no man is infallible. Write for our special scale catalogue and learn how a Fairbanks Scale will benefit you.



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Gasoline Engines, Portable and Stationary, all Types, 1 to 500 h.p.  
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# MANITOBA SECTION

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

## MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

**Honorary President:**  
J. W. Scallion - Virden

**President:**  
R. C. Henders - Culross

**Vice-President:**  
J. R. Wood - Oakville

**Secretary-Treasurer:**  
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**Directors:**  
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

### MR. AVISON REPORTS

Director Avison furnishes the following facts regarding a series of meetings he has just concluded.

**Minitonas:**—The meeting was largely attended by a very enthusiastic lot of Grain Growers. The secretary, Mr. Marr by his enthusiasm contributed largely to the making of the meeting a splendid success. While here I had the pleasure of attending the annual entertainment given under the auspices of the Young Peoples' Local Improvement Society, under the able management of Mr. Nichol. The play put on was entitled "The Deacon" and the rendering so satisfactory that the whole audience were most enthusiastic in their expressions of commendation. The proceeds of the entertainment were given to the village band.

**Benito:**—Here we had a very successful meeting. A large contingent from Thunder Hill was with us and added very much to the interest of the meeting. The Grain Growers at this point are determined to provide for the storing of their grain before the harvesting of another crop and to this end have organized a Farmers' Elevator company; appointed a board of management; sold 150 shares of stock and advertised for tenders for the erection of an up-to-date elevator.

The statement made by the speaker that the Ogilvie Milling Co. were selling their flour on the Old Country market at a lower price per cwt. than they were in the home markets and that because of this the Hudson's Bay Company had found it advantageous to buy in the Old Country and freight it back to Canada to be re-tailed to their trade, was challenged by a farmer who was at the meeting. Apparently this farmer does not take sufficient trouble to keep himself posted, as the above statement verified by actual quotations of price for the same class and weight of flour both in the Old Country and Winnipeg have been made a great many times and have never been contradicted.

**Pretty Valley:**—A large and enthusiastic gathering of Grain Growers greeted me at this place. The fact that there was a serious car shortage at that time, which made it necessary for the farmers to build granaries in town in order that they might get their grain hauled out before the roads broke up and seed time came did not in any way deter the farmers from giving proper consideration to the other more important departments of their work, viz. the providing of proper market conditions and the development of such social surroundings as will make life on the farm more attractive and enjoyable.

**Durban:**—At this place public sentiment was running high with regard to the facilities provided for the shipping of grain and the strongest indignation was expressed against any interference with the car distribution clause in the Grain Act. Transportation facilities are bad at this point. The people are suffering very great hardships from not being able to realize on their grain. Accounts are not met; nor can they be until the where-withal is provided out of the proceeds of the sale of last years' crop, which crop (much of it at least), has not yet been marketed. At this meeting there was an expressed determination manifest that the work of the G.G.A. was their work, and that in the future it would receive their undivided support.

**Bowman:**—A successful meeting was held in this place. This branch has settled down to practical, permanent work. That they are helping themselves by purchasing co-operatively, is manifest by the

### SECRETARIES PLEASE NOTE

Hereafter all reports of local branches or other matter intended for publication in the Manitoba Section should be sent to R. C. Henders, Culross, Man. Don't send it to The Guide as Mr. Henders is conducting this work at home. All contributions to the Farmers' Fighting Fund should be sent direct to The Guide.

fact that they are running a co-operative store. A further evidence of their enterprise is seen in the fact that they have provided themselves with a commodious hall in which to hold their meetings. These steps are in the right direction. Many other associations would do well to profit by their example. One of the best means to control prices and reduce the cost of living to a proper basis is to put ourselves in such a position that we can look after our own interests.

**Lidstone:**—Our meeting here was quite successful. At this place special emphasis was placed on the work of the delegation of the central association then in Ottawa, showing the reasonableness of the farmers' position in the car distribution clause and also on the question of a sample market.

### FARMERS' FIGHTING FUND

Subscriptions to the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association Endowment Fund are still reaching The Guide office slowly. The amount received to date totals \$380.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED

Amount previously acknowledged	\$361.50
Geo. F. Ebborn, Binscarth	1.00
Geo. Gimby, Cartwright	1.00
Lonsdale G.G.A.	10.00
Ivanhoe G.G.A.	6.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>380.00</b>

The Grain Growers are not opposed to a sample market when such conditions are provided as they are satisfied will result in the greatest good to all and they have clearly stated on more than one occasion that until the storage facilities are taken entirely out of the control of the parties who are handling the grain, a sample market cannot possibly be of advantage to the producers of grain. The members of this association are also helping themselves by buying co-operatively.

**Roaring River:**—The last of the series of meetings held at the above place, was possibly the largest and most enthusiastic of all. The building was taxed to its utmost capacity to provide the necessary accommodation. One thing which particularly impressed me in this meeting was the large number of young men who were present and seemed to be thoroughly interested in our work.

I wish to express my very high appreciation of the very kindly reception which I received at all of these meetings and I particularly wish to refer to the earnestness and enthusiasm Mr. McClary evinced and to say that I consider it had a great deal to do with making these meetings so successful.

### EMPIRE BRANCH

An interesting meeting of the Empire branch was held on the 12th inst. The following resolutions were unanimously endorsed:

"That the annual membership fee be raised to \$2.00, said advance to take effect at once."

The above recommendation was given a very hearty response.

"Whereas, an amendment made in committee of the whole House to section No. 207 of the Canada Grain Act gives the proposed Board of Commissioners for Canada the power to destroy the effect of the car distribution clause in the following manner: Whenever after due examination the board considers it necessary and advisable in order to relieve the congestion and to facilitate the despatch of grain, and

"Whereas, the transportation companies can create a congestion whenever and wherever they please and can thereby indirectly control the distribution of cars to any part they desire.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the members of the Empire branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, view with disapproval the proposed change as it can be used to destroy to a large extent the usefulness of that most important organ of the Grain Act, and

urge that the said clause be struck out of the said bill before it is finally passed."

### ELM CREEK BRANCH

A meeting of the Elm Creek branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association was held in the Dacotah schoolhouse on February 22.

After the usual routine business was disposed of, Mr. T. Halford gave a full and interesting account of the Brandon convention, which was very enthusiastically received by the meeting, and for which he received a very cordial vote of thanks.

A strong resolution was passed endorsing the stand taken by the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association regarding the car distribution clause of the Grain Act.

President Barager then gave an interesting talk on Direct Legislation. An interesting discussion followed after which the meeting by resolution heartily endorsed the same. An interesting conversation then took place on the matter of co-operative buying, after which committees were appointed to look into the matter of the purchasing of flour and feed and binder twine.

The following resolution was unanimously endorsed:

"Whereas, the purchase of American made machinery enriches our government treasury to the amount of the import duty, therefore, be it resolved, that we, as loyal Canadian citizens, favor the purchase of such machinery."

An interesting conversation took place on some matters that tend to the perfecting of our organization and among the points brought out was the following: "That monthly meetings held at stated times in the adjoining schoolhouse would tend to greatly increase the interest of the farmers in each school district in the work of the association."

H. GRAHAM, Sec'y

### ST. LOUIS GUILBERT

A very successful meeting was held in the interests of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association at the above named place on March 27. President Henders gave an instructive address on "The Aims and Objects of the association," which was thoroughly enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience. A local branch was organized and forty-two members enrolled. The first Monday in each month is the date fixed for holding regular meetings. Between now and the first regular meeting the directors are making a thorough canvass for members and confidently expect to have an enrolment numbering 100 before seeding time. The Grain Growers' Guide will be a welcome weekly visitor in a large number of the homes of this community. St. Louis branch is fortunate in having secured a very enthusiastic set of officers and directors and no doubt a good work in the interests of a "square deal" will be carried on.

WM. MUSEER, President.  
T. FAVEL, Secretary.

### SCOTTISH CO-OPERATORS COMING

A. B. Wier, director, and W. F. Stewart, commercial manager of the flour mills of the Scottish Co-operative Societies, left Great Britain on Saturday, April 6, for a tour in Canada and the United States. They will reach Winnipeg about the middle of this month.

The Biggest Little Cousin of the Kodaks—

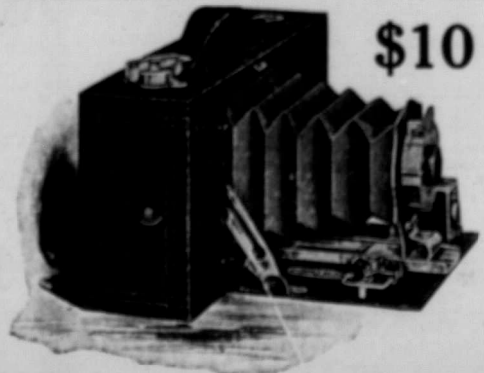
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ROBINSON & CURRIE, Lauder, Man.

# The Home

Conducted by MARY FORD

## THE WIFE

By S. E. Kiser

She mends his clothes and cooks his meals,  
From her their child has learned its prayers;  
She gives him courage when he feels  
The heavy burden of his cares.

She makes his little income serve  
To keep their home a cheerful place;  
When fear deprives him of his nerve  
He finds that hope still lights her face.

He soon would fall without her aid,  
To keep their little bark afloat,  
But he is very much afraid  
To have her trusted with a vote.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Government is only housekeeping "Writ large."—La Pollett's Magazine.

Dear Readers:—I hope that your Easter was filled with every blessing, and may the resurrection of the new work for the uplifting and the betterment of humanity, and above all, for the emancipation of woman, rise in all glory to a rich fulfilment. But to have the fullest blessing on this work, we must remember that we must take the spiritual side; the temporal will take care of itself. No work can or will prosper that has not its foundation laid safe and sure in the love of God, and the universal brotherhood of man, not to compete with men, but to be with them hand in hand for the welfare of our community and Canada, as a whole. The other day some one said to me, "Heal the body of your readers and you will do all right," but I say "No, a thousand times, no; heal the mind and the soul, and the body will easily take care of itself." Within yourself you have the "I am" or the "I will," which will make you all powerful to bring about just what you will. If you will, determinedly, that woman's suffrage shall come; if you see within you the fulfilment, and thank God continuously that we have freedom, the present limitations will disappear and woman will stand forth with added power to carry on the work for the betterment of the world child, and will forget the small and narrow circle of just her home, her own children, and her neighbors' affairs.

You so often hear people say, "Mr. So-and-So swears dreadfully at his children until it makes the shivers run down your back." Would not it be better to forget this part, and just to see how kind Mr. So-and-So is to his little children. Surely between the times that he is swearing and making the shivers run down your back, there must be some little kindness, some little love that he will show to them; and wouldn't it be better for you to see how kind and good he is, and remember that in the thoughts of his unkindness, you are binding him in his sins. You so often have heard the expression, "Whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven;

### FASHIONABLE MODELS



Price of Patterns 10 cents each

whose sins you shall retain, they are retained."

The whole thought to me conveyed by these two lines is this, as you think of the person's sins, you bind him in those sins and you prevent him rising above them. Just as soon as you make up your mind that he is free from those sins and that he is rising above them and allowing his light to shine to the honor and glory of God, just so soon will he be able to rise above his limitations, and so "whose sins you shall forgive will be forgiven" will be lived truly and really, for believe me, heaven and hell is right there within your own soul, and "as you do unto others, so will it be done unto you."

Dear Mary Ford:—I read the Woman's Page of the Grain Growers' Guide with much pleasure.

We are greatly in need of a home market for our produce. I hope it will be possible to sell direct to the consumers in the near future. I am also interested in sex hygiene. I think children should be taught the proper care of their own bodies, so when they attain manhood and womanhood, they will be pure in mind and body. I think women should be given the right to vote. They share man's labor, and are able to bear their share of the burdens of life. Why withhold the ballot?

I hope women will be granted free homesteads on the same conditions as men. There are so many women who leave their childhood homes, their friends, and all they hold dear, to help their husbands, brothers and sons make a home on these wild prairies. I think they should be rewarded by having the right to take a homestead if they wish to. I do think we should demand the same moral responsibilities from men as are expected from women.

I am very much interested in poultry raising and gardening. My girls and I are interested in knitting and crocheting; also piecing quilts. Why could we not have some good patterns for crochet, or knot lace in The Guide?—Yours truly, Mrs. A.C.G.

Dear Mary Ford:—I see that you are sending out some pamphlets on "How to teach the Truth to Children" and also the "Most Beautiful Story in the World." I am very much interested in this subject as I am a mother and wish to do my full duty by my children in the very best way possible. I have two, a boy and a girl, and although both are still quite wee, I wish to prepare myself to teach them, and answer the questions which they undoubtedly will be asking ere long.

I also see that the Supt. of Winnipeg Boys' Club mentions a pamphlet "The Young Man's Problem." I should like to know how to secure one of them.

Am very much interested in the Home Page, especially the "Eugenics" etc. Am saving all the articles.

Hoping to hear from you as promptly as is convenient for you, I am  
Yours very truly,  
Rouleau, Sask. Mrs. E. P.  
P.S.—I am also enclosing 10c. for some paper bags for the Papakuk Cookery.

### A CHILD'S RIGHT

Surely a mother does her boy a wrong in being anxious about him. It seems to be the right of every child—in fact, his best birthright, I should say—to be allowed to believe that he is cared for by "Our Father"; to have a subtle sense of being protected by Him who owns the earth and the fullness thereof; whose handiwork the firmament showeth. And a child does naturally feel this if his mental calm is not disturbed by the doubts and fears of his elders. A child's mind very easily grasps the idea of God's loving protection and guidance; indeed, a sweet, unquestioning faith belongs to the child's world. All of his little goings out and comings in must be done by faith, inasmuch as he has not occupied this planet long enough to feel the assurance of his elders, that acquired knowledge and experience are more to be depended on. The little one's life is full of faith; almost his every act is an expression

of it. But since his greatest faith is, for the present, in his mother, what must her influence be if she, by anxiety for his welfare, disturbs even in slight degree his simple trust in the care and watchfulness of a Higher Power? Nor may his dear mother imagine that she can be anxious without his knowledge. So close is the relation of mother and child that he cannot fail to feel the pulse of her thought with regard to himself. If she is anxious, it affects his welfare more than she would at first believe. But if her mind is filled with a sense of peace and quiet, and the restful assurance of being protected and guided, inevitably the child's life is influenced accordingly, and his faith strengthened more surely than by any sort of teaching or preaching.

Does the devoted mother stop to consider that when her child discovers in her an anxious mind, she has unconsciously planted in his mind the first seeds of doubt, which may in time spring up and accumulate like the tares among the wheat, until she comes to wonder what enemy hath done this? For anxiety means but one thing—a lack of trustfulness, a doubt whether all is well. But in the heart that is filled with an abiding faith in Him "who forgiveth all thine iniquities, who healeth all thy diseases, who redeemeth thy life from destruction, who crowneth thee with loving kindness and tender mercies" there is no room for doubt, for care and anxious thought.

Many years ago I heard a wise man say that in the course of his observation he had found that those mothers who proved least successful in rearing their children were invariably those who were most anxious about them. I

did not then understand the cause; indeed, it seems a "hard saying," and I could not believe it to be true. But with the study of truth it is easily understood. And the mother's anxious mind affects the child not only on the mental and moral plane, but on the physical as well; so it may be often seen that anxiety in the mother will result in frequent cases of sickness among her children, and many times of chronic disorders, maladies of divers sorts. It may be thought that sickness among the children is the primary cause of a mother's anxiety; but come a little nearer the root of the matter, and we shall see that the anxious condition came first, and was the cause, the others only the result. After all, the best of mothers are only God's caretakers of these little ones—stewardesses given the care of precious treasures. We must not forget our part and attempt to usurp the place of Him whose lambs they are. We can only do our best according to the light we have, and leave the rest to the Good Shepherd who maketh our cup full to overflowing in the joy and the privilege of caring for them. And our first thought may well be to protect from any blight the buds of their faith, which, if left undisturbed, have sufficient vitality to develop into perfect flower. For as the poet has so truly written, Nature (or God) has given us a heritage so rich that naught shall ever prevail against us or disturb our cheerful faith that all which we behold is full of blessings.

## EUGENICS

### THE PURPOSE OF EDUCATION

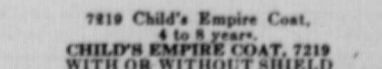
A generation or more ago, when a wave of ignorant materialism passed over Europe, a celebrated German "thinker" propounded the doctrine that "man is what he eats." In the German it runs, "Der mann ist was er isst," so that this imbecility had the further advantage of embodying a pun. So obvious a lie needs no refutation, but we must be careful lest we practically endorse it in our theory of education.

### Individuality of Mind

The man is what he is; and not only is he not what he eats, but what he eats needs to be swallowed, digested, and assimilated before it can serve its transient function of maintaining. He may swallow and not retain, retain and absorb into the blood, but not from the blood into the tissues. At every stage



7219 Child's Empire Coat, 4 to 8 years.



7219 Child's Empire Coat, 4 to 8 years. CHILD'S EMPIRE COAT, 7219 WITH OR WITHOUT SHIELD

The empire line is always becoming to little children. This coat includes that feature and at the same time given long unbroken lines at the back and front. It is cut in one with the sleeves, too, and, consequently, it is very easy to make. Worn without the shield it is adapted to the milder days and with the shield it becomes suited to the severest test to which Jack Frost can put a coat of the sort. In the illustration dark blue serge is trimmed with ivory broadcloth, but the model will be found a good one for all reasonable materials, velvet and velveteen as well as for those of wool. Collar and cuffs can be of the same or of contrasting material, as preferred.

The coat is made with the full length front and back portions and with side portions that are cut in sections. The upper sections include the sleeves, and there are shoulder as well as underarm seams. The collar finishes the neck edge, and the separate shield is adjusted under it when required.

For the 6 year size will be required 3 3/4 yards of material 27, 2 3/4 yards 36, 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with — yard for collar, cuffs and shield.

The pattern, No. 7219, is cut in sizes for children of 4, 6 and 8 years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

No. .... Size .....

Name .....

Address .....



7303—Square Yoke Blouse, 34 to 42 bust. For the medium size will be required 1 yard of material 36 inches wide, with 3 yards of banding and 1 1/2 yards 18 inches wide for yoke and under-sleeves.  
7290—Blouse with Front Closing, 34 to 42 bust. For the medium size will be required 1 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1 yard of lace for frill, 3/4 yards 21 inches wide for bands and 1 yard 18 inches wide for collar and under-sleeves.  
7294—Tunic with Surplice Over Waist, 34 to 42 bust. For the medium size will be required 3 yards of material 36 inches wide with 3 1/2 yards of narrow banding, 1 1/2 yards of wide banding and 1 1/2 yards of fringe to make as illustrated.

7312—Seven Gored Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. For the 16 year size will be required 4 yards of material 36 inches wide, when material has figure or nap, 3 3/4 yards 36 inches wide, when material has neither figure or nap.  
7317—Two Piece Skirt, 22 to 32 waist, with high or natural waist line. For the medium size will be required 3 3/4 yards of material 36 inches wide.

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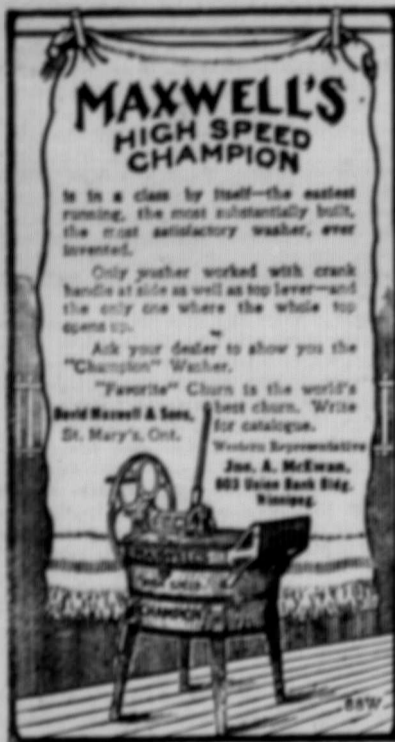
is in a class by itself—the easiest running, the most substantially built, the most satisfactory washer, ever invented.

Only pusher worked with crank handle at side as well as top lever—and the only one where the whole top opens up.

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Elegant Safe and Sure

One filling of 3 1/2 quarts will last 25 hours of the full candle power. Can be turned down and regulated just like city gas. It is cheaper to operate than electricity, gas or kerosene.

All the advantages of a coal oil lamp but no wick to clean, no smell, and the oil cannot be spilled. It is knocked over.

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ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

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THE ECHO MILLING COMPANY LTD  
GLADSTONE, MAN.

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we are gradually learning, he chooses and changes, selects and rejects, combines and parts, destroys and excretes—for the particular purpose of his particular life. If you throw rubbish on a heap, you get a rubbish heap, and a rubbish heap thus is what it eats, but there is the difference.

Further, the physical body only supports the real life of man; and it is vitally important to see that the real life of man follows, as regards its special nutriment, the same laws as his body. Not even the mind is what it eats. It swallows, retains, or returns, digests, absorbs, alters, forgets, combines, and parts, just as the body does; and every mind does all this in its own way for its own purposes, unlike every other mind that ever was or will be, just as the body does.

This is the meaning of individuality or personality; and this it is that the educator must make up his mind first to recognize, then to prize, and lastly to provide the right environment for, if education is to do what it should and must.

"To prepare for complete living is the function which education has to discharge," said Herbert Spencer; and we may now add that it can do so by the provision of an environment, and by this alone; that complete living is an ideal which includes certain essentials for all, but which necessarily differs in detail for everyone of us, since we are born different; and that, from the point of view of eugenics, education must include or culminate in education for parenthood, if our work is to endure at all.

That is a special topic of extreme difficulty, which requires, and will receive, separate treatment. Meanwhile, we must ask ourselves how this young live thing, the child, is to be prepared for complete living.

There can be no question that if we are to guide a child's growth we must, as far as possible, understand it. The essential of the teacher is, that he or she "understands children"; the essential for the scout-master is that he "understands boys," and no one questions that. But plainly it means that we must first set ourselves in our personal training for the profession of teaching, or in our national arrangements, therefore, to the task which we have hitherto neglected.

The wouldbe teacher is set to study Latin and history, so as to teach children. He should first be set to study childhood, for that is the teacher's essential object. And that is the subject which the effective and valuable teacher does indeed study, by reading, which is open to all, by observation, which is less easy, and by native sympathy, rarest and most essential; for the teacher, like everyone else that is not a duplicate of something, is born, and not made.

**WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE**

By Mary Johnston.

We have a thing called indirect influence, the indirection of which is extreme indeed. It has been claimed that we are furnished with an ancient arquebus called "virtual representation." Virtual representation. There is no such thing in the field of law, nor, I should imagine, in any other field. The elector is directly represented by the man he sends to the legislature. An army corps "virtually represented" on the battlefield sounds somehow like something out of "Alice in Wonderland." The arm the women want is the standard one of tested efficiency. It is called the ballot.

**SUFFRAGE IN AUSTRALIA**

By Mrs. A. Watson Lister.

One striking result of equal suffrage is that members of parliament now consult us as to their bills when these bear upon the interests of women. After we had worked for years with members of parliament for various reforms, without avail, because we had no votes, you cannot imagine the difference it makes.

By Alice Henry.

I have lived in Australia, where they have had votes for women ten and twenty years. Yet Australia has a beautiful home life. Australia had the first juvenile court in the world. There are no orphan asylums. Every dependent child is put into a real home. Every mother is interested in home and welfare work above everything else.

**Children Need Careful Diet**

Children enjoy Bovril and a daily cup remarkably improves the health of the growing child

The reason is that Bovril is a Concentrated Food and that it strengthens the digestive and assimilative powers

**BOVRIL**

IS A GREAT BODY BUILDER

**BON-TON**



Save money on your clothes and improve your style. It is possible by buying from the "Bon-Ton" catalogue which quotes factory prices—and sells direct to you.

You get as low prices as ordinary retailers can secure. We manufacture every article as good as possible then save every useless profit in selling,—that is why we offer to sell direct to you. Our absolute guarantee to refund the money on any goods that fail to please and the fact that we pay express or mail charges on every order—large or small—cuts out all risk on your part.

The following gives some idea of the lines we illustrate:

- 731—Ladies Suit of fine imported all wool Serge, Black, Dark Blue, Light Blue or Grey. Style absolutely the latest and cut the most correct, Lining, Silk Serge, braided at cuffs, collar and back, perfectly cut skirt. Price only \$16.98
- 791—Coat of Pure Imported Irish Linen, ecru or unbleached, or else in best quality white duck, Cuffs and Collars trimmed in Sage Green English Repp, stylish cut and splendid value at \$6.75
- 7315—Blouse fine Silky Linen, Swiss Embroidery with fine Cluny Lace and insertion, attractive and stylish, a popular model and only \$1.98
- 7492—Princess Slip, fine cotton, fits very well, Valenciennes insertion at neck and arms, Ribbon, 15 inch flounce at bottom with Swiss Embroidery. A most attractive article at \$1.23
- 7564—Fine linen pleated Jabot, Irish Baby lace. 19c.
- 75622—Ladies Suede Bag, silk fringe, real leather lining, gilt trimmings, double hanger and tassels, in black, price only 98c.
- 7576—Fancy Collar, pleated net, very pretty and only 25c.
- 75818—Guaranteed pure linen handkerchief, Madeira embroidered, open work hemstitching, the latest novelty, 35c each 3 for \$1.00

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# "Young Folks Circle"

Where Uncle West Presides

All things on earth, like eastern sky, may vanish as we gaze, Kingdom, Fame, Love, they all may die, but knowledge ne'er decays. Aye, knowledge—like wisdom—is powerful and firm— Everlasting and true—'Tis better than gold!

My Dear Nieces and Nephews:—I have received the following report from a Progress Club, and I am sure that if we could only get the teachers to take a greater interest in the formation of these clubs it would be of immense benefit, both to the teacher and the pupils. Ida Curtis sends in the following report of their Progress Club.

"I am sending you some letters and compositions by my pupils. The secretary of the club should write you an account of our organization, but the office is temporarily vacant.

A month ago I closed a period of two years teaching in this school. You ask for a description of my work. What I did, had to be squeezed in, for the grades numbered from five to eight and nature-study is not provided for in our crowded schedule.

Among prominent officials in our club were Marie Colgan, secretary, and Edna Griest, president. Marie Walther was enthusiastic but had to leave school. But everybody worked splendidly.

We made a collection of leaves and deserted birds' nests. John Shanahan added a monster hornet's nest. We have a cosy long nest that we thought was a squirrel's nest. We studied seeds. The mice spoiled our beautiful collection. We raised silk worms. I remember Amy Griest working hard to feed them. Our tadpoles wouldn't turn to frogs, but were very interesting. We watched butterflies come from their cocoons. We had egg shell gardens. We put a piece of suet in a tree near the school house and learned some birds' names. We made a birds' Christmas tree and constructed bird houses. A little brook ran close to the house and the school adjourned to the side porch several times to watch birds take their baths. Several children, Cora Guyton among them, made fine collections of pressed plants. We learned something about crystals. We took several premiums on our collection at the local fair. We watched for the Young Folks Circle and came to feel a most nephew-and-niece-like affection for Uncle West.

In the reorganization of our club I hope to do more in the same direction, and at least gain a sympathy with nature which will help to keep us in the dear country."

## HOW TO GROW MUSHROOMS

Very few people seem to realize that the most delicate mushrooms can be grown in an old packing case, in a cellar or outhouse; or old buckets can be used, or even an ordinary big flower pot. I have even seen them growing in a bed twelve inches deep, supported by a plank edging, made up in a cellar.

If the place chosen is not dark enough, it is easy to put a lid on the box used, and leave some holes for ventilation.

The only part of the work which may be found disagreeable is the preparation of the mixture for growing the mushrooms in. This must be either fresh stable manure or decaying leaves of last year, with a little manure added on the top.

No matter whether manure or leaves are used, the material must first be made up into a heap, so that it shall become fermented. Every two or three days the heap must be turned over with a large garden fork. The outside of the first heap will make the inside of the second, and so on.

If the weather is very dry, the decayed heap of mould must be gently

moistened, or it will become too dry to ferment properly. If possible, it should be partly under cover, or the rain may wash away the goodness of the manure.

When ready, the contents of the mushroom bed should be just damp enough to hold together if squeezed.

About ten days after beginning to prepare the manure, it will be ready for you to fill the boxes or make up the bed. The material must be beaten quite firm with a spade, and if leaves are used, three inches of manure must be spread on top of them.

Push two or three sticks into the bed, here and there, and then draw them out, and notice whether they feel very hot or only just comfortably warm. If not very hot, the bed will be ready. Or a thermometer may be put in, and then the temperature will be right when it marks 80 degrees.

The spawn, as it is called, from which the mushrooms grow should be bought from a good seedsman. This brick is made up of soil and manure with which have been mixed the white gossamer-like threads from which the real mushroom is produced. Break up the brick into pieces the size of an egg, and making holes just below the surface, put them in about five inches apart. Cover them up, and about three days later spread two inches of good fine soil over the top and press it firmly down.

## Cahoon Seed Sower

"World's standard broadcast sower for all kinds of grain and grass seed. Used instead of expensive drills. Saves money and time—increases profits. Made of steel, iron and brass. Lasts a lifetime. Pays for itself—one season. Price \$5.00 prepaid east of Rocklee—possibly less at your dealer's." **GOODSELL CO., 7 Main St., Antrim, N.H.**



The bed or box should on no account be much watered. Watering will only be necessary if the weather is very dry, and the soil begins to crack. Otherwise, do not water for a month, and then test the soil carefully first.

Do not be impatient in expecting the mushrooms to appear. They may do so in six weeks' time; but it will perhaps be much longer, according to the season.

When ready for use, do not cut the mushrooms off, as if this is done the old stumps decay and do harm in the ground. Single mushrooms should be scooped out carefully, and where there is a clump the most forward may be twisted off and the rest left.

Mushrooms can be grown on grass or in a field by people who live in the country. The turf should be removed, and manure put in. The mushroom spawn is then placed on the top, covered, and the turf put back again in its place.

## THE ALCHEMIST

Many years ago there were men who spent all their lives trying to find some way whereby they could change our common metals such as lead, iron and zinc into gold. They all failed. The most that they did for the world was to

lay the foundation stones for our present science of chemistry.

Your Uncle West has a modern alchemy that he would like to teach you, not that of changing iron into gold, but that of getting out of common things purest pleasures which gold cannot buy.

In matters of plant life remember that soil is the sepulchre, and the resurrection of life.

## THE DAWN CHORUS.

Awake! For birds are singing,  
The thrush in the apple-tree,  
And all the world is ringing  
With golden melody.

Awake! The world attireth  
Herself in robes of grey,  
The despot Sun requireth  
Heralds to clear the way.

The blackbird whistles sweetly  
Upon the oak's dead limb,  
Hedge-sparrow sings discreetly  
His modest little hymn.

And as the sun, upspringing,  
Flings back the doors of day,  
He laughs to hear them singing,  
And drives the mists away.

E. LE BRETON-MARTIN.

What clothing is to man, paint is to property. Unprotected houses and barns, wagons and machinery cannot resist exposure to sun, wind, frost and rain. Rust and decay cost more than paint and varnish—that's why the use of Good Paint is wise economy. There's a merchant in your town who can supply you with reliable and durable finishes for every use.

# SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

## Around the Farm

**Sherwin-Williams Paint—SWP**—for the farmhouse. Covers most, looks best, wears longest. Ask for a color card—48 attractive shades.

**Sherwin-Williams Barn Red**—a rich durable red that spreads easily and covers well over rough lumber.

**Sherwin-Williams Wagon and Implement Paint**—protects the wood and metal of wagons and farm machinery, implements and tools from rust and decay. For Buggies use Sherwin-Williams Buggy Paint.

**Sherwin-Williams Metalastic** for windmills, metal roofs, and all metal surfaces. Prevents costly rust and decay.

## Inside the House

**Sherwin-Williams Brighten-Up Finishes** include a paint, varnish, stain or enamel for every household use.

**Sherwin-Williams Floorlac**, stains and varnishes woodwork, furniture and floors in one operation. Looks like expensive hardwoods.

**Sherwin-Williams Family Paint**, over 25 attractive shades. For cupboards, tables, chairs, etc.

**Sherwin-Williams Inside Floor Paint** quick-drying and durable. 10 shades.

**Sherwin-Williams Buggy Paint**—Nine beautiful shades, for porch furniture, boats, flower-pots, swings, garden implements, etc.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. of Canada, Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver

C2



THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.



# Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Headquarters:  
Grain Growers' Guide - - - - - Winnipeg

Conducted by Margaret Shields

- Associate membership fee ..... \$1.00
- S.G. Badges (ladies') ..... 35
- S.G. Badges (gentlemen's) ..... 35
- S.G. Buttons (children's) ..... 05



CHILDREN'S BADGE - FIVE CENTS  
Don't you want one?

**CHEER UP!**

What if the day's cold  
And you're feeling old  
And blue,  
And disgusted, too.  
Take a brace,  
Look trouble in the face  
And smile  
Awhile.  
Nothing's gained by looking glum—  
Keep mum.  
Put your woes on the shelf,  
Keep your troubles to yourself—  
And—CHEER UP!

**MARGARET'S MESSAGE**

Dear Friends:—I want to thank you all again, and to thank the All-wise Provider who has so kindly and lovingly given your hands the power to pass on the beautiful gifts to my lonely and sad hearted people. The Willing Workers of Homewood have just sent in a lovely box; and the moment it arrived, our settlement workers were telling me of a desperately sad case of a poor soul and her husband with their four little ones who were in terribly reduced circumstances. The woman had developed some serious trouble in the throat and the doctors were putting her under the X-Ray to see if they could cure her. She has suffered intensely, and the cost of these doctors, of course, has been enormous, and so clothing has been a rather scarce commodity in the family. I was able to send perfectly new garments as follows: Two warm flannel petticoats, two beautifully made little dresses, two articles of underwear, and several other things to help her out. A sad case was reported the other day, and unfortunately we have no agent in that part of the country to have this case attended to. However, I will try to send out a sack of clothing. This case reports that they have six children ranging from 14 years to two months. She even offers to pay the charges, and states that two years ago they lost everything they had. This is only one of the many cases that are constantly being reported to me.

Clarence Hetherington, our dear little consumptive boy, is very low, and I am afraid we will not have him much longer with us.

I would like my readers to remember Harold Green, our blind boy, at Brantford, Ont., and if any of you can send him post-cards, a little gift of money or home-made candies, or even little garments would be very acceptable.

I am glad to say that this year has been full of blessings for the Sunshine work and workers. May God's richest blessings be showered on you and yours, and may every gift be multiplied a hundredfold is the wish of

Yours lovingly, in Sunshine or Shade  
MARGARET.

Mary L. Ismond, Kenlis, Sask. Dear child:—I am delighted to hear of the splendid branch of Sunshine that you have formed in Kenlis. Your valentine concert must have been a very great success, and it was very kind of Mrs. Inkster and your mother to make sandwiches, cakes, lemonade and candy.

I am quite sure if the mothers and women in these Western towns would only give the children a little encouragement in this way we would soon have some very fine branches of Sunshine throughout the West.

Your report of the meeting held last Wednesday is indeed a fine one. Your officers and members will be put in the branch cabinet. The Kenlis branch of Sunshine:—President, Charlotte Emmerson; secretary, Mary Ismond; treasurer, Annie Emmerson; members, Mary Ismond, George Ismond, Myra Garratt, Ruby Wiseman, Tom Turner, Charles Mills, Irene Emerson, Margaret Emmerson, Mrs. Garratt, Mr. Garratt, Mrs. Brock, Mrs. Inkster, Bessie Abel, Willie Powell, Mrs. Wm. Ismond, Leonard Bates, Beryl Turner, Lloyd Ismond, Ethel Ismond, Miss Emmerson, Mrs. C. E. Emmerson, Miss Georgia Howsen, Mr. C. E. Emmerson, Rebecca Moore, Annie Emerson, Charlotte Emmerson, Stuart Brock, Mary Emmerson, Gladys Cook, Russell Turner, Hilton Elton, Mrs. Turner, Vera Lyster.

I am so sorry you were ill and unable to attend this meeting which must have been indeed very inspiring to the founders. Nothing rejoices the heart of our president-general, Mrs. Alden, more than to hear of the formation of these branches by the children in Western Canada.

Well done! Just a few more members and you will be entitled to the S.G. safety brooch.

Nellie Rice, Binscarth, Man. Dear child:—You are heartily welcome as a member of our Sunshine Guild. There are so many ways in which you can help the Sunshine work. First, you can learn to smile at home, to do all the little messages that are necessary to help dear mother and father. I am enclosing you membership card and button, and I hope you will wear the latter every day. Won't you try and form a branch of Sunshine in your school?

Mrs. Neil McDonald, Council, Sask.—Many thanks for the \$1.50 sent in. I am forwarding the children's membership cards and buttons today, and hope they will receive them safely. I don't quite know whether your letter has been sent out as yet because each lady has taken letters alphabetically so as to lighten my labors, which were particularly heavy in January, February and up to the present time. The work is growing so rapidly, but unfortunately the funds do not grow with the work, and we are very badly handicapped inasmuch that we cannot afford to keep a stenographer, and have to depend on voluntary help in answering the mail. One could scarcely realize the number of letters that we have received ever since the first of January. In a few weeks I am going to publish a full report of the membership number since the first of January, and the number of letters received, the number of answers sent out and a few other items of Sunshine news, which I know will come as a tremendous surprise. Sometimes, from lack of space, some letters have to be held over for a fortnight and three weeks at a time. Acknowledgements are very frequently in these letters. However, I trust to catch up within the next few days, and I hope by next year the organization will have become so strong financially that we will be enabled to keep our stenographer, and so have prompt replies to every act of kindness performed for Sunshine.

Miss Gertrude Short, Melton, Man.—I was very glad to hear from you. I am sending membership card and badge, and hope you will wear the latter every day. An earnest effort is being made to form a branch of Sunshine in every school throughout the West, and perhaps you can do your little share in bringing this about. I will print your letter in the paper.

**EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD**

Sign the form below:—  
Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

Name .....  
Age .....  
Address .....

## Heider Eveners

Make the hard farm work easy. They save you time which means money. They are easy on your horses because they distribute the load on every horse pulls an equal share. Prevent abuse and injury to your horses.

Thousands of farmers have tried and tested Heider Eveners in every way, under all conditions and on all kinds of work. Found them self-factory, and now recommend them "Best of All."

**Heider Eveners** Work right with our side draft. Are made for 2, 3, 4 or 6 horses. The Heider 4-horse glow evener with our extra clevises for attaching to all plows, works four horses abreast on good, sticky or discing in heavy furrows, three on unplowed ground. Heider 2-horse wagon evener for wagon, manure spreader, grain drill or any other implement with pole. Just the thing for your wagon to pull hay-loader.

**Ask Your Dealer** For Heider Eveners. If he has none in stock, don't accept any other. Write us for free catalog and we will tell you where to get them. You will be more than repaid for the trouble, because there are none so good, none so satisfactory as Heider Eveners. We also make doubletrees, singletrees, neckyokes, etc. Address: HEIDER MFG. CO., 315 Main St., CARROLL, IOWA

1912 CONTEST

COUNT THE Xs AND Ts

# \$100.00

**GIVEN AWAY**

And many other prizes according to the Simple Conditions of the Contest (which will be sent).

This is a chance for clever persons to win Cash and other Prizes with a little effort. Count the Xs and Ts in the Square, and write the number of each that you count neatly on a piece of paper or post card and mail to us, and we will write you at once, telling you all about it. You may win a valuable prize. Try at once.

SPEARMINT GUM & PREMIUM CO., Montreal, P.Q. Dept. LI

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gives the best lubrication possible, alike in kerosene, gasoline and gas engines. Keeps its body at high temperatures. Equally good for external bearings.

## MICA AXLE GREASE

saves power and fuel in your tractors. The best known, most liked axle grease made. Never rubs off. Never gums.

### Silver Star Engine Kerosene Oil ENGINE GASOLINE

**Granite Harvester Oil**—The short cut oil; specially prepared for use on reapers, binders and threshers. Greatly reduces friction and wear. Body not affected by moisture or change of climate.

**Capitol Cylinder Oil**—The very best oil for steam plants on the farm. Lasts longer and gets more power from the engine, with less wear, than any cheap substitutes; costs less in the end.

**Atlantic Red Engine Oil**—Strongly recommended for slow and medium speed engines and machinery. Eases the bearings and lightens the load.

Our experts have made a special study of the requirements of farm machinery. Read our "Easier Farming" booklet; free, post-paid. Call or write, any agency.

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# SEEDING TIME!

## TWO CROPS OR MORE IN ONE YEAR

Don't depend upon seed crops alone to bring you wealth. Putting all your eggs in one basket is poor judgment.

"Back to the land" is a cry that is growing louder year by year, but it is not necessary that sweat should be continuously on your brow, to enable you to extract riches from mother earth.

Owing to their isolation many farmers are not able to get in touch with opportunities to invest until the cream of the offerings has been skimmed.

We are putting on the market a subdivision of unequalled merit—property that will greatly increase in value in a year—We offer you an opportunity to get in on the ground floor so that you can reap the benefit of the great advance in prices.

Upon request we will be pleased to send you our booklet describing the property, telling you how it is situated in the west end of Winnipeg—within the five cent street car district—telling you about the \$28,000.00 we have already spent upon improvements and about other improvements under way.

It is full of facts that you should know and if anything is omitted

that you would like to hear about we will cheerfully give you all information at our command.

There is no obligation whatever to purchase by any enquiries you may make.

We will gladly refund purchase price any time within three months, if, after seeing the property you are not satisfied with your purchase. Fill in coupon below and mail it to us and you can then judge for yourself.

**Deer Lodge Subdivision is a "winner" and will make you money**

### COUPON

**MESSRS. STEWART & WALKER**  
 107 Bank of Nova Scotia Building  
 FARM DEPT. WINNIPEG

Please send me your Booklet describing Deer Lodge Subdivision.

NAME.....  
 ADDRESS.....

## News from Ottawa

Continued from Page 4

government the power to undertake the construction of roads in any province, subject to the consent of the provincial authorities. In this amendment the Opposition scented a contravention of provincial rights and a federal good roads machine which would be more active in making political majorities than better highways. In the Commons they fought to have this clause stricken out and also for a clause which would bind the present and all future governments to hand over the Federal votes to the various provincial governments to be spent exclusively by them. But the government would not consent to any such amendments and they were voted down.

When the bill arrived in the Upper House the amendments were promptly inserted.

### Aid to Agriculture

The same difficulty in regard to the distribution of the monies voted had arisen in connection with Mr. Martin Burrell's bill to aid agriculture, and this was not amended by the Upper House.

Premier Borden said that this was conclusive evidence that the Senate had not given proper attention to this particular amendment to the highways act. Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that the bills were not of the same character, no doubt meaning that they were different in that while roads are exclusively under the jurisdiction of the provincial governments there is a divided jurisdiction as to agriculture, both Dominion and Federal governments being engaged in its encouragement. Besides, it would be difficult for any government to build up a political machine in connection with the administration of an agricultural vote. It would be more than difficult, it would be quite impossible.

As the supplementary estimates contained an appropriation of one million dollars for the betterment of roads the sum being divided evenly amongst the various provinces on the population

basis, there is nothing to prevent the government handing this additional subsidy, for such it really is, over to the provincial governments. No exception could be taken to such action. But it is stated on behalf of the government that not a cent will be paid until the highways act is passed by both houses in the form in which it was introduced. All things considered the Senate seems to be on pretty safe ground, both constitutional and otherwise, in regard to this bill.

### Ontario Railway Subsidy

Outside of the province of Ontario there will be little disposition to criticize the Upper House for having rejected, after but a short discussion, the bill to give the Ontario government a subsidy for its provincial railway, already constructed, and paying fairly well. As Mr. Geo. P. Graham said in the House, the subsidy would not open up an additional acre of land, or give transportation to one person more. It would be better spent in providing transportation for some district not now served. Premier Borden made the plea that the line was not complete and that the proposed extensions would open up new districts. The advisability of giving a federal subsidy to the section of the road still to be built might well be considered so long as Parliament gives subsidies to private companies, but why subsidize a purely provincial undertaking already under operation and which is now on a paying basis? Here again the Senate appears not to have gone astray.

It has always been claimed by the party now in power that the Senate did quite right in throwing out some of the early legislation of the Laurier government, including the subsidy and land grant to Mackenzie and Mann for a railway to the Yukon. Perhaps the lesson to be drawn from the action of the Senate then and now is that, pending its real reform, it may prove to be a check on the reckless impetuosity and bad judgment of governments new to office and not sufficiently impressed with a sense of their responsibilities, or with the necessity of administering public affairs with some regard to precedent and constitutional usage.

## World's Production of Wheat

Final estimates of the production of wheat in 1911 have been received by the International Institute of Agriculture from all the important countries. The total production in the Northern Hemisphere is 3,154,360,000 bushels against 3,185,565,000 in 1910, a decrease of 31,205,000 bushels. The exceptional decrease of 266,000,000 bushels in Russia was almost balanced by large increases in Canada and in most of the countries of Europe. The total for the Southern Hemisphere (preliminary estimate) is 290,988,000 compared with 275,810,000 in 1910. This makes the world's total, according to the institute, 3,445,348,000 bushels as against 3,461,375,000 produced by the same countries in 1910. Adding the production of a number of smaller countries as given by Dornbusch we have 3,568,18,000 bushels for 1911 against 3,575,375 for 1910. The world's total for 1911 according to Broomhall is 3,451,992,000 bushels, according to Beerbohm, 3,456,000,000.

The total production of rye in the Northern Hemisphere was 1,574,633,000 bushels against 1,660,469,000 in 1910; barley, 1,377,746,000 against 1,377,388,000; oats, 3,655,650,000 against 4,003,261,000; corn, 3,181,133,000 against 3,550,786,000.

The production of oats in Argentina

is estimated at 57,255,000 bushels against 34,337,000 in the previous year; New Zealand, 17,597,000 against 11,578,000. The Argentina corn crop is 275,577,000 bushels against 27,558,000 last year when most of the area was abandoned.

### 1912 Wheat Crop of India

The wheat harvest will begin in Central India in March, in Upper India in April and will be completed in May. A complete estimate of the acreage to be harvested this spring has not been made, but figures received from the institute referring to about 89% of the wheat regions, give the acreage for these regions as 25,570,000 acres or 99% of the acreage of the same regions last year. The total area harvested in 1911 was 29,670,000 acres, and the production was 370,414,000 bushels. According to Broomhall's latest report the outlook for the crop about to be harvested is very good and a bumper yield is expected.

At a meeting of the local shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company held in Ituna on March 16, the following resolution was passed: "That the supporters of this local pass a vote of confidence in the central executive at Regina."

### WINTER CEREALS IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

Country	Winter Wheat		Winter Rye	
	Area sown in autumn of 1911	Compared with previous year	Area sown in autumn of 1911	Compared with previous year
	Acres	Per cent.	Acres	Per cent.
Belgium	408,000	104.0	630,000	100.0
Denmark	104,000	100.0	680,000	100.0
Spain	9,166,000	95.0	1,979,000	90.0
France	15,602,000	112.1	2,775,000	95.0
Great Britain		106.0		
Hungary	8,927,000	106.0	2,543,000	102.0
Luxemburg	27,000	101.6	26,000	101.7
Roumania	5,041,000	104.1	282,000	87.7
Switzerland	92,000	100.0	54,000	100.0
Canada	1,098,000	97.1		
United States	32,215,000	98.7	2,436,000	100.9
India	25,570,000	99.0		
Japan	1,196,000	102.0		









# SUPPORT YOUR OWN COMPANY

The Grain Growers' Grain Company has done much to improve market conditions and enable the farmers to get better prices for their grain. DO YOU WANT THIS INFLUENCE TO LAST? IF SO, SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO THIS COMPANY AND INVEST YOUR MONEY IN ITS STOCK.

BE LOYAL TO YOUR OWN COMPANY AND DON'T HEED THE KNOCKER. The Grain Growers' Grain Company has provided every facility to protect your interests, and we are able to get you the highest possible returns for your grain.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION regarding the market or regarding shipping your grain, WRITE TO US.

**The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.



**You can plant Potatoes as easily as you rake Hay — with This Machine.**

It saves you all the back-breaking labor — the weary stooping — and the tiresome days of work. This machine—which is as easy to operate as a horse rake—enables you to plant from four to six acres of Potatoes a day.

**"O.K." Canadian Potato Planter**

opens the trench, drops the seed, covers with moist soil, and marks for the next row—while you ride on the machine and drive the horses. Not much work in this, is there? And there's money in Potatoes. The average price last years was 60c. a bushel—and in February this year, Potatoes sold for \$1.60 a bag in carload lots.

Get an "O.K. Canadian" Planter this year and plant more Potatoes.

**"O.K. Canadian Potato Cutter"**  
enables you to cut from 5 to 7 bushels of potatoes an hour. Beats hand-cutting, doesn't it?

**"O.K. Canadian" Sprayer**  
enables you to spray four rows of Potato Plants at once. Another time saver.

Write for descriptive catalog and book "Money in Potatoes".

We also make Cattle Stanchions, Sanitary Stalls and Water Bowls.

**CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO. LIMITED, GALT, Ont.**

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**THE CANADA NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY**  
HEAD OFFICE: SASKATOON, SASK.  
Authorized Capital \$500,000.00  
(FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT)  
AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS  
E. J. MIELICKE, Esq., PRESIDENT  
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**Bog Spavin Bone Spavin**  
**Cure them with**  
**Dr. Clark's Spavin Cure**

These Famous and Reliable Vet. Remedies  
Sold by all dealers:—

Dr. Clark's British Gall Cure	Dr. Clark's White Liniment.
Dr. Clark's Poultry Tonic	Dr. Clark's Spavin Cure.
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Dr. Clark's Cow-Lax.	Dr. Clark's Fire Blister.
Dr. Clark's Hoof Ointment.	Dr. Clark's Purging Horse Ball.
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St. John's Condition Powders.	Dr. Clark's Horse Colic Cure
Dr. Clark's Chill and Fever Cure.	Dr. Clark's Lung and Heave Cure.
Dr. Clark's Barbed-Wire Liniment.	Dr. Clark's Absorbol.
Dr. Clark's Lump Cure.	Dr. Clark's New Century Horse and Cattle Food.

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Percherons, Clydes, Belgians, and Shires

Of the breeds named we have a select lot of young Stallions and Mares of outstanding quality, with good bone and action. Every horse leaving the barn is backed by a fair and square guarantee,

RANGE HORSES SOLD IN CARLOAD LOTS

**W. W. HUNTER, OLDS, ALBERTA**

**WALL PLASTER** The "EMPIRE" BRANDS of WOOD FIBER, CEMENT WALL AND FINISH PLASTERS

Should interest you if you are looking for the best plaster results

Write Today for our Specification Booklet  
**Manitoba Gypsum Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.**

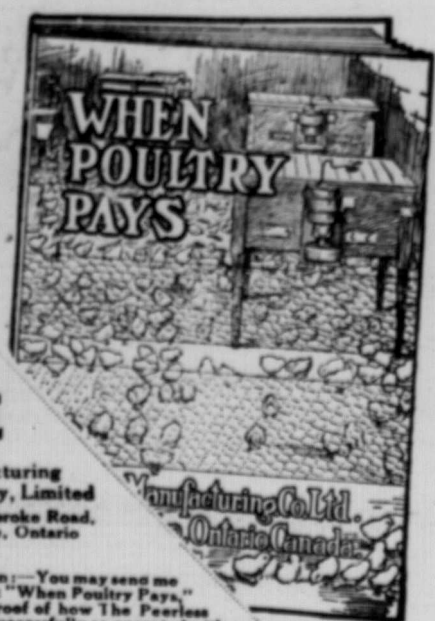
# RAISE THE CROP THAT NEVER FAILS

**Y**OU know what a bad crop year means—a year when crops fail. You know how your bank balance contracts and how many successive years of good crops it takes to compensate for the one bad one. Why do you stand for it? Raise the crop that NEVER fails—go into poultrying! Perhaps you have never realized the “bigness” of poultry farming; perhaps you have never realized the steady, persistent volumes of profits that come from poultry farming. Perhaps you have never looked on it as a business at all but merely as a semi-profitable or unprofitable sideline—something to keep the women and children busy and to give you a few eggs now and again or an occasional fowl for the table. If you have formed this judgment open your mind to new convictions; poultry raising is to-day, under the scientific guidance of The Peerless Way, a real business, and you owe it to yourself to get into it and make the same success that 20,846 other followers of The Peerless Way are to-day making.

## “When Poultry Pays” Tells About The Crop That Knows No Bad Years

**T**HE book we have written under the title of “When Poultry Pays” is an illustrated volume printed on fine paper and describing just what

The Peerless Way has done for others and can do for you. Do not confuse “When Poultry Pays” with The Peerless Way; the one is merely a descriptive book, while the other is a system of poultry raising for profit, embodying plans, blue prints, and specifications for the construction of scientific poultry houses, nests, etc., etc. “When Poultry Pays,” however, is a book which you can read with fascinating interest and which will tell you of the success and profits which thousands of others are making in poultry raising. If you will send us the coupon we will be glad to forward the book to you free for you to read for yourself.



**LEE**

Manufacturing Company, Limited  
130 Pembroke Road,  
Pembroke, Ontario

Gentlemen:—You may send me your book “When Poultry Pays,” and the proof of how The Peerless Way has successfully co-operated with others.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_

Province \_\_\_\_\_

### Prices Are Rising Every Year

**W**HEN you remember that in seven years the price of eggs (taken in March of each year) has just doubled you will begin to realize where the profits in poultrying lie. The market is undersupplied—for every egg produced in Canada to-day there is a possible market for three. Why shouldn't you get into this undersupplied market and take advantage of these rising prices, especially when the crop upon which you depend to get there is a certain one? Poultry is a crop that does not fail.

### The Best Paying Business For You

**W**E had a letter recently from a man who bought one Peerless Incubator and cleared \$126 on the first season, and in the first two seasons a profit of \$367. But he was only in poultry raising on a very small scale. Supposing he had had ten incubators—is there any reason why his profits should not have been at least \$1,200 the first year and at least \$3,600 in the first two years? Is there any real reason why you should not make such profits as these, particularly when you know that poultrying is profitable always, no matter what other crop fails?

### Very Little Money Will Start You Right

**D**O not imagine that you need a great deal of cash to start after the profit there is in poultry; you can start on any scale you want to and



build up your business out of its own profits if you wish. That may take a little longer, but does not call for much direct cash outlay. All you need is your own common sense added to a fair amount of diligence and effort to equip you thoroughly to make poultry raising profitable and to do it quick.

### Let Us Guide You To Greater Profits

**R**EMEMBER The Peerless Way is more than merely a system for raising poultry; it is a system for raising poultry at a profit. It not only teaches poultry raising, but it also teaches you how to market your eggs and poultry at highest cash prices. It teaches you absolutely everything you want to know about practical poultrying and assures your success. Remember there is not a farm in Canada on which poultry cannot be raised for profit and there is not a farm on which poultry will not pay better than any other crop. You simply cannot find a better investment for either part or all of your time than handling this sure money product—the crop that never fails.

**LEE** Manufacturing Co., Ltd. **PEMBROKE** ONTARIO  
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