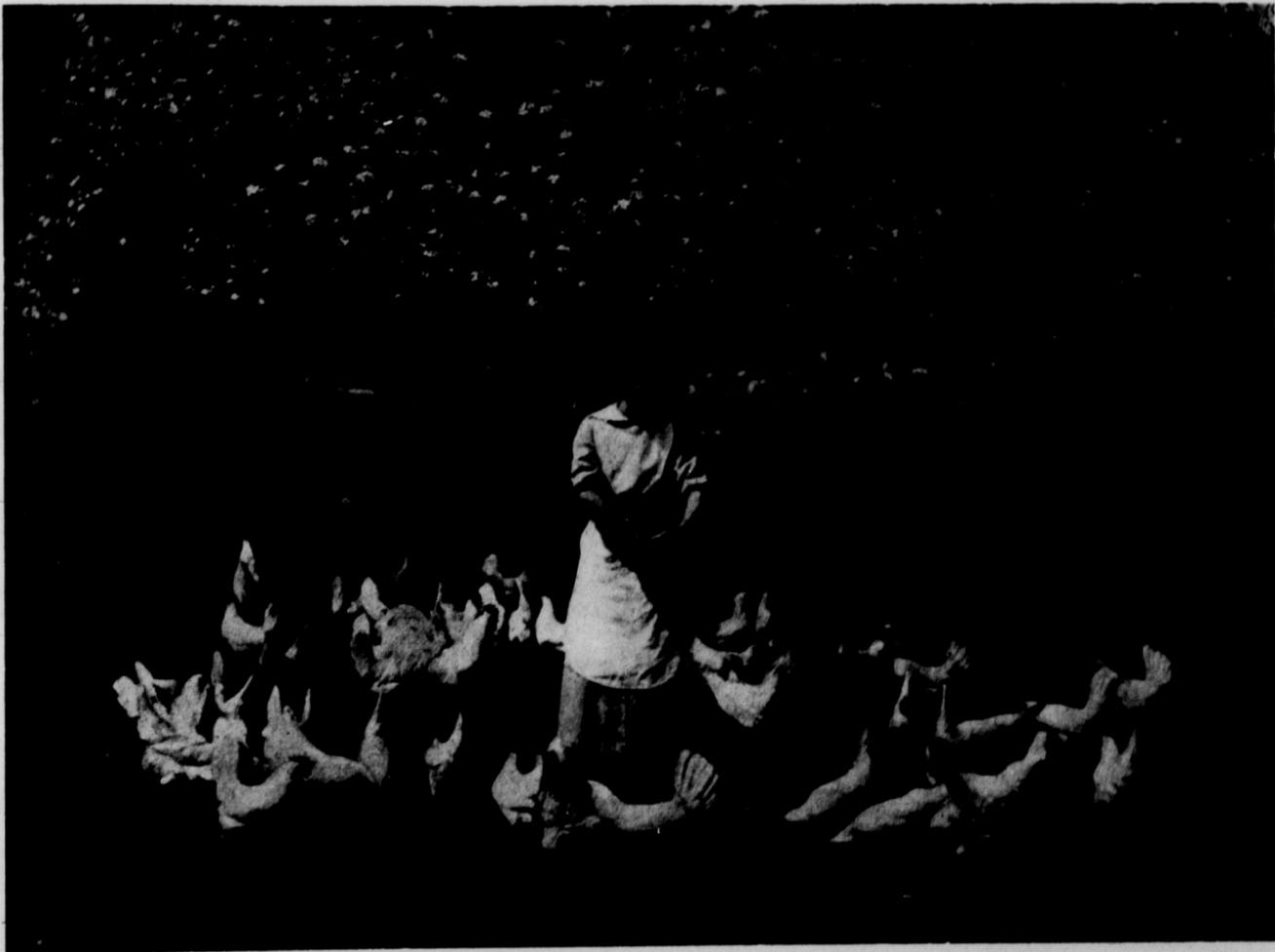


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

APRIL 28, 1915



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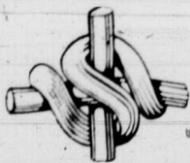
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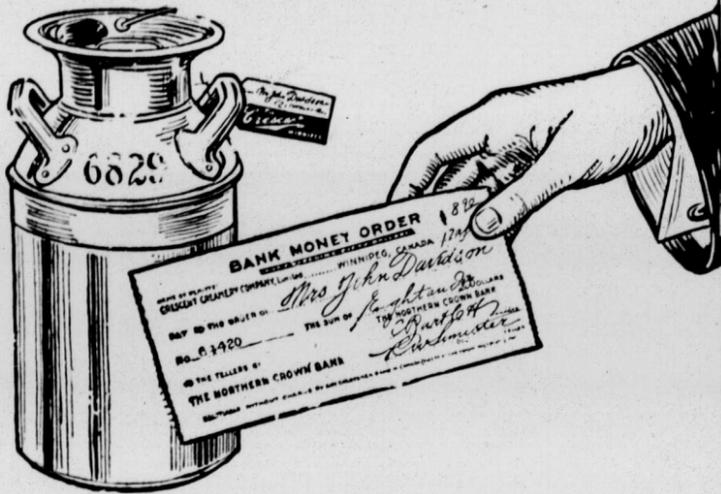
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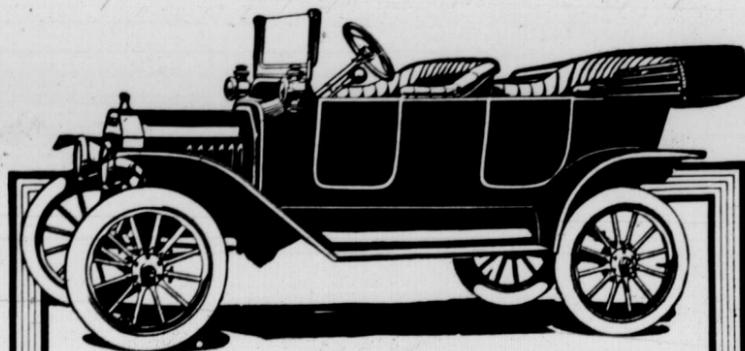
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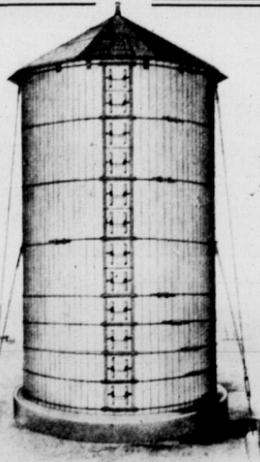
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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 the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

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Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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Commercial Display—16 cents per agate line. Livestock Display—14 cents per agate line. Classified—4 cents per word per issue. No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

ARE THE HOTBEDS READY?

The hotbed should be placed, if possible, on the south side of a building, fence or good windbreak, in some part of the grounds that will give all the sunlight possible.

There are two ways of making a hotbed. In one an excavation of two or three feet is made, manure is placed in this, and a frame is put over it. The method usually preferred, however, calls for a frame built up of planks or boards 12 or 14 inches wide. This is filled to a depth of 12 or 18 inches with manure. The manure is then covered with from 4 to 6 inches of soil, and the whole covered with glass. This type of hotbed is better than the pit because, as soon as one is thru with it, it may be entirely removed.

Procure heating horse-manure. Pile this near the spot at which it is to be used. Turn it two or three times to insure even heating. Then spread over the ground to a depth of 12 or 18 inches. Tread it well, and place the frame over it. Now fill the frame with heating manure, and tread so that the whole mass is packed well. The manure should come to within a foot of the top of the frame, and early in the season should be from 18 to 24 inches deep. If the frame is set early the greater should be the amount of manure used. The frame should be banked at least two feet high all around with dry manure or straw. Place a storm window, or better a hotbed sash, over the frame, tipping the frame to give an easy slope to the south. Leave the sash on for a day or two, until you are certain the manure is heating, then place from 4 to 6 inches of soil on top of the manure. Allow it to stand a day or two, rake it, and it will be ready for seed or seedlings. A space of about six inches should be left from the top of the soil to the glass to give the plants plenty of head room.

The soil for the hotbed should be rich garden soil. It is all the better if some thoroughly rotted manure has been added to it. Early in the season two sash instead of one may be put over the bed, or wooden shutters, straw, matting, or any material that will protect the glass may be used for added protection.

Usually the most satisfactory early crops to grow are lettuce, radishes, and possibly a few seed onions, sown for transplanting later. These crops must be ventilated during the warm part of the day. Open the frame a little on the side that is away from the wind. A temperature of from 65 to 75 or 80 in the daytime is usually best maintained. Water should be applied when the crops need it, early in the forenoon, preferably on a bright sunny day, so that the foliage will have a chance to dry off before night. The sash should be shut down early in the afternoon, before the temperature drops very much, as this will save heat for cool nights.

Every man's task is his life-preserver. The conviction that his work is dear to God and cannot be spared, defends him.—Emerson.

Everything in this world is a tangled yarn; we taste nothing in its purity; we do not remain two moments in the same state. Our affections, as well as our bodies, are in a perpetual change.—Rousseau.

The Guide Saved Him \$12.00

The following letter from John F. Reid, director of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, shows how important it is that every farmer should know how to protect himself when shipping his grain:

To the Editor of the Grain Growers' Guide.

Sir:

A few years ago, about the month of September, I shipped a sixty thousand pound car of wheat from Orcadia, Sask., thru one of our old line elevator companies, with instructions to sell the wheat after inspection and before terminal storage began.

Before the returns of my car of wheat reached me, the Grain Growers' Guide gave a facsimile of the returns of a shipment of grain from a grain commission firm to the shipper, showing the name of the commission firm who handled the grain, the party who bought the grain, the date of sale, the dockage weight, grade, price, freight, etc., and that unless the grain actually changed hands (or in other words) the elevator company could not sell the grain to themselves and charge me the one cent a bushel commission.

When the returns of my car of wheat arrived, I found that I was being charged with the one cent a bushel commission and also interest on the freight. As the returns did not show the name of the firm whom the grain was sold to I wrote the elevator company, pointing out to them that according to the information published in the Grain Growers' Guide, they were charging me \$12.00 illegally, and as the return which they sent me of my car of grain was not according to the Act and did not show that they had sold the grain, I requested them to refund to me my \$12.00.

In answer to my letter the elevator company refunded me \$12.00 and blamed a clerk in the office for making the error. Now, Mr. Editor, I believe had you not published that valuable information in the Grain Growers' Guide, and had I not been a subscriber for and a reader of The Guide, I would have lost that \$12.00 on that particular car of grain and probably on several others; further it has made me wise on that part of grain shipping and I am watching for similar errors being made by the supposed defaulting clerks in the old line elevator companies' offices in Winnipeg.

While I have made mention of this at all my Grain Growers' meetings thruout Saskatchewan, in order to warn my fellow farmers of the danger of not being posted on the shipping of their grain, and feeling that I owe a debt of gratitude to the Grain Growers' Guide, I send you the above for publication, hoping that a still greater number of our farmers will be benefited by my experience and become subscribers for and readers of the Grain Growers' Guide.

Faternally yours,

JOHN F. REID.

Orcadia, Sask., April 13, 1915.

The series of articles which The Guide will publish in the next few months on

"Marketing Your Grain"

will help thousands of farmers to save money. Be sure that your subscription is paid up so that you will not miss these articles. If you want to do a good deed, get your neighbor to send us \$1.00 and we will send him The Guide for the next nine months.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.



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The Life of Lord Strathcona

By "IRONQUILL"

Concluded from April 14 Issue

Next came the deal with the Macdonald Government at Ottawa by which the Canadian Pacific Railway Corporation was created. Donald A. Smith and his associates in that deal, writes Mr. Preston, "secured the most stupendous contract ever made under responsible government in the history of the world." The future Lord Strathcona again became a noted figure in Parliament, this time as a supporter of the Macdonald Government.

A whole series of articles would be necessary, as already remarked, to tell the story of the C.P.R. Mr. Preston, at the outset of the fifteenth chapter of his book, in which we see the C.P.R. corporation created, in 1881, writes:

Demoralization of Parliament

"The point has now been reached from which dates the open demoralization of the Canadian Parliament. Year after year the Syndicate came back for additional legislation. The favors already received showed how easily they could clamor for more. Members of Parliament were publicly retained in the interests of the company. The corridors of the Senate and the House of Commons swarmed with their lobbyists. Parliament awakened to the fact that private fortunes were being created by the votes in the House. The prevalence of that idea in the minds of public men could have but one result. If the power which they exercised could distribute wealth, or its equivalent, in the way of charters that might be sold to the great corporation, the natural inquiry was, 'Where do I come in?' The canker-worm had reached the vitals of the body politic.

"To bask in the favor of the local Canadian Pacific magnates meant everything. In the purchase of supplies, in the awarding of contracts, in options on proposed town sites along the line of railway, in obtaining inside information about the prospective route of branch-lines for speculative purposes, in allowing special terms and prices in purchasing railway lands, in the free distribution of paid-up stock of the company's subsidiary corporations, members of the House of Commons were not forgotten.

"A saturnalia of corruption on other lines also took possession of Parliamentary life. The fundamental article of faith under the new conditions was that public men should use their representative positions for purposes of personal gain. The arrangement with the Syndicate provided for early completion of the line of the railway across the prairies, and opened the door of unlimited possibilities to those having access to the charmed circle

at Ottawa. Colonization companies were granted enormous areas of the public domain within the fertile belt."

Knighthood and Peerage

But the quotation has already grown to an unwieldy length. Mr. Preston passes on to deal with Donald A. Smith's plans of acquiring control of newspapers, the scheme to have the Intercolonial turned over to the C.P.R. which was not successful, the fight to maintain the railway monopoly clause in the C.P.R. charter, which failed, after Manitoba was driven to the verge of armed resistance, and eventually the knighting of Donald A. Smith, and later his becoming High Commissioner for Canada and his entrance into the House of Lords. It was in 1896, a few months before the end of the eighteen years' tenure of power at Ottawa by one party and the accession of the other party to office that he was appointed High Commissioner. With the change of Government, he and the new regime found it mutually desirable to be on good terms with each other. The next year, 1897, he entered the House of Lords. And at this point the opening paragraph of Mr. Preston's eighteenth chapter may fittingly be quoted:

"The romance of Lord Strathcona's life between the Western prairies and the House of Lords would be incomplete without a reference to gifts that will cause his name to be remembered. The Queen Victoria Jubilee Hospital at Montreal, in co-operation with another Pacific syndicate magnate, his cousin, Lord Mounstephen, was erected at an enormous cost, and in its appointments is one of the best institutions on the continent of America. The King's Hospital Fund, London, in which he was also joined by the nobleman referred to, established a record in subscriptions of that character; McGill University, Montreal, in the equipment of which Lord Strathcona and Sir William Macdonald expended several millions; the Strathcona Horse, a contribution to the Empire during the South African War, has no precedent in the history of any country."

During Lord Strathcona's tenure of the High Commissionership the C.P.R. established steamship connection between Liverpool and Montreal. Mr. Preston figures it out that by the combine with the C.P.R. formed with J. Pierpont Morgan, the Hamburg-American, North German Lloyds and other foreign companies there has been levied upon immigrants to this country, over and above what was regarded as a fair rate before the shipping combine was formed, a total of \$32,500,000 on emigrants from Great Britain and \$11,500,

000 on emigrants from continental Europe. "How far this enormous sum might have assisted the emigrants in getting a start in a new country, or what suffering and hardship it might have provided against, may be left to the imagination."

Lord Strathcona lived to see the C.P.R. grow to truly colossal proportions. That corporation now owns 16,000 miles of railway in operation, including several thousand miles in the United States; two great steamship lines traversing the Atlantic and the Pacific, cable and telegraph systems, a hotel system, and many other subsidiary enterprises. The capital of the C.P.R. is stated to be \$475,000,000; its annual revenues have exceeded \$150,000,000.

Cartwright and Foster Indebted

There are many points in Mr. Preston's remarkable book which there is not room to touch upon here. But space must be made for mention of one fact which Mr. Preston sets forth, namely, in a clause in his will (which document Mr. Preston prints in full) Lord Strathcona says, "I remit and cancel the debts owing to me by the estate of the late Rt. Hon. Richard Cartwright and by Hon. George Foster." The former was Minister of Finance in the Mackenzie Government, and Minister of Trade and Commerce in the Laurier Cabinet formed in 1896; the latter was Minister of Finance in the Macdonald government, and is now Minister of Trade and Commerce in the Borden Government. This clause in Lord Strathcona's will, writes Mr. Preston (his book, be it remembered, was written and published in England, and is addressed primarily to readers in the United Kingdom), "aroused a mingled feeling of surprise and dismay in Canada." A public man who could not be bought by a bribe may sometimes have his necessity taken advantage of by an adroit financial magnate.

This review of the most notable book ever published concerning Canadian public life cannot close better than with the reproduction of a couple of its most remarkable pages, in which Mr. Preston sums up Lord Strathcona's personality and his career:

Charming Personality

"Few men had more personal charm than Lord Strathcona. In his relations with the public and as a host nothing could exceed his grace and courtesy. He might have belonged to the ancient regime. The official position of his later years threw him into association with lifelong opponents, but to the most extreme of these he never lacked politeness and friendliness. Whatever his feelings might be, and he was only human, his mastery over himself was complete. This was a strong characteristic. Nothing could disturb his equanimity. Many who affect this manner of life succumb to nervous exhaustion by suppression of the natural emotions. Lord Strathcona's lengthened years proved his heritage. No one will say that he carried his heart on his sleeve—few men do. Almost everyone has some secret that the world has no right to know. His fine natural manner gave all the impression that he was as free and open as the sun.

"Let us be open as the day,"
Quoth he who doth the deeper hide."

Certainly there was great natural kindness in his character—his splendid gifts to universities and hospitals proved this. No one could so support institutions for the intellectual and physical betterment of his fellow-men without deep human sympathies. For friends, too, he would do anything, and strangers in need rarely appealed to him in vain. He gave not grudgingly, but bestowed generously. With opponents, or those who crossed his will, his method was to try first to win them over without any of the appearance of the mailed fist. Courtesy and gold were pressed into service to make rough places smooth and overcome opposition.

"But if the subjects of his consideration remained obdurate, then he crushed without delay, taking pains, however, that Strathcona's hand was never seen in the matter. There were always others willing to accept the responsibility. He developed his power in this direction into a science. He never allowed himself to show resentment. So far as possible he avoided arousing thoughts of reprisals in the hearts of his opponents. However the end might justify the means, the reason for the means was not in evidence—his hand was never visible. In fact, he more often than not tempered the wind to the shorn lamb, with an appearance of personal sympathy.

"Lord Strathcona had great qualities—his foresight and his perseverance amounted to genius. He could have succeeded in any walk of life. He had some bent towards religion, and if circumstances had led him in that direction, in the opinion of the writer, he might have been a great power, leaving a name not less venerated than Wesley or Booth. He might, too, have been a great statesman, history giving him a place with Clive or Rhodes. The opportunity was there for one who had the diviner dreams and larger loves of the altruist for his country. But he chose per-

sonal power and wealth for Donald A. Smith. That opportunity also was there in a large degree only possible in the western United States and Canada forty years ago. He took the chance Fortune offered him, played for enormous stakes with the weapons that the circumstances of the time permitted him to forge. And he won. He deserved to win.

"He gained enormous fortune, immense power, high honors for himself—exceeding in all these particulars any romantic dreams that he might have indulged in. But just in the degree that Lord Strathcona succeeded for himself, it is a question for history to finally decide, whether he did not fall in the larger test—that of true and noble patriotism."

So plain that he who cares to give the matter thought can read them for himself are the lessons set forth by the contrast of the two careers we have been considering. The two men, John Bright and Donald Alexander Smith, when they came to the ending of their years on earth, had remarkable careers and achievements to look back upon. Can any human being with a true sense of the values of life have any doubt as to which of the two lives was the better worth living?

FLAX PRICES HIGH

The following letter is just to hand from the president of G. F. Stephens and Co., paint manufacturers, and will prove of interest to farmers generally:

"In looking over market prices as quoted in today's papers, I notice that October wheat is quoted at \$1.24 and October flax \$1.87½, a spread of more than 63 cents per bushel, and this in face of the fact that the consumption of flaxseed this year is not much more than half normal. This would indicate that farmers thruout Canada and the United States are putting everything into wheat and almost entirely eliminating flax.

"Whether the war ends this year or not, business men are preparing for a great revival of trade in 1916. This will create a large demand for all building material and especially for oils made from Western flaxseed, and if there is no flaxseed grown here, where will the supplies come from? Linseed oil today is worth almost double the average price and the tendency is still upwards.

"I think if the state of things were plainly put before our farmers, many of them would switch some land intended for wheat into flax, which can be safely sown up to June 1—as it is always wisdom for a man to sow flax when everybody is putting in wheat and to keep out of flax when everybody else is putting it in."

G. F. STEPHENS.

BRINGING OUT FAMILIES

The Salvation Army Transportation Department, of Winnipeg, is busy at present with arrangements for the transporting of a large party of mothers and children who are coming thru to various points in the West to join their husbands and fathers. The latter have, during the last year or so, emigrated to Canada under the auspices of the Army and have done well since their arrival in the positions in which they were placed by the Army and they are now able to send for their families.

CANADIANS WIN FAME

Brilliant work of Canadian Soldiers Saves the day in Flanders

The first Canadian contingent, after weeks of weary trench warfare, had its first chance to meet the enemy in the open last week and won glory for the Dominion in a fierce and bloody battle. Official dispatches state that the Germans concentrating an enormous force north-east of Ypres made a determined attack upon the Allied lines using bombs containing asphyxiating gases. The French were forced to give way, and the Canadian division on the flank of their allies were compelled to retire in order to keep in touch. In the retreat four 60-pound guns were lost, but a counter attack was immediately launched in which the lost ground was recovered at the point of the bayonet, the guns were recaptured and thousands of Germans were taken prisoners. The official report states that the Canadians behaved with great gallantry and undoubtedly saved the day.

As might be expected the casualties in the ranks of the Canadian forces were severe. On Sunday it was announced that 21 Canadian officers had been killed in action and 96 officers wounded. No word has yet been received of the casualties among non-commissioned officers and privates, but judging from experience it is likely that if this is the total casualties among officers the loss in the ranks will number about 700 men.

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RODO was invented by the greatest Gopher Poison Expert in the world. You can prove its efficiency at little cost; mail attached coupon for TRIAL PACKAGE. You will be wonderfully surprised to see the quick results from this preparation. It kills more gophers for the money than any other poison, because it is exceptionally attractive in color, taste and odor.

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Ship at once by 25c pkg. for 20c 50c pkg. for 40c \$1.00 pkg. for 80c for First Trial mailed on receipt of address Stamps accepted

PRAIRIE CHEMICAL CO.

304 Keewayden Building, Winnipeg, Man.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 28th, 1915

SEEDING CONDITIONS GOOD

Reports from the three Prairie Provinces indicate that the weather has been exceptionally good during the wheat seeding season, and that the land has been more carefully prepared than in any previous year. There is undoubtedly more land seeded to wheat than ever before and we believe that greater care has been taken in the selection and testing of the seed. The recent rains will provide the much-needed moisture and give the new crop a splendid start. Nature has been very kind to the Western farmers this spring, and if the farmers themselves have done their part to the best of their knowledge and ability there will be an immense crop of wheat harvested this fall. The leading market experts of the world are unanimous in predicting high prices for grain harvested in 1915. The prospects are that this will be the best year financially that the farmers of Western Canada have ever experienced.

BOTH PARTIES GRAFTING

A piece of graft which neither political party is likely to make much fuss about is at present being practiced by permission of the Postmaster-General of Canada. Neither party will expose this graft because both parties are practicing and benefiting by it. We refer to the fact that campaign literature is being sent out from Ottawa thru the post office and distributed all over the country without the payment of postage. This has been made possible by the extension of the franking privilege after the closing of the parliamentary session at Ottawa. The postal regulations permit members of Parliament to receive and mail letters at Ottawa, during the session of Parliament without stamps being affixed, their initials on the letter taking the place of the postage stamp. The privilege is granted to members of the House of Commons and the Senate in order that they may be able to carry on the correspondence necessary to the discharge of their parliamentary duties without personal expense, and they are also provided at the public expense with stationery and the help of stenographers. The privilege, however, ceases as soon as Parliament prorogues, but it has now been extended so as to allow the campaign literature of the two old parties to be carried thru the mail at the expense of the people without the payment of any postage. A few weeks ago Parliament passed a law requiring the people to pay a one cent war tax on letters and post-cards, in order to increase the revenue of the Dominion and it strikes one as being somewhat incongruous that, after this, the government should permit tons and tons of matter to go thru the mail absolutely free of charge. If the party political machines were compelled to pay for the postage of their campaign literature it might not have been necessary to raise the rates of postage to three cents on letters and two cents on postal cards. There is no reason why the Grit and Tory parties should have the free use of the mail, any more than the Grain Growers' Association, The Guide, or any business concern. The fact that both parties have this privilege does not make it any better. It is nothing but robbery of the public treasury.

THE DEADLIEST FOE

David Lloyd George, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been the author of many striking phrases, but it is doubtful if he ever uttered a truer or more significant sentence than that which he made use of when in conference with representatives of the British shipbuilders recently. "We are fighting Germany, Austria, and drink," said Lloyd George, "and so far as I can see, the greatest of these deadly foes is drink." Lord Kitchener and Sir John French do not underestimate the strength of the German and Austrian foes, but nevertheless they agree with the Chancellor in this statement. The demon drink, moreover, has been fighting Britain, indeed, every civilized country in the world, not only since the month of August last but day in and day out for centuries. It has sapped the strength of a large portion of the people physically, mentally, morally and in every other way. Now in a life and death struggle the leaders of the people realize that before they can defeat the foreign foe, who fights with shell and submarine, they must first conquer the enemy at home who deals out death and destruction thru alcohol. Russia, perhaps because she suffered more thru drink than the other nations, was the first to wipe out this enemy. Now it looks as if Great Britain may follow the example of her ally. Needing every ounce of her strength in order to bring the war to a speedy and successful end, Great Britain finds that drink has impaired the efficiency of thousands of men who would otherwise have been good soldiers, wasted resources needed for national defence, and now is hindering the manufacture and transportation of ammunition and supplies needed by the army in the field. It is the last-named fact that is likely to bring prohibition to Great Britain. It has been a common thing in the past for men employed in all kinds of occupations to be absent from work for a day or more "on the spree" after each pay day, and this has frequently been a cause of complaint by the proprietors of factories and other large works. Now, with ship-building yards, engineering shops and factories of many kinds working to their utmost capacity to turn out war supplies, this bad habit is having the effect of seriously curtailing the output and transportation of guns, ammunition, food and other equipment needed for immediate use at the battle front. The present is no time for half measures, and there is good reason to believe that the British Government will handle this question with the same courage it has displayed in all its undertakings in connection with the war and prohibit the liquor traffic entirely. British fair play will require that prohibition shall apply to the champagne of the wealthy as well as to the beer of the working man, and King George and Lord Kitchener have both shown their willingness to become prohibitionists by giving orders that intoxicating liquors shall not be served in their households.

Now is the chance for the farmers. Both the Grit and Tory parties are rotten with graft. Let us put some honest Free Traders in Parliament to protect the interests of the people.

FORGET THE OLD PARTIES

The organized farmers of the three Prairie Provinces have year after year declared for the abolition of the protective tariff and the taxation of land values as the most equitable means of raising the revenues required for public purposes. Year after year these resolutions have been placed before both political parties at Ottawa. The Conservative party has absolutely ignored the western farmers and their proposals, and their representations were never so much as mentioned by the Finance Minister when he arbitrarily increased the protective tariff all round a few weeks ago. The Liberal party, when in power, declined to reduce the protective tariff, and, in fact, continued the policy of protection inaugurated by the previous Conservative government. The Reciprocity Agreement proposed by the Liberal party was for the free interchange of natural products, but would not have reduced the protective tariff on manufactured goods except on a few items. When Finance Minister White increased the tariff a few weeks ago, the Liberal party criticized the increases, but their leaders gave no indication whatever that they would reduce the tariff if returned to power, or that they would even bring forward the Reciprocity Agreement again. Unbiased judgment must conclude that the Liberal party is no more likely to give tariff reduction or free trade than the Conservative party, and also that the Liberal party has forsaken its policy of Reciprocity. What, now, are the western farmers going to do? The protective tariff is draining the life-blood out of the farmers of Western Canada and without even producing the revenue required to run the country. The organized farmers of the West constitute the largest body of organized producers in Canada, yet, with the exception of the Reciprocity Agreement, they have been absolutely ignored by both political parties. It is said that if Independent candidates are nominated, who will honestly support the farmers' demands, they will not be elected, because the farmers will not support them as they should, but will continue to vote for their two old parties as they have done in the past. It is also said that the right thing to do is to try to reform their two old parties as they have done in the past. It is also said that the right thing to do is to try to reform the two old parties from the inside. The supporters of this idea are not familiar with history, or they would know that it has never been accomplished in any other country. The Free Trade movement in Great Britain in 1840 to 1846 was only successful because the Free Traders elected candidates absolutely independent of both of the two old parties. Many of their candidates were defeated, but they were not discouraged, and soon they had a vote in parliament that could not be disregarded. The hope of the Western farmers lies in forgetting their allegiance to the Grit and Tory parties and in nominating and electing independent men with the courage and backbone to fight for the farmers' rights. Many such candidates will be defeated. Many farmers will still vote for their old party. But what of that? Reformers in every age have contended against the

same thing, and only in rare cases have they ever received acknowledgment of their labors. It will take time, money and organization to elect independent candidates and the fight will last for years, depending entirely upon the number of farmers who will give of their time and money to elect candidates who will protect their rights in parliament. It is no disgrace to be beaten for a good cause, and patience and perseverance will accomplish much. Justice will triumph in the end.

GRAFT IN WAR CONTRACTS

The revelations which have been made at Ottawa during the past few weeks in connection with graft in the purchase of war supplies are enough to make any decent Canadian hang his head with shame. The patronage system has become so integral a part of party government in Canada that government officials actually refused in some cases to buy goods from those who could sell the cheapest, but informed them that they must approach the government thru a middleman, with the implication that they must increase their price sufficiently to permit a rake-off to the intermediary. The war, apparently, while it has inspired a great portion of the people to deeds of patriotism and self-sacrifice, has been to others only a means of making a few tainted dollars at the expense of the people. The rotten shoes which were supplied to the troops by Canadian manufacturers have made the names of the firms responsible a by-word in Canada. Not only were rotten shoes supplied, but in some cases

those shoes were purchased in such a way as to provide a bigger profit to middlemen, who merely secured the orders and handed them over to the manufacturer, than was earned by the manufacturer themselves. Another glaring instance is that of bandages required for the treatment of wounded soldiers. There the agent of the manufacturer approached the government officials, endeavoring to secure an order, but he was told that the government could not do business with the manufacturer, but must place their order thru a local agent. A drug clerk in the employ of a member of parliament was then appointed as agent and orders were given to him at a price which enabled him to make a profit of over \$9,000 without doing anything to earn that sum. This young man, who was, of course, only a tool for others, has since made restitution of \$6,300 of these illegitimate profits.

The latest revelations have been made in relation to the purchase of horses in Nova Scotia, which was conducted under the superintendence of A. DeWitt Foster, M.P. for King's County, Nova Scotia. Mr. Foster was given \$72,000 to go out and buy horses, and he handed over this money to three other men, who went into King's County, Nova Scotia, and apparently purchased many spavined, spring-kneed and broken winded old horses, paying for them an average price of \$174. The sworn evidence given by horse dealers and farmers of King's County reads like a passage from a comic paper. One case is given where a horse that had been rejected at the time of the South African war because of old age, was purchased for the first

contingent last August. In practically everything that the government has bought for the equipment of the army they have been robbed and defrauded by men who considered that they were entitled to a rake-off by reason of their support of the party in power. Fortunately there is at Ottawa an official known as the Auditor-General, who has the power and considers it his duty to demand details when he has reason to believe that the government is not getting value for the money which it expends. Thru his action and thru the complaints which were made in Parliament the war contracts were pretty thoroughly investigated by the Public Accounts Committee of the House, and the work that committee was unable to complete, owing to the closing of the session, is being continued by the government. Premier Borden has publicly condemned two of his own supporters in the House of Commons, A. DeWitt Foster, M.P., and W. F. Garland, M.P., and has promised to appoint a commission of men of undoubted integrity to make future purchases of war supplies. Sir Robert deserves credit for his action in connection with the scandals. It is a pity that all of the men who serve under him in the cabinet and in the government departments have not the same regard for honesty and fair dealing.

The time for resolutions is past. Barrels of resolutions have been sent to the two old parties at Ottawa, asking for a square deal to the West, but they have simply been dumped into the waste paper basket. Now is the time to do something besides resolute.



VOTING IN THE TRENCHES

One of the most needless and senseless laws that ever passed the Canadian Parliament was that providing that the soldiers at the front should vote. The only right and proper method is to postpone the election till the end of the war, as the British government is doing, and the soldiers will then all be able to vote. This cartoon illustrates the miserable effect of the law if political heeleders are allowed to work among the soldiers as they do at home. The Canadian soldiers have abundantly proved their courage and their fighting qualities on the field of battle. Their work of smashing German militarism must not be hindered by political strife.

Jean Renault--Conscript

By Howard P. Rockey

"My friends," said Jean Renault, "I ask you to wish me untold success. This day I have signed my most wonderful contract! I stand before you, Jean Renault, the greatest of all tenors—I who have just been engaged for three years by the leading impresario of modern times—M. Gatti-Carranza. It is he, the most divine of men in appreciation, who has the rare good judgment to acclaim me the utmost in vocal attainment."

"A bas!" exclaimed M. Dupre with some heat. "I, who have heard the most wonderful operatic voices of the age, doubt you. I cannot believe what you say."

Renault, the handsome, the egotist, the accomplished, shrugged his shoulders.

"Monsieur," he said quite calmly for a Frenchman provoked, "not without affront, I challenge thee, even thou, to scan the agreement I have this day made with M. Gatti-Carranza. It means that next season I shall be the highest paid tenor in operatic history. You will doubt me, for heretofore no singer has ever commanded such a salary. This next six months—which is the New York season with the Metropolitan Opera—I shall earn \$3,500 a night, and I shall have a guarantee of \$250,000 a year for three years, with additional compensation for extra performances. I beg of you, my friend, to read my agreement."

"Hein!" almost gasped Dupre. "It is impossible. It is written—I read it—yet it cannot be!"

"So one might think," answered Renault quickly. "Yet in America such things are true."

Beautiful Alys Dupre advanced slowly across the gravel path. She put her arms about the shoulders of Renault and smiled down at him. "You are a dreamer, mon chere," she said softly. "Is this thing true thou sayest to mon pere?"

"Quite true," answered Renault, with smiling eyes. "Will you come with me over the seas as my wife and share with me the honors and the gold that will be mine in New York this winter?"

Alys gazed into his eyes, her hand stole into his, and she let him kiss her softly upon the lips.

Renault gazed over her shoulder at the pleasant village lying beyond the garden. The green hills, the trees, and the picturesque old mill down by the narrow stream gladdened his eye. The most wonderful woman of all the world was his and he was the most wonderful tenor of his time. His happiness was complete.

He thought of the peace and quiet of the place and of the bustle and hurry of New York, but he longed to be there with Alys and the beginning of his triumph.

Now M. Dupre, aged and dignified, put down his pipe, rose from his seat, and took a tottering step forward.

"Oh, mon fils," he said with a sob in his voice, "I have read this wonderful paper of agreement signed by the great judge of merit across the seas, and I am happy and proud to give unto thee my daughter. May she be worthy of thee!"

Renault wrung the old man's hand. "Worthy?" he repeated. "Who am I—only a great tenor—to deserve her?"

Just then a powerful motor car came along the dusty road and stopped before the garden wall. From it a foreigner descended, entered the pretty garden, and doffed his hat.

"My dear Renault!" the man exclaimed. Then, to the embarrassment of the new arrival, the great tenor embraced him effusively. Red of face, but accepting the situation as a part of his experience abroad, the newcomer permitted Renault to introduce him to his companions.

"The chairman of the committee from the wonderful opera company called the Metropolitan of New York!" exclaimed Renault with enthusiasm: "the powerful and wise organization

that has engaged me—Jean Renault. I am entranced! You, monsieur, are come just in time to congratulate me—and oh, thou sly dog, thou hast put M. Gatti-Carranza up to engaging me. I congratulate thee."

The new arrival smiled indulgently. He knew Renault—had before experienced the vanity and temperament of the man.

"But congratulate me once more," Renault went on. "I am just affianced to the most beautiful woman in the world. What is more, I, Jean Renault, have won her from Heinrich Berghoff—an inferior director of the orchestra at the Metropolitan—who has had the audacity to plead for the hand of my divinity!"

"Impossible," said the American. "Yet I hear that Herr Berghoff has renounced all thought of returning to the States this season. He has applied for a commission in the army."

"Bah!" exclaimed Renault contemptuously. "Let him handle a sword as clumsily as he handled a baton, and France will have an easy victory over Germany!"

The American laughed heartily. "Permit me," he said to the company about them. "M. Renault is so enthusiastic, so happy, that he has forgotten to introduce me save by a title

Calmly he began as they all listened intently. His voice seemed wonderful even at the outset, then it seemed like the voice of one gifted by heaven. Now he sobbed, and real tears streamed down his cheeks as he sang the song of the disappointed, heart-broken clown—the song that had made him a world-wide figure and a rich man at one and the same time.

At last he ceased. His head sank upon his breast. He was overcome with emotion.

And then, and then only was it that everyone in the little garden looked up as a saber clanked against a spur and an officer in uniform entered. Reverently he had stood by the gate while Renault sang. Now, with doffed cap and courteous air, he came toward the little group. He appeared to hesitate, yet his manner was businesslike, as that of a man who had an unpleasant duty which would best be performed quickly.

"M. Renault," he said quietly, yet with the voice of authority, "M. Renault, France calls you. You are needed with her sons to suppress our foes. It seems a sacrilege to intrude upon so great an artist, yet, pardon me, it is no fault of mine; all the sons of our country are drafted for the military service. You are a citizen—a reservist. France

would draft them, too. France calls all—rich and poor alike."

Renault paled. Then the dramatic side of the situation appealed to him. He turned to Alys.

"Dear heart," he said, "I go to war. I go for France and for thee. No longer shall I be a soldier of the footlights—a make-believe warrior with a tin sword against a singing enemy. From this moment I am a soldier of France. I shall show them. I, Jean Renault, shall return to thee not only the greatest of living tenors, but a wearer of the Legion d'Honneur—a hero of this war with Germany. Bah! May I encounter this boaster Berghoff. He is less than the shadow of a dog—a miserable whining conscript who cannot even beat time with a baton let alone parry the sword thrusts of Jean Renault!"

Then, with the instinct of a dramatic exit, he strode from the garden, while the saber of the soldier accompanying him clanked against the stones.

II

A few hours later Jean Renault, who had not seen military service for five years, stood uniformed and armed at the railway station, not in the centre of the stage, but one of a company of pale-faced, nervous recruits about to entrain for the frontier. Yet even under these conditions Renault enjoyed a certain distinction. His companions knew him, held him in awe, the greatest of French tenors.

They boarded the cars. The train moved, and Jean Renault, soldier of France, was being hurried toward the enemy.

The journey's end arrived. The men were hastily formed into line beside the railroad track. There was a sharp command and the company moved off toward the site chosen for their camp.

Night came, and with it a feeling of awe. No camp-fires were permitted to be lighted, and the sole faint glimmer came from the tent of the general commanding the division, where a small electric battery lamp was carefully shrouded to prevent its rays being seen from a distance. On the ground, wrapped in his blanket, lay Jean Renault, thinking of Alys and dreaming of his contract with the Metropolitan Opera Company. Also he thought of the possibility of his being shot, and his flesh grew cold.

Overhead there was a faint whirring sound. Dimly he made out a great bird-like shape hovering down in his direction. He sat up and then laughed softly. It was an aeroplane, and now it touched the earth almost noiselessly.

A scout of course. Renault turned over and tried to sleep. But a few moments later a dark figure edged toward him. A hand was placed upon his shoulder and he sat up, startled. "M. le General wishes to see you," said the man, and then, beckoning to Renault to follow, started off thru the darkness.

Renault arose. He dusted off his clothing and twirled his mustache. He, Jean Renault, must make a creditable appearance before his commandant—this man, a mere soldier, not yet, if ever he should be, a world-known figure. Doubtless, thought Renault, the general wished to ask him to join his staff.

But just inside the flap of the commander's tent a sharp voice awakened the tenor from his reverie.

"Renault," said the grizzled veteran of Sedan, "my aeroplane scout has just reported that the enemy are invading France. They have crossed the border and are marching between our column and that of the Marshal Le Fevre. As they proceed they are wrecking the telephone and telegraph wires. Our wireless outfit is crippled. I must go back fifty years in warfare and send an orderly with despatches because I dare not risk betraying our position by using rockets or firebrand signals."

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In that moment he recognized the officer who had brought him there

which amounts to but little, except in that it gives me an opportunity to show my appreciation of the art of M. Renault. I am Richard Van der Wynt, of New York."

M. Dupre arose and extended his hand. "We are honored, M. Van der Wynt," he said. "Pray be seated." He had heard of multimillionaires across the sea.

"And now," said Van der Wynt as he sat down in a rustic chair, "I wish to ask a great favor. I am music hungry. It has been months since I have heard M. Renault sing the 'Vesti la giubba' from 'Pagliacci.' Would you consent to sing it for us here—now?"

All eyes turned to Renault, who stood up self-consciously. The lights, the excitement, the many "bravos" of the opera rang in the ears of his memory. He had all the old-time inspiration and passion, he recalled the flattery, the adulation of his past performances. And added to this was the presence of Alys.

Renault thought of their marriage, of their departure to the States, of the triumphs they would share there. And then he sang.

beckons—calls to you to take up the sword against the enemy." The man replaced his cap and saluted as his spurs clinked together sharply.

Renault arose to his full height. He twirled his mustache. He was dramatic, tragic, theatric.

"I am Jean Renault!" he exclaimed. "I leave shortly for America, where I have contracted to appear. I, Jean Renault, sing—I do not fight!"

"Sing it to the minister of war!" said the soldier contemptuously. "Sing it to whomsoever you like, but come with me. It is the military law of France. It is a pity. I am no great singer, I earn no fabulous sums. I am a blower of glass. Yet France calls us together, perhaps to die side by side, even Jean Renault the great and Anton Marceau who earns ten francs the day. Such is fate. So France wills."

Van der Wynt spoke up. "What is the fee for the release of a conscript?" he asked of the officer. "I will gladly pay any sum you ask to free M. Renault from service. I will buy a substitute for him."

The soldier smiled. "There will be no substitutes," he said. "If there were men available for substitution we

Dry Land Potatoes

Two Hundred Bushels of Potatoes to the Acre on two inches of rain, by Seager Wheeler at Rosthern, Sask.

In his article the "Soil and the Seed" which recently appeared in *The Guide*, Seager Wheeler in reviewing the 1914 dry season mentioned amongst other things that potatoes gave the heaviest crop of large uniform tubers he had ever grown. Many hills weighed ten pounds each, single tubers weighing three pounds and three pounds ten ounces each. In a two hundred bushel crop there was not one whole bag of small potatoes. The reasons for success, he says, were not due to any one year's preparation. The good results are due to systematic planning and working along definite lines in order to put the land in the proper condition to produce crops.

Thinking that details of the methods which Mr. Wheeler followed would be very helpful to readers of *The Guide*, he was asked to give an outline of the work he does in order to grow a good potato crop. Following is his reply:

Potatoes like a loose, mellow, deep soil. They cannot develop fully in a shallow, hard soil.

Many growers plow a four inch furrow and drop the seed on the bottom of the furrow and turn another furrow over on top of the seed. It cannot be expected that fine shaped tubers of normal size and yield may be had by this method, especially in as dry a season as 1914. Without appearing pessimistic, I believe that it would be well to guard against a similar season to the last. To obtain best results I would make the following suggestion along the line I adopt each season.

The Seed

I use whenever possible whole tubers for seed, averaging about two inches in diameter. If the seed is a little longer, cut lengthwise, splitting the seed end in cutting. If very large, cut lengthwise then crosswise into four pieces, aiming

to have a large set with at least two eyes.

If possible plant on good summer-fallow. If stubble land must be used it is advisable to disc it early in the spring and harrow down until ready to plow at the time of planting. Summerfallow or prepared soil is better. Plow deep. If possible plow at least eight inches, but at any rate not less than six inches. Instead of dropping the seed at the bottom of the furrow push the seed in

also protects the seed from tramping by the team and crushing the seed.

Another important detail is to allow the plant room for development. Don't crowd the seed; allow at least eighteen inches in the row for each seed and have the rows four feet apart. I often wonder why some growers plant too thickly when they have so much land to spare. I never plant less than four feet apart between the rows, and during the growing season

he has previously plowed and may turn a few inches of raw soil on top. This will not affect the crop as the seed is below and the cultivation given will improve the raw soil and will help to make a proper mulch.

After planting I would advise the use of the plank drag. This will level the surface, pulverize the lumps of raw soil and will pack sufficiently to prevent evaporation of moisture. If one has a cultivator it would be well to run it over once. Then finish by giving a good harrowing. As the plants will not show above ground for about four weeks it is advisable to harrow once a week. Once lengthwise, then crosswise. If this is done often it will save a whole lot of after cultivation. Harrow again after the plants are showing. When the rows are showing nicely a horse hoe should be used between the rows at least three times through the growing season.

Do Not Hill Up

I would not advise hilling. Level cultivation should be given at all times, but when the tubers are nearly ripe a slight hilling should be given to prevent sunburn and damage from frost.

Success depends largely on the planting and cultivation. The harrowing given at the time of planting and until the plants are well above ground, and the after cultivation between the rows, will ensure a good crop. There is nothing more disappointing than a crop of tall weeds in the potato plot.

A horse hoe that will cover four feet and is adjustable to work from two to four feet is a very economical tool and will save a lot of back aching work with the hand hoe. The main thing is to keep the harrow going from time of planting until the plants are well above ground. There will then be no need for the hoe.



Seager Wheeler's potato patch, 1914. Two hundred bushels to the acre in a year of drought.

the side of the furrow. This can be done as quickly and easily as dropping. The seed should be placed half way down the furrow slice. If plowing is eight inches the seed will be four inches from the bottom of the furrow and four inches from the top. This there will be four inches of loose moist soil below the seed and four inches above the seed.

This method allows the tubers to swell naturally to a good size and shape. This

the whole space is covered with a healthy growth.

Subsequent Cultivation

After planting I would not advise packing the soil unless it is new light land. Packing, while it is advisable for small grains, is not advisable for potatoes as it compacts the soil and does not allow the tubers to swell as it does in loose mellow soil. If any grower plows eight inches deep it may be deeper than

Parliamentary Session Ended

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

The curtain has at last been drawn down and the end has come to one of the most remarkable sessions the Canadian Parliament ever held. The scene has been staged and the chief actors are gone. The verdict of the people who have been compelled to follow the shifting scenes is that the performance was one that they would not care to see again. It was not melodrama or comedy, neither was it tragedy, but a mixture of all with the more dramatic scenes reserved for the end of the "play."

The predominant impression the six weeks session has left on the mind of one who has been honestly endeavoring to read its meaning as applied to our public life and the people, is that the chief actors would have been better pleased if the play had not been staged, but had been "censored." It will probably be recalled that when the house met the so-called "party truce" was still in fairly good working order. The session was to be largely a "war" session. In the opening days many smooth words were spoken and some of the "fighting" members, who love the turmoil of political strife, expressed the view that they were going to have a pretty slow time of it. The writer well remembers meeting F. B. Carvell, who figured so prominently in the Public Accounts committee, in the corridor one day and he laughingly remarked: "This is no place for a man like me; I think I shall go home." And he did—for a while.

The Truce Abandoned

The first rift in the lute appeared when the opposition evidenced a determination to investigate the boots supplied to the Canadian soldiers in regard to which there had been so much discussion in the press, and to criticize the government in regard to other matters. At a comparatively early stage of the session Sir Robert Borden, who apparently assumed that the dove of peace was to remain perched

over Parliament through the session, candidly told the opposition that if they wanted to fight the government they would get all they wanted of it. The war, he said, would be carried into their own territory. The Premier repeated this declaration on another occasion. Soon all semblance of a political truce disappeared, the boots investigation was commenced and still later in the session the Public Accounts committee was convened and then commenced that astonishing series of revelations relating to the purchase of horses, boots, binoculars, drug supplies—revelations which established that in some cases goods had been sold to the government at a profit of several hundred per cent. and implicating two Conservative members of Parliament, W. F. Garland, of Carleton, and A. DeWitt Foster, of Kings-County, N.S.

Full Investigation Permitted

In connection with this inquiry the government must be given credit for throwing open the door wider than is usually the practice in the Public Accounts committee. A witness who mentioned that he had certain private correspondence relative to the purchase of motor trucks was compelled to produce it. In view of the fact that the matters under investigation were war contracts, and that the lives of the soldiers might depend upon the honesty of the contractors and the officials, it is doubtful if the people would have stood for anything less open.

Boot Manufacturers Whitewashed

Meanwhile the boots inquiry was progressing. Some weeks ago, on the eve of the opening of this inquiry, I made the prediction that, in view of the fact that the doubtful character of the boots was admitted, a unanimous report was likely to be reached. General Hughes had stated at Calgary that the makers of

poor boots should be shot, piles of unsatisfactory footwear were accumulating at the various regimental headquarters and the public generally believed that our soldiers were not properly shod. But the inquiry had not proceeded far when it was apparent that the government members were bent upon clearing the skirts of the manufacturers, as well as the department. Evidence was introduced to prove that the Canadian service boots were heavier than those worn by the United States army and that the sample made was practically the same as at the time of the South African war. General Hughes when examined pushed aside the opinion of General Alderson, the commander of the Canadian overseas division, and asserted that the Canadian boots were superior to the footwear which is being worn by Kitchener's army of one million men.

On the other hand, a score or more of reports of regimental boards of inquiry declared the boots to be unsatisfactory in many respects, while many soldiers condemned them as being unfit for active service conditions.

In the end the majority of the committee produced a gorgeous coat of whitewash for the manufacturers and everybody concerned with the making of the boots, while the Liberal minority report was more in line with the general criticism heard throughout the land for months, but was more inclined to condemn General Hughes and his officials than the makers of the boots.

The reports were debated in the house and in the end, as is always the case, the whitewash on the boots and the political fence remains. The boots are, by authority of the government majority in the house, the best ever made by any country for its soldiers, despite anything the men who wear them think to the contrary.

So far, despite this coat of whitewash on the boots, things had been going rather badly for the government and the opposition were quite elated. But the government had something in store for just such an emergency; some thing which in the event of an election would counterbalance the bad effects of the disclosures which had been made. The "come back" was shot at the opposition on the eve of the adjournment of the house in the form of a report by T. R. Ferguson, K.C., of Winnipeg, on the administration of Western lands under the late government—plus a couple of charges made by Hon. W. J. Roche, minister of interior, against his Liberal predecessor in office, Hon. Frank Oliver. Owing to the late date on which they were tabled, altho some of the reports must have been ready weeks ago, it is impossible to say how much more is contained in the Ferguson reports than was brought out by the inquiries held when the late government was in power—but undoubtedly there is considerably more, including a finding to the effect that the G.T.P. was interested in Mr. Oliver's newspaper, the Edmonton Bulletin, to the extent of \$15,000 when he was a minister of the crown. The most serious accusations against the late minister, however, were the two made verbally by Dr. Roche. In one case it was shown that Mr. Oliver had taken royalties on coal mined from a homestead which he owned, knowing the same mineral rights to be vested in the crown. In the other case it was charged that Mr. Oliver in an irregular way has become the possessor of twenty-three sections of land of the Michel Indian Reserve, west of Edmonton, the same having been secured by his son-in-law, J. J. Anderson, when he was minister and that they have since been transferred to Mr. Oliver.

The ex-minister in a statement issued

Continued on Page 26

Farm Experiences

RED RIVER VALLEY CORN

Corn for feed has been grown in the Emerson district for the last ten years. Some had tried it before that time, but owing to not being able to get the proper varieties, it was largely experimental. Since then it has become more general and on some of the farms here it is a regular part of the crop just as much as timothy or alfalfa. Field corn is grown here principally, altho it is grown as a fodder crop and is fed both to horses and other stock. The reason I grow field corn instead of fodder corn is that while the fodder corn bulks up more, the field corn, by maturing or partly maturing ears makes it a much better and more satisfactory feed. It is not good for the horses when work starts, because it loosens them up too much. For the same reason it is particularly good for the horses to correct so much dry feed thru our long winter, fed once a day. It seems just right, reduces the quantity of oats used and does away with the need of a laxative in the shape of bran. I feed it to the cows twice daily and they eat it up clean, every stalk of it.

With regard to the land most suitable for corn growing, I have had no other actual experience than that of my own land, which is a medium heavy clay loam. I farm in the Red River Valley. Others to the west of me, where it is the usual black prairie soil, with some alkali in it, tell me corn does nearly as well with them. Some four years ago several quarter sections west of here that were badly infested with wild oats and perennial sow thistle, were put into corn. I saw the crop several times. It did well, producing a large amount of feed which sold readily in the field for \$5.00 a load. The land was well cultivated and has been in wheat and oats ever since. It has grown the best crops I ever knew it to produce and the crops are nearly free of wild oats and sow thistle. This corn was planted with a corn drill and harvested with a corn harvester. The corn was from 12 to 18 inches shorter than that grown on the Red River land, but since this prairie land is worth about \$10 less per acre and considering the corn practically cleaned it of weeds, the value of corn on farms in this country is very strongly demonstrated.

Preparing Corn Land

In preparing my corn ground I fall plow generally land that has had wheat and then oats. I spring disc it and well harrow it at least twice to kill annual weeds. Then I mark it off with a home-made marker. An 18 foot 2 by 4, with four pegs in it, will do this job with a steady team and a good driver. Then I plant with a hand planter and it is astonishing how much ground can be covered in a day in this way. If I was putting in over 10 acres I would get a corn planter. I have also put in two or three acres with just a stretched line and hand planter. My son put in several acres with his drill by stopping all but four spouts. This did very well, but was from 12 to 18 inches shorter than my own, which was planted in hills and also was several days later. Then, while you can cultivate one way, you must use the hand hoe between the hills. I use a horse cultivator for the long rows. The varieties I use are "Improved Squaw." This always ripens, but does not make nearly as much forage and of course is not as good as some other varieties, outside of obtaining the ripe ears. I generally put in about 15 pounds of this and for the rest I use "North-west Dent" or "Longfellow." I can ripen "Northwest Dent" almost every year, but am not so successful with "Longfellow." Both have their advantages. The "Dent" is better and stronger feed because the ears ripen earlier. The "Longfellow" gives more bulk, as it grows about 12 to 18 inches taller. The ears are also much longer. I plant rows four feet apart each way and it takes about a peck to the acre of seed, setting my planter to drop three to five kernels to the hill. I have never tested my seed before sowing it. I buy the best I can get direct from a reliable seed house and have never had a failure in germination.

Danger from Frost

I usually start corn planting about May 15. If the season is wet or back-

WHAT IS YOUR EXPERIENCE?

We welcome contributions to this page from our readers. Each article should relate to one subject only; it should be the actual experience of the writer and should not exceed 500 words in length. Every farmer has some particular way of doing a thing which saves him time and which his fellow farmers could make use of to advantage. If you have a "good thing," would it not be a generous act to tell your friends about it? All the readers of The Guide are friends, so make this a place for "swapping" ideas. If you have nothing else to write about, give your experiences on any of the following subjects:

What work can be most profitably done on the roads in the spring? How can roads in your district be best maintained?

Which way have you found to be the most profitable in marketing your grain? By the load at the elevator, consigned to a commission firm, on the track, or how?

When do you figure on having your cows freshen? And why?

What provision do you make for succulent crops for your pigs during the summer? What crops do you sow, and when and how for this purpose?

How have you made provision for a plentiful water supply on your farm? Did you have any difficulty finding water? What method did you adopt or what led you to dig your well where you found water?

Have you an Automobile? If so, how much does it cost you to run it? Is it more economical than a team of drivers? Do you consider it a good investment for the farmer?

How much did you make feeding steers during the past winter? What did you feed, how much and so on?

We pay for any of this material used at the rate of 25 cents per 100 words. Address all letters to Agricultural Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

ward, perhaps a little later, but a man must use his own judgment. But I have found on my land that corn will not come again if frozen hard in the spring, while a slight frost in the fall does not materially hurt its feed value. I plant about three to four inches deep. I go over it at least twice with the horse cultivator, always reversing the way each time, and with the hoe whenever I see that it needs it and time is available. Some years it requires more cultivation than others. The grower must be the judge of this. "I do not know how long it takes field corn to mature. Squaw corn takes about 86 to 90 days to really ripen. The other varieties take longer. I have never let it ripen. I leave it till after the first frost, which is generally a slight one. I have never made silage of it. At present I have no silo, but I like the corn to harden before cutting, otherwise it is apt to mildew. Up to last year I cut it by hand, using an old-fashioned bill hook. This has weight and cuts low down, leaving the ground in better shape for the next crop. It cuts the whole hill at one or two cuts, holding the corn in one arm and the bill hook in the other. Then put five or six hills together and bind with binder twine. Last year, 1914, I cut with a corn cutter. It was quicker, but made no better job. Where some of the stalks had gone down thru high winds and

splendid for horses in the winter. Then it has other values. It is better to have a crop than a bare summerfallow, and wheat follows it splendidly. I have seen here 40 bushels to the acre of No. 1 wheat after a corn crop, and that is a long way over our average here for summerfallow crops. Now some of its disadvantages. If you leave it out all winter, as most people do, it must be fenced or the cattle and horses running in the fall will give you all kinds of trouble. You can haul it in and stack it in long rows in your hay fence. Last year before it froze up I put it in the cow barn and left the doors open so as to make a thorough draft, and very little of it musted, but this was an extra dry fall. There is another thing I have noticed about it when left out for feed and that is that in the spring, when it thaws and freezes, it largely spoils it for feed. Cattle and horses do not eat it clean like they do that which is placed under cover in the early spring. One of my neighbors who had no hay pasture and was short of grain, carried his sows most of the summer on green cut corn, with a small quantity of barley. I also think, as a change for both horses and cattle in their feed, it has a value apart from its milk and fattening properties. In conclusion, it is a poor crop if you once let the weeds get the start and they are very likely to do so in a dry spring,



Subsequent cultivation of corn should be shallow to avoid disturbing the mass of surface feeding roots peculiar to the corn plant

horses getting into the field, the binder left them and I had to clean it up by hand. I have never saved my own seed so far, but I intend to this year. I saved a few choice ears two or three years ago and sowed them, but I fancied they smutted more than the seed I bought. Perhaps this was because I did not keep the seed carefully enough. I understand it should be kept in the house at a fairly even temperature.

Advantages and Disadvantages

As to its value as feed compared with other fodder crops, it is from two to three times as heavy as any other fodder crop grown in the West. Excepting alfalfa for milk cows, it is the best feed I know of. Also, as before mentioned, it is

for the corn likes hot dry weather, it is slow to start unless the ground is warm and moist.

T. W. KNOWLES.

Emerson, Man.

CORN IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

W. H. Fairfield, superintendent of the Lethbridge Experimental farm, gives the following information concerning corn growing in Southern Alberta.

Our experience with the growing of corn for fodder at the Lethbridge Station during the last few years is rather encouraging. The yield of fodder corn planted on summerfallow has averaged from 10 to 12 tons per acre. This is the weight of the green fodder as cut. The

varieties we have used have been Compton's Early, North West Dent, and Longfellow. As a rule these merely reach the silking out stage, but in some seasons, such as the past, we have been able to ripen an occasional ear. Our method of planting is to put the rows about three feet apart, using an ordinary grain drill and stopping up the inter-vening drills.

The only variety that we have been able to ripen every season has been the Squaw. In the Southern part of the province, in the "Chinook wind belt," where there is usually very little snow, we believe this could be grown profitably. The ears, which of course are very small and come out close to the ground, would not be picked, but hogs and other stock could be turned in the field in the fall and early winter and allowed to pasture off the grain. In raising the Squaw corn for this purpose, we believe it would be better to plant in hills from 3 to 3½ feet each way, so as to permit cultivation both ways. An acre of spring plowed stubble land planted last summer with Squaw in hills 3 feet apart each way yielded 16 bushels and 20 pounds of shelled corn. Considering the extremely dry season, we considered this quite satisfactory.

CORN POINTERS

For the Red River Valley, Prof. Bedford, deputy minister of agriculture for Manitoba, says the favorite variety of fodder corn is "Longfellow," outside of the Valley the favorite is "North-western Dent."

Minnesota No. 13 is a new variety of corn which has given good results in some parts of Southern Manitoba. It is a Red Dent Corn.

You can figure on sowing about half a bushel of corn per acre with a grain drill.

Work the land down into the best possible seed bed. Plant in hills if possible 36 inches apart each way. Put from 3 to 5 kernels in each hill, planted about 2 to 2½ inches deep.

Seed as soon as most danger of spring frosts is over and the land is warm, about May 15 and not later than May 24.

Cultivation is the secret of success in corn growing.

Harrow until corn is from six to nine inches high. Send the hired man to do the harrowing. If you do it yourself you will think you are spoiling the crop.

Cultivate deep the first time, but shallow each succeeding cultivation. Corn is a surface feeder. It sends out masses of fibrous roots near the surface, which, if displaced and damaged by deep cultivation, will cause a great loss in the growth of the crop.

MIXED FARMING ADVISABLE

There are two branches which appeal to me as the most profitable in mixed farming, dairy cattle and poultry. There is no animal as productive as the dairy cow and no fowl as the laying hen. The dairy cow will produce in a season its own value and so will the hen. To substantiate this statement my experience follows:—

In the fall of 1908 two cows were purchased, both in calf, and when they freshened one proved to be a good milker, while the other could scarcely feed her calf, so during the summer she was sold to the butcher and the other was kept. In the spring of 1910 she freshened again, and as she was the only cow kept a record was taken and she produced during the season 305 pounds of butter. Her first two calves were heifers, so they were kept, and in 1913, being then three and four years old, they and their mother produced 839 pounds of butter during the season. The average price obtained was 30 cents. This made an average of \$84 per cow, and in addition we had the calves and all the milk we needed for the house.

In the same year, 1913, 125 hens were kept. During the year the returns from eggs, hens and cockerels sold were \$346,

Continued on Page 24

The Mail Bag

MEN, NOT PARTIZANS

Editor, Guide:—
 "Tis men not partizans the time demands,
 Men with a well weighed ballot in their
 hands,
 Men who lend purity to their stern decree,
 Or, finding that but futile, will work no
 knee.
 To scurvy tricksters whatsoever their
 state,
 Men who opine that only right is great,
 Men who are free, nor wear a party brand,
 Such are the men that times like this
 demand."

Poets, preachers, philosophers and a
 great many farmers agree, that blind
 partizanship is a bad thing. If any one
 still has lingering doubts about the matter
 they may have their doubts dispelled by
 perusing the campaign literature of the
 two grand old political parties.

Tales of political graft are so common-
 place as to scarcely attract attention for
 a passing moment. Corruption is thought
 by too many to be an essential part of
 politics as it is played in Canada. History
 admonishes us that corruption destroys
 liberty, yet there are many who say
 "On with the dance; let graft be un-
 confined," or "After us the deluge."

Then there is the question of Free
 Trade. The farmers' organizations of the
 three prairie provinces met at their respec-
 tive conventions last winter and resolved
 in favor of Free Trade; urged the reduction
 of the tariff immediately and the taxation
 of land values. These resolutions were
 conveyed to the government with the
 result that the tariff has been increased.
 Politicians cry, "Production, production
 and more production," and "Patriotism
 and production." Yet they increase the
 tax on agricultural implements and so
 make it harder for the producer to produce.

What are we going to do about it? An
 election is in the offing and the parties
 which have been responsible for protection
 and graft are apparently in undisputed
 possession of the political field. If this
 condition is allowed to continue our rulers
 may well say that "Protection and graft
 continue with the consent of the govern-
 ed."

It is high time that the farmers of these
 prairie provinces were putting independent
 candidates in the field for the next federal
 election. This is the most effective
 method by which to protest against mis-
 government. If this is not done then,
 as a people, we deserve the kind of
 government we are getting.

It has been rightly said, "The laws of
 any country are plenty good enough for
 the people who live under them and allow
 them to continue." If we are dissatisfied
 with our present laws it is our duty to
 send men to Ottawa who are not tarred
 with the party brand. Hoping you will
 do so.

F. J. DIXON,
 Independent Member
 for Centre Winnipeg.
 Winnipeg, April 14, 1915.

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

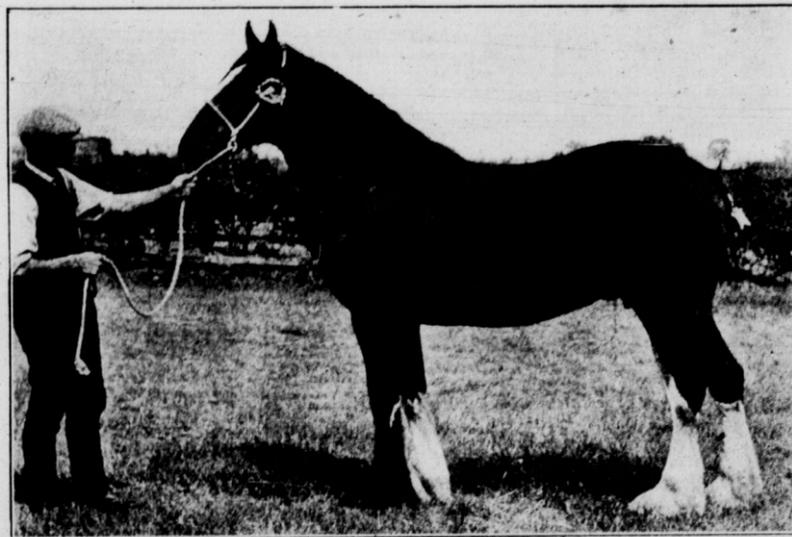
Editor, Guide:—The writer's attention
 has been drawn to an editorial in "The
 Advocate" of Manor, Sask., commenting
 upon John Kennedy's address in the town
 of Arcola wherein he gave expression to
 what he thought should be the ultimate
 of the co-operative development thru
 the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Mr.
 Kennedy's idea appears to be that this
 company should become the great clearing
 house for the purchasing of merchandise
 to supply country towns and merchants,
 as well as car lots of bulky commodities
 for the farmers surrounding the towns.
 He states, and I believe correctly, that
 if the country merchant could purchase
 on this large quantity basis, which assures
 the departmental stores their low cost
 values, it would put the country town
 in a position to hold its local trade, as
 I am convinced that the "overhead
 charges" are as low in the country as in
 the city. The editorial goes on to say
 that the Grain Growers' Association of
 Saskatchewan has issued a circular offer-
 ing to procure for its members groceries
 and small articles, even down to chewing
 gum, patent medicines and plug tobacco.
 The article winds up by saying, "We of
 the small towns would like to know where
 we get off at?" As I understand "The
 Advocate's" enquiry is this: Is Mr.
 Kennedy or the Grain Growers' Associa-

tion of Saskatchewan on the right track
 and which will prevail? My feeling is
 this: If the local towns as social, edu-
 cational and religious community centres
 are not required to complete a well
 rounded rural life then eliminate them
 and do all our business thru one or two
 large cities in each province. If the
 country towns are a necessity to fulfill
 our ideals, then Mr. Kennedy's plan is
 the best. As a country merchant, owning
 store property both in Saskatchewan and
 Manitoba, I have an open offer to transfer
 our business interests to the co-operative
 organization to be run as community
 institutions, but I believe it would be a
 distinct calamity to all communities if
 their local stocks and business places
 were closed up.

H. L. MONTGOMERY,
 Deloraine, Man.

COST OF FOOD

Editor, Guide:—In March 13 issue
 of Overseas Daily Mail is the following:
 "The average retail prices paid by
 the working classes for food in eighty
 of the principal towns now and a year



Clydesdale mare, "Dunure Chosen," foaled 1911. Sire "Baron of Buchlyvie" (11263), dam "Dunure Ideal," by "Auchenflower." In 1914 this mare was first right thru all the shows as a brood mare, in addition to being champion Clydesdale at the Royal and Highland shows, winning the Cawdor Cup at the latter. Bred and owned by Wm. Dunlop, Dunure Mains, Ayr, Scotland.

ago are compared in the following table
 issued on Tuesday by the president of
 the Board of Trade:

	Last year			Now		
	s.	d.	c.	s.	d.	c.
Bread, per 4 lb.	5½	11		7¾	15½	
Butter, per lb.	1 3¾	31½		1 4½	33	
Jam, per lb.	5	10		5¾	11½	
Cheese, per lb.	8¾	17½		10¼	20½	
Bacon (streaky) per lb.	11	22		1 0	24	
Beef (English) per lb.	9¾	19½		11	22	
Beef, chilled or frozen, per lb.	7¼	14½		8¾	17½	
Mutton (English) per lb.	10¼	20½		11¼	22½	
Mutton, frozen, per lb.	6¾	13½		8¼	16½	
Tea, per lb.	1 6	36		1 9¼	42½	
Sugar, gran., per lb.	2	4		3½	7	

I thought these figures might interest
 you. Bread, I see, is as cheap as here,
 if not cheaper. I am not acquainted
 with the Winnipeg price. Butter is
 dearer, jam is cheaper, as mail order
 people quote Canadian jam 16 cents
 per lb. We are paying 22 cents a pound
 for cheese. Bacon is quoted 25 cents
 by the side. Sugar is \$8.25 per 100
 lbs. out here.

C. S. WATKINS,
 Langvale, Man.

PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM

Editor, Guide:—We read a great deal
 these days of patriotism and production
 and the farmers are advised to produce
 all the wheat they can in 1915 even if
 they have to produce it at a loss to them-
 selves. A few thoughts along this line
 might help others than the farmers.
 Will the manufacturers of farm ma-
 chinery supply machines to work the

land at a loss or at cost? Will the
 laborer work to produce that grain at a
 loss? We grew wheat at a loss in 1911
 and 1912 and at cost in 1913, yet none
 of the machine companies volunteered
 to lose anything. If they carried us over
 with ten or twelve per cent. added they
 were doing a great service.

The new tariff recently introduced by
 the hon. finance minister, to my mind,
 is the greatest invention by which the
 grain growers of the West can show their
 patriotism and they should loyally support
 their minister in making this tariff per-
 form what it is supposed to do, viz., raise
 the revenue. This can only be done by
 purchasing goods on which the govern-
 ment collect a duty. The grain growers
 of the prairie provinces have invited
 the minister of finance to work with them
 and raise the revenue by taxation on
 land values, but he refused to impose
 this tax. There is therefore no other
 course left to the grain growers but do
 all in their power to raise the revenue
 by Mr. White's method of a duty on
 imports. Support it loyally. Be sure
 everything you buy has paid an import
 duty. Help to keep the country from

financial ruin. This is the finance min-
 ister's invitation in his new tariff.
 WM. RABY,
 Rockhaven, Sask.

A LESSON NEEDED

Editor, Guide:—Now that it has been
 conclusively proved that the patriotic
 protected manufacturers of Canada have
 turned upon the hands that fed them
 and bit their protectors in the exuberance
 of their patriotism, would it not be a
 grand opportunity for the government
 to make some effort to teach those good
 manufacturers a little lesson in common
 honesty?

I see by the newspapers that a measure
 is about to be introduced in Ottawa
 whereby it is to be made a criminal
 offence to try to pick the government
 pockets. This is a step in the right
 direction, but a very feeble one. The
 act no doubt will be passed and placed
 on the shelf with many others.

I wonder if the government have real-
 ized how the pockets of hundreds of
 thousands of poor homesteaders and
 their families have been picked by the
 now notorious boot and shoe gang and
 no cry ever reached their ears, or if it did,
 it was smothered.

If the federal government is honest in
 its desire to put down such nefarious
 work and to punish the evil doers, let
 them, for instance, just place boots and
 shoes at once on the free list and they
 will have done more for the good of
 Canada and honest trading than all the

criminal acts they would pass in a lifetime.
 I wonder if the government dare attempt
 it?
 PRO BONO PUBLICO.

COMMUNITY CREATED VALUES

Editor, Guide:—Can you imagine any-
 thing more stupid, more ridiculous, than
 a community allowing a small percentage
 of the units of that community to ap-
 propriate the whole value, that that
 community as a whole creates, and then
 tax the products of the remainder of the
 units of that community to defray the
 expenses of that community as a whole?

We everlastingly cry for taxation that
 will fall equally upon the rich and the
 poor; such a cry is ridiculous because,
 generally speaking, taxation of the rich
 amounts to paying back to the commu-
 nity a small fraction of that commu-
 nity created value, which the commu-
 nity stupidly allows them to take to
 themselves.

If the community had always kept
 that value, which it itself creates as a
 whole, taxation would always have been
 unthinkable.

Justice demands that society right
 this wrong by the only means feasible—
 taxation of land values.

PHILIP McLEISH,
 Oak Lake, Man.

RURAL POST OFFICES

Editor, Guide:—May I say a few words
 in reply to A. E. Randall's letter published
 in The Guide on February 10 in which
 to my mind he does a great injustice to
 the rural postmasters by generalizing his
 statements. I am in a position to know
 something about the question in hand.
 I was a country merchant for about eight
 years and was also a rural postmaster
 for the last four or five years. There is
 no department of the government better
 managed than the postal department.
 No postmaster is allowed to speak to
 the patrons of a post office in the manner
 set forth by Mr. Randall, neither the
 Postmaster-General nor any of the in-
 spectors of the post offices will stand for
 such action on the part of a postmaster.

I think it would be much better for
 the writer to specify rather than generalize.
 The country merchant in order to hold
 his trade must be accommodating. The
 trouble in the past has been that the
 country merchant has been too accom-
 modating and in many cases he has
 ruined himself to help some one else.
 I am sure the writer of the letter in ques-
 tion is not expressing the views of the
 farmers in general when he says the rural
 postmasters are not accommodating. I
 am not opposed to co-operative associa-
 tions. I think they have a perfect right
 to run their own business, but they should
 give other people the same rights. I am
 very much opposed to anything or any
 move which has a tendency to destroy
 our rural villages. What would our
 country be like without a village to go to?
 Social life would be destroyed, there would
 be no village churches, no village doctor,
 no village drug store, no village merchant,
 all you would see would be a loading
 platform. Our village merchants, imple-
 ment men, blacksmiths, elevator operators
 and dozens of others help to pay our
 taxes and thereby keep up the country
 roads, public schools and other public
 institutions. It is a much easier task
 to pull down institutions than to build
 them up.

Mr. Randall says that a postmaster
 should give all his time to the postal
 business. Has he any idea what it would
 cost the government to do this? There
 are thousands of rural postmasters who
 are getting from fifty to two hundred
 dollars per year for looking after the
 rural offices. Now increase this to a living
 wage, say not less than eight hundred a
 year, and see how many rural offices will
 be cut out. Will that be a benefit to the
 farmers? Certainly not.

DAVID HENRY,
 Shergrove, Man.

The British Government's fiscal year
 closed on March 31; the statement
 shows the national revenue to be in
 excellent condition. The Chancellor's
 estimates were exceeded by £18,000,000.
 Even without any increase in imports,
 the recently imposed new taxation
 should by next March have yielded
 £100,000,000.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

TREE PLANTING TIME

When I was a little tike, Arbor Day meant scratching up the schoolyard with a rake and bonfires. The real object of Arbor Day, the planting of trees and shrubs about a school, was completely lost sight of. Perhaps the parents and teachers in our district had never heard such a straight from the shoulder lecture as was given to the women's section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' convention last February, by Dr. Wilson, who spoke on the matter of beautifying our schools.

Dr. Wilson described a school that had been standing up bare and bald and treeless for a matter of ten or fifteen years. As I looked over the audience I could see that a good many of the women present recognized the description as fitting their own country schoolhouse and they began to feel uneasy about it.

But Dr. Wilson didn't stop with generalizations. He urged every woman there to go home and see that something was done about planting trees about the home school, not next spring, or a year from next spring, but right away this year, for trees grow while we wait.

For the encouragement of his audience Dr. Wilson told of other schools, where a beauty-loving teacher had sojourned for a time and left as a souvenir of his residence thriving rows of trees which are now tall and stately.

As we listened it seemed such an enormity not to have trees about a school that I am sure many of the audience went home determined to do something about it at once. I hope they have lived up to this resolution and that many country schools are in the process of being beautified as a result of Dr. Wilson's address.

In the districts where there is a river with maple trees along the banks, the transplanting of them is a comparatively simple matter, and after all is said and done, there are few trees that give as much all round satisfaction in this country as the Manitoba maple. In other districts it may be necessary to send to the nearest nursery or experimental farm for the young trees and shrubs.

But whatever the cost in time and trouble, it should be borne in mind that this planting is not merely being done for the children who are at school now, nor for the children who follow them there, but for generation after generation of children, all of whom will be better for having spent their school days in beautiful surroundings.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

A SUCCESSION OF HARD LUCK

Dear Miss Beynon:—In The Guide of February 17, I noticed a letter signed by "Canadian," which I would like to answer, as I believe it was written in a kindly spirit. I agree with Canadian that underwear will last two years with care, but I would like to explain the case to Canadian as it is with ourselves, as well as I can. To begin with, very few have any more than they need when they start homesteading, and it is such slow work starting without any capital. There never seems to be money to buy needed clothes and it is surprising how little is spent on new clothes the first years of homesteading. We ourselves live in the drought-stricken district, so I speak from experience. Two years ago the crop was almost a total failure, but we struggled on, still patching the old clothes. When spring came nearly every settler in this district had to buy seed grain, but we hoped for big crops, only to be disappointed again, as very few in this district had a bushel of grain. We ourselves hadn't any. I might say there are hundreds in this district that have not handled a cent of ready cash for one year, so I think Canadian can readily see that our little ones would be entirely without clothes if it were not for a little outside help.

Our children have had very little education since we came to the homestead, and now that school has re-opened they are unable to go for want of boots and rubbers, also stockings, as they have nearly three miles to walk. I would be very glad of any help, especially foot-

wear, boots, size 9, for five-year-old girl; boots, size 1, for ten-year-old girl; boys' boots, size 4 and 6, for boys fourteen and sixteen years; or overshirts for boys, sizes 14 and 15½; baby's boots, size 3 or 4, also stockings for all; also dresses for the two girls, as they are badly in need, and men's shirts, size 16½. Anything in the way of bedding would be greatly appreciated, as we have very little. I need hardly add that overalls or pants for the boys would be very acceptable, but there are so many things I could mention, as I also have two small boys, age one and three years.

Dear Editor, I hope I have not made this letter too long. I trust that Canadian will be satisfied with the information. With best wishes to you for success in your work, I will sign myself,

MOTHER OF SIX.

RELATION OF THE HOME TO THE SCHOOL

In selecting this topic for my letter, I do so as one who has obtained a good deal of knowledge on both sides of the matter, from experience and observation. I am a rural school-teacher and have spent most of my life on a farm. I believe I can lay some claim to motherhood too, tho my only child died at birth. And when my home was broken up thro trouble, I again turned

if not altogether false, as most children have lively imaginations and cannot distinguish between what really happened and what they imagined. This habit if encouraged may cause great injustice to the teacher and other pupils, and teach that despicable habit of gossiping.

Do not send children to school at too early an age. It is injurious to the health of young children to sit still too long. Even if the child is engaged in kindergarten work, he or she would be better to have liberty to use the limbs. Seven years is plenty young enough for a child to start to school. They will be physically stronger then, than if sent at five or six. While still at home, simple lessons may be taught. Even a busy mother can find time to teach simple rhymes, tell stories, and teach the numbers and A, B, C from blocks. Thus the average bright child of seven, when he or she starts to school (preferably at the beginning of a term) will be ambitious to learn, and no doubt will make good progress.

And parents, when they do start, do not keep them out on every trifling excuse. Co-operate with the teacher by encouraging your children in habits of cleanliness, obedience and truthfulness at home. Send them to school regularly and on time. Provide them with the necessary books and materials to work,

sympathy in whatever plans she forms in connection with her work.

So let home and school co-operate. Let parents, teachers, pupils and trustees work together for the benefit of all concerned—in union is strength and progress.

"MOTHER-TEACHER."

POSSIBILITIES OF THE SANDPILE

(By Myrtle Erwin, in the Mother's Magazine)

Having a precocious boy of four who is determined to learn and who absorbs readily almost everything he sees and hears, the task of teaching him was thrust upon me. I had never been a teacher, there was no kindergarten in our little town of four thousand, and I had no books on kindergarten work, but I had always read everything pertaining to the child that I could lay my hands on, adapting it as best I could to suit the needs of my two children.

The outdoor and Montessori methods of teaching appealed to me particularly as my boy is very active and a lover of the open air. So the idea came to me as I saw him making mounds in his sand-pile, "Why not teach him a little geography and history by means of the sand?" So our first lesson was the hill, the mountain and the valley. I instructed him how to build, giving a simple geographical definition for each of them. He was delighted, carried away with the idea. Next I told him about the oceans and islands, using the sand scooped out in places for waves and letting him build islands. Then we learned about volcanoes and he enjoyed scooping out the crater of Mt. Vesuvius and hearing about the wonderful cities lying buried at its foot, and it surprised me how much of the story he could tell and explain at the supper table that evening.

Another day, to vary the course, we built a high coast with rocks along its shore, one larger than the rest, and had a wooden pickle tray come sailing across the ocean. The name of this wonderful ship was the Mayflower, and the big rock was Plymouth Rock, and when I had finished the story of the Pilgrims he said, "Some day I'm going to see Plymouth Rock."

Then we built a canal and learned about the Panama Canal and the Isthmus. The Great Sahara desert was not a bit hard for us. A toy camel made the trip across with safety, carrying his cargo safe from the bandits, stopping to rest in an oasis green with bits of grass and tiny weed trees. A description of the camel and its habits added interest.

The Alps are rather high, but imagination helped out and a loyal army of tin soldiers bravely marched after an imaginary general named Napoleon, with the slogan, "Beyond the Alps lies Italy."

Another day three ships sailed out from Spain and discovered America.

We are going to build capes and harbors, one of which will be Boston, with the shipload of tea, which we will bravely toss overboard; Washington crossing the Delaware, with a story of the hardships of Valley Forge will also prove very interesting. Even a few Bible stories can be woven in. For instance, it was a lot of fun to build two dams and put water back of each of them and use sticks and box carts for the hosts of Pharaoh and then push down the dams and walls of the Red Sea and drown them all. Moses in the bull-rushes in the River Nile is an easy story to illustrate, using dolls for the princess and Miriam.

It is better to have the sand-pile boxed up at the sides in order to keep the sand in place and to hold water, but most of the lessons can be carried out by merely forming waves of sand with a scoop. When the snow covers the sand-pile we shall build snow huts and have lessons about the Eskimo, the reindeer and the grizzly bear, with stories of seal and whale fishing and voyages to the North and South poles.

Britain will never know her strength, and her enemies will not know it either, until she is clear of the drink traffic.



DINNER TIME

to teaching, that is mothering other people's children.

First, let me say that I believe in hearty co-operation between home and school. It is the duty of the patrons of a school to elect fit men as officers of the school board, who will engage only teachers of good moral character, and who will see that the school and its equipment are the best that their means can provide.

I would urge the parents to uphold the teacher's authority. Do not criticize her methods before her pupils. Enter into her plans for beautifying the school and school grounds, making school gardens and having concerts and picnics. Remember these plans are for the benefit of your children and thus will have an influence on your home and on the social life of the community.

Discourage the habit in children of carrying tales home from school. They are likely to be very much exaggerated,

and cheerfully comply with the necessary regulations of the school authorities. Encourage your children in the habit of reading good books, have a home library as well as one in the school. Take an interest in their studies, and if it seems wise, assist them with their home-work.

Thus far I have said little about the teacher. She should have a conscientious attitude toward duty. For we know that a teacher's personal influence is a very important factor in forming the characters of her pupils.

She should take an active part in the social life of the district, and be a leader in every cause which tends for the benefit of its members. She should visit the homes of her pupils, as only by doing so will she be enabled to understand their temperaments, and know how to deal with them individually. Also by making friends of their parents she can be sure of their support and

OFFICERS:	
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President—James Speakman	Penhold
Vice-Presidents—	
H. W. Woods	Carstairs
Rice Sheppard	Edmonton
R. H. Dunham	Lethbridge
W. D. Trego	Gleichen
Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge	Calgary

A TALK FROM THE PRESIDENT

I have just returned from Castor, where the Board of Trade, the Pure Bred Stock Associations and some six or eight local unions combined and gathered a fine meeting on April 6. There was a good exhibit, especially of horses, and after the stock judging a large number of farmers and townspeople in the Town Hall listened to speeches from the Hon. Ministers, Duncan Marshall and Garipey, and your president. I was glad to find such an earnest and hopeful spirit among our unions in that locality. The Castor union is doing a considerable co-operative business and a district Association is being organized.

It may not be out of place to glance rapidly at the activities of the president during the first quarter of this year. I started the week before the convention with meetings at Botha, January 14, and at Gadsby, January 15. Gadsby was a crowded meeting and when I had left it and was just going to bed, one of the town leaders came to fetch me to make another speech, to start a Patriotic Fund. I got back home from the convention on Saturday, January 23, and on Monday, January 25 I went down to Calgary, chiefly to help the work of a joint committee of the U. F. A. and the Elevator Company to try to get some business arrangement. Your readers have already seen in The Guide that we have ultimately succeeded in making such an arrangement as we think will help the local unions in their co-operative business. One evening during this week the Free Trade League invited me to their annual banquet to give an address on Free Trade. An interesting feature after the meeting was the number of the city men who came to me to tell me that they were farmers. The "Back to the Land" movement seems to be growing. One day the same week our second vice-president and myself travelled South to Cayley and spoke to a crowded meeting, full of warmth and replete with an oyster dinner. On January 29 I got back home to my farm for a few days and then on February 6 started for Winnipeg, to help to overcome difficulties that had arisen in regard to relief for our farmers in the dried out districts, in the shape of seed and feed grain. From there, on the 9th, I went to Regina, attending the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, together with Messrs. Wood and Woodbridge. We had three very interesting days at that huge convention, composed of 1,150 delegates and 550 visitors. We realized a little more the power of our farmers' organizations, not confined to Alberta, but stretching thru Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, into Ontario—the power is specially evident in Saskatchewan, where, as one speaker quaintly said, he did not clearly know whether the government was running the Grain Growers or the Grain Growers the government. It looked to me as if the Grain Growers were on top. On Saturday, February 13, we attended the meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, composed of the executive of the four provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario, and trying to handle Dominion wide problems. On getting back to Calgary on Monday morning, February 15, I found posters awaiting me, billing me to speak at two meetings at Nanton on February 16, a U. F. A. meeting and a Patriotic meeting, both of which were full to the doors.

In Nanton I gathered some interesting information about myself. I was told that at the Edmonton convention some men circulated the rumor that I was a millionaire. I wish the unknown friends who have discovered this secret would kindly tell me where those millions are, as I am sadly in need of them. On the 17th of February, I had an interesting visit in the Municipalities convention, and then got home again for a few days.

On February 23-26 we held an executive meeting, chiefly occupied with working out the business agreement with the Elevator Company. Sunday, March 7, we had a fully attended U. F. A. religious service in Crossfield and another in the country about fifteen miles East, where

we have two unions. The following week was a busy one—March 9, meeting of the Pork Packing committee; March 10, directors' meeting; March 11, special elevator committee work; March 12, meeting of the executive of the Rural Development League, of which I was made a member when I was away at Regina. Sunday afternoon, March 21, a religious U. F. A. service, six miles east of Olds, and lastly, on March 25-27, a trip to Edmonton with Messrs. Buchanan and Peel, from Cowley, to appear before the legislature in regard to some difficulties between a number of farmers South and some large sheep ranchers.

Our readers will see that the life of a U. F. A. president is a pretty laborious and varied one; on the whole an encouraging one. Everywhere I am impressed with the respect shown to the U. F. A. and so far as I have met our people, they seem mostly full of hope and the spirit of progress, especially in the development of co-operative buying.

At the request of the directors I have now come to Calgary for a while, not so much, as the directors say, to give my whole time to the work—I have been doing that all along—but to try to do it more effectively than it can be done from the farm.

JAMES SPEAKMAN.

C. N. R. AFTER GOPHERS

In response to a request from this office the C. N. R. has notified me that they are organizing a gopher extermination campaign along the right of way in the three Prairie Provinces. The company will greatly appreciate it if farmers in the vicinity of their line will co-operate with them in their work.

REINSTATED

I take pleasure in acknowledging receipt of membership dues and other remittances from Mayerthorpe Union, No. 539. This is one of the unions which was suspended last year and has not up to the present been publicly reinstated, altho membership dues were forwarded placing them in good standing early in January of this year.

CO-OPERATING IN POTATOES

From a letter received from B. F. Fink, Secretary of Arbor Park Union, No. 590, we gather that this district has got together and decided to raise a standard variety of potato for marketing purposes, and 20,000 pounds of seed potatoes of the Wee MacGregor variety have been secured by the union for the purpose of carrying out their ideas in this regard. The decision is a move in the right direction and might well be copied by other districts, not only in potatoes, but in any other farm products as well.

PROFITABLE CO-OPERATION

Keoma Union, No. 328, after a period of inactivity has got under way in good style. As a result of some of their attempts in co-operative purchasing, a saving of ten cents per gallon has been secured on oil and approximately \$2 00 per share on plow shares. A car of lumber has been ordered, also a car of fence posts and orders are being taken for flour. The union has started a gopher killing campaign and has undertaken to pay one cent per tail for each tail produced before May 1, and half a cent per tail for each one produced from that date until June 1. For this contest the union has created boundaries within which the gophers must be caught. Each male competitor over fourteen years of age has to pay an entrance fee, members of the union pay one dollar or its equivalent in tails and non-members \$1 50, ladies and children free. Affidavits may be required from each person that the gophers have been caught within said boundary. A series of dances and concerts are being held to raise the necessary funds to pay for the disbursements which will be made to the competitors. Three years ago this union secured 5,200 tails in six weeks and two years ago, under the same rules, at the end of June the count was 6,800. This year it is expected

Alberta

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that not less than 20,000 gophers will be killed off as a result of this competition. The union believes that money spent in competitions of this kind is well spent and that \$10 spent now will show more interest in the fall than any other \$10 spent on the farm.

WILL GIVE PATRIOTIC ACRE

A letter from H. J. Austin, secretary of Fairacres Union, No. 514, states that on account of present conditions they are unable to do anything towards the Patriotic Fund at the present time, but a motion has been passed favoring the Patriotic Acre scheme and ten members have already pledged one acre of wheat. A good many more are expected to give a guarantee later.

SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATION

H. O. Klinck, secretary of River Bend Union, No. 338, sends in a further remittance of \$34 00 for membership dues, which, with previous remittances, brings their membership up to 120. Mr. Klinck reports that several new members are admitted at every meeting. The union is still doing co-operative buying on an extensive scale, having handled twenty-five carloads this winter. A strictly co-operative trading company—to be known as Jenner U. F. A. Co-operative Society—is in process of formation and everyone is feeling very enthusiastic. A piece of ground has been purchased and a fine set of pit scales is being placed on the premises, the scales being the property of the Union. The secretary reports that a very great deal of their success is due to the untiring efforts of their president, E. E. Sparks, who has given freely of his time and energy towards keeping the union going. A number of other officers and members of the union are, however, keenly interested and are always willing to take up the work when the president has more on his hands than he can handle by himself. The union held a special slaughter of gophers on April 9, the work being undertaken on a systematic scale. The report as to the results has not yet come to hand.

EDUCATIONAL RESULTS

The secretary of McCafferty Union, No. 415, writes in reference to a paragraph appearing in The Guide a week or two ago, dealing with the matter of membership dues. The paragraph was only intended as an incentive to other secretaries to get their membership dues in promptly, nevertheless we are glad to hear from the secretary of No. 415. McCafferty Union is continuing its good work for the past year or two and membership dues have already been received from this union for sixty-nine members, the total membership for the union being seventy-six for the first quarter of this year. The secretary remarks on the difference in the life of the meetings when compared with the time some two years ago when first a meeting was held. He states that formerly topics were brought forward and it was very hard to get anyone to make any remarks either for or against. Now the situation is very different and the members are only too eager to take the floor and have their say. This experience of the McCafferty Union is common and I received a letter from one of our other secretaries remarking on the same thing only a week or two ago. It is in matters of this kind where the educational work of our organization is most noticeable and can be carried out with the best results. A union cannot discuss matters pro and con, all taking part in the discussion, without each man getting his ideas broadened. The secretary gives the main credit for the results secured in this union to the President, H. T. Spencer, and his brother, Herbert, the former secretary.

CLAYSMORE WORKING

Claysmore Union, No. 660, is very active and has recently secured a car of tamarac posts, also formalin and plow shares at a considerable saving.

WANT AN ELEVATOR

Letts Union, No. 405, is also showing considerably more interest in U. F. A. work this year. Its secretary credits this to the saving effected in the purchase of strychnine and formalin. The unions at this point have been very busy recently securing applications for the necessary number of shares to get a local of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company erected at Huxley. A strong committee was organized and ample shares have been secured to get the elevator. On March 26 E. Carswell, of the Elevator Company, and D. Buckingham, director for the Red Deer constituency, visited the district and held a meeting under the auspices of the union.

TEMPERANCE ORATIONS

Our Winona Union is adopting the following plan for helping the prohibition campaign, and possibly other unions may feel disposed to follow this example. The union is offering a prize to the winner in an oration contest, to be held on Friday evening, June 11, and any boy or girl of nineteen years or under, who is recommended by a member of the union or of the auxiliary may compete. The oration is to be on the temperance question, with special reference to the prohibition vote of July 21. The oration is to be composed and written by the contestant, and must not be over 1,500 words. The grading shall be on the basis of 60 points for logic, 20 points for composition and 20 points for delivery.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

The Sunnyside local union and others will be interested to learn that we presented their resolution, concerning the property rights of married women to the Alberta government, and the Alberta legislature has just passed a short bill called "The Married Woman's Protection Act," giving a married woman the right to enter a "caveat" with the lands registrar forbidding the registrar to register any transfer, mortgage, encumbrance, lease or other instrument against the home and farm owned by her husband, on which the married woman has been living for at least two months. When a married woman has sent this notice to the registrar, her husband cannot sell, mortgage or lease the farm without her consent.

DOING GOOD WORK

A. Risely, secretary of Stainsleigh union, No. 157, reports that they have held a series of successful and interesting meetings during this past winter, discussing among other subjects, hail insurance, education, prohibition, co-operation and better farming methods. He also states that they have found the booklet, "Studies in Rural Citizenship," a great help to them. Being in a thinly populated district the membership is not large, but great interest is being taken in the work of the union. The union is particularly interested in the establishing of a public municipal hospital in the district, the need for which is very great.

A SOCIAL GATHERING

The regular meeting of Wildmere local union, No. 698, was held in Preston schoolhouse at 7 30 p.m., on Saturday, April 3, sixteen members being present. There was no business done with the exception of calling the roll and reading the correspondence received. The evening was devoted to a social entertainment, which was a big success, about fifty people being in attendance. A splendid program was provided consisting of songs, recitations, also games and dancing.

DOING BUSINESS

Sounding Lake Union, No. 670, reports having acted on the suggestion contained in my annual report for securing a line of credit of \$1,000 at the bank, and acting in conjunction with Stonelaw Union, have handled two cars of flour and feed and have an order for wire and plow shares under way. A number of the members of this union are subscribing to the Belgian Relief Fund and a committee has been appointed to report in regard to circular No. 4.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:	
Victoria—P. S. Austin	Ranfurly
Edmonton—George Long	Namoo
Strathcona—H. G. Vickery	Strome
Macleod—G. W. Buchanan	Cowley
Calgary—J. A. Bishop	Beddington
Red Deer—D. Buckingham	Stettler
Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks	Jenner

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Hon. Vice-President—C. A. Dunning	Regina
President—J. A. Maharg	Moose Jaw
Vice-President—A. G. Hawkes	Percival
Sec.-Treasurer—J. B. Musselman	Moose Jaw
Fred W. Green	Moose Jaw
Thos. Sales	Langham
J. F. Reid	Orcadia

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:	
Fred W. Green	Moose Jaw
George Langley	Maymont
C. E. Platt	Tantallon
W. J. Thompson	Warman
J. B. Musselman	Moose Jaw

Saskatchewan

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

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:	
Dist. No. 1—W. H. Beasley	Balbeck
2—M. P. Roddy	Bonanza
3—G. E. Nodde	Lampman
4—H. M. Johnston	Eastview
5—J. W. Easton	Moosomin
6—F. W. Redman	Grenfell
7—C. O. A. Travis	Govan
8—Thorn M. Eddy	Bethune
9—John F. Reid	Orcadia
10—J. L. Rooke	Togo
11—T. Sales	Langham
12—Andrew Knox	Prince Albert
13—W. H. Liwall	Wilkie
14—T. M. Morgan	Aqueduct
15—Frank Burton	Vanguard
16—W. T. Hall	Surbiton

FORMALIN

To the Local Secretary:
Dear Sir:—The lengths to which the old entrenched channels of trade will go in order to escape the competition brought upon them by the co-operative buying activities of the farmers thru their own organization is well illustrated by their present effort to lay upon the shoulders of the Grain Growers the blame for their own failure to secure sufficient supplies of formalin at certain places.

Swift Current retailers are howling thru the press that there was a formalin famine at that point, and say that this was due to the fact that many farmers had ordered thru the Grain Growers' Association.

The real facts are that no orders for formalin were placed with the Association by farmers in the Swift Current district with the insignificant exception of one for sixty pounds, from a point seventeen miles from that city.

It looks very much as if the retailers or legitimate (?) local business men, as they call themselves, had resorted to the dastardly trick of leaving their territory short of formalin in order to discredit the farmers' movement. The organized retailers first ordered formalin in quantities quite inadequate to cover local demands, then they did all in their power to prevent the Grain Growers securing their supplies. Now to culminate their iniquity they blame the Association for it all. They do not explain, however, why they charge 100 per cent. profit on formalin, nor why they threaten to boycott any wholesaler who will sell to Grain Growers or any other co-operative body, formalin or other farmers' necessities.

Central Ordered Early

The Moose Jaw branch of one of the largest wholesale houses in Winnipeg canvassed your Central for your formalin business several months ago, and as the prices submitted were satisfactory, they were given the orders, which they from time to time accepted, with the assurance that prompt shipment would be made as soon as danger of frost was past. It was not until near the time for shipment that the local representative of this concern received information, beyond all doubt, because of the pressure of the retail dealers, that the Grain Growers' orders would not be filled.

Immediate steps were taken to secure formalin elsewhere, but the only wholesale house willing to sell us found itself unable to get prompt delivery.

Investigation disclosed the fact that there is only one concern in Canada producing formalin and doing so under a protective tariff of 32½ per cent. There is, therefore, no competition.

A trip was made to Winnipeg and all the available formalin purchased wherever to be found, but as this was quite insufficient to fill all orders, the Head Office at Moose Jaw was instructed to wire all locals that had ordered formalin to secure their supplies locally if possible and if unsuccessful to inform the Central. The Central had actually on hand sufficient formalin to supply any locals which failed to secure supplies locally, so that all its locals were thus fully protected.

Retailers' Latest Move

The latest move of the Retail Dealers' Association is an appeal to the government for legislation which will legalize the imposition of a tax of \$100.00 each upon every local of the Grain Growers' Association or Co-operative Association which dares go past the "legitimate (?) traders" for so much as a barrel of apples or a bottle of formalin. It would be well for you farmers everywhere to find out if your local merchants who fawn upon you when selling you goods, at profits set by themselves, are active in the fight of the Retail Dealers' Association to kill in its infancy your movement for the emancipation of yourselves from the thralldom of these 100 per cent. men.

The organized dealers will find, however, that farmers who have had a taste of

what organization and co-operative buying can accomplish are not as gullible as they were in the past and that co-operative merchandising is sure to win a permanent place in the business of Saskatchewan as it did nearly two generations ago in Britain where 18,000,000 people are now in the movement with a joint trade of a thousand millions of dollars a year.

Moose Jaw, Sask. J. B. MUSSELMAN,
April 19. Central Sec.

WARMAN MEETING

Warman G. G. A. held a very interesting meeting yesterday in the Warman School auditorium and altho work on the land has commenced, a splendid turnout was witnessed.

Our German element is taking an active interest in our affairs and we had nearly one dozen with us yesterday, paid up members, too.

The car of potatoes, 1,000 bushels, has not arrived yet, but we expect them any day now. This shows a saving to the farmers of our district of a neat one thousand dollars.

We are taking up the question very strongly of becoming incorporated, so as to do business on a sound basis.

The secretary of the Association was recommended to act as agent for the Saskatoon Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Saskatoon. An address on this subject was very ably given by W. J. Thompson, our director at large.

The Ladies' Auxiliary gave us a splendid lunch, which was very much appreciated.

We will hold our next meeting in May, date announced later, to settle other important business.

The travelling library, which was started by our president, H. Parks, thru the Association, is installed, with G. W. Elliott as librarian. Mr. Elliott is taking a keen interest in this and is bound to make it a success. The library is filled full of splendid literature for old and

which had been in progress for the past two weeks, was held. R. G. Williams and J. E. McDermid had been picked as captains and twenty members chosen on each side to see which side could kill the most gophers in the two weeks, the losing side to pay for an oyster supper for the crowd. R. G. Williams' side won with a count of 2,374. J. E. McDermid's side had a count of 1,868, making a total of 4,242 gophers killed in the two weeks. After the count, V. W. Yongst gave a short address on dry farming methods and Mr. Hesser, of Brooking local, also gave an address on co-operation. The oyster supper was then served and a couple of hours dancing followed.

J. H. FRICKEY, Sec.-Treas.,
Great West G. G. A.

RE-ORGANIZED

We held a meeting at the school house for the purpose of re-organizing. All old members rejoined, also many new ones and the following officers were elected: president, C. C. Somson; vice-president, J. C. Spencer; secretary-treasurer, T. K. Tongerson; directors, H. C. Anderson, Dan McPhee, Frank Day, A. F. Stone, W. B. King, Ed. Sheldstad.

We now have thirty-six paid up members to date. We gave two entertainments which netted \$69.50 for our local.

T. K. TONGERSON,
Sec. Cow Creek G.G.A.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION

A large number of the farmers of this district gathered into the Copeland School on Saturday, taxing the seating capacity almost to its utmost, to listen to an address by W. J. Thompson of Saskatoon, who had come in the unavoidable absence of J. F. Reid of Orcadia.

Mr. Thompson's address was enthusiastically received and as a result our

and sixteen became members. The men not wanting to be in the minority, twenty-four of them stepped up and planked down their dollar, so we are starting 1915 with forty members.

Mr. Pratt, of Tugaska, paid us a visit and gave us an address on the co-operative side of the association's work.

The following officers were elected: president, J. H. Norris; vice-president, W. Campbell; secretary treasurer, A. E. Taylor; directors, F. Riggall, J. Macalister, Mrs. Winters, Mrs. V. Cornish.

The ladies organized a branch of the W.G.G.A., when Mrs. S. V. Haight, organizer for this district came to put them on the right track, and held a social to finish up the evening.

Enclosed please find \$20, the amount of membership fees for forty members.
A. E. TAYLOR,
Sec. Eyebrow G.G.A.

RESOLUTIONS FROM BALMAL G.G.A.

Moved by E. C. Hullabe, seconded by Edward King, "That whereas the first three to five years of pioneering in Western Canada are the most hazardous in developing homesteads, therefore be it resolved that dominion government make such regulations as will enable married homesteaders to obtain a loan of at least five hundred dollars at a low rate of interest to be repaid on the amortization plan and which shall be used exclusively for the building and equipment of a home."

Moved by E. C. Hullabe, seconded by Herb. Sheppard: "That the dominion government can promote the settlement of the prairie provinces by granting women the same privileges in homesteading as men."



BRASS BAND OF ACME LOCAL, PRETTY VALLEY, SASK.

young and should be in the possession of every Grain Growers' local thruout the province.

J. H. PARKS, Sec.-Treas.,
Warman Local.

BRIGHTSAND ANNUAL

The annual meeting of the Brightsand local was held recently, Mr. Spice presiding. The G. G. Hall committee reported progress, also that more help was needed and such was contributed.

The following officers for 1915 *were then elected: President, H. Spice; Vice-President, De Lon Bleakney; Secretary, Robert Bell; Directors: R. P. Ellis, W. Showers, H. Campbell, J. H. Trask, R. B. Gilliland.

ROBERT BELL, Sec.-Treas.,
Brightsand G. G. A.

SUCCESSFUL GOPHER CONTEST

On April 10 the Great West local held its regular business meeting. After the business of the meeting was over, the hunt for the gopher killing contest,

membership has increased to thirty-seven. I enclose herewith \$3.50 balance of dues to date.

The following resolution was unanimously passed on the motion of E. J. Laxdal, seconded by S. Smith, "That we desire to place on the official records of the Dafee Grain Growers' Association the hearty approval of this association for the courageous stand of the Hon. Walter Scott, premier of Saskatchewan, in his purpose to have the government carry into effect the wishes of the people to banish from the province the retail consumption of liquor at hotel bars."

E. E. BOLTON,
Sec. Dafee G.G.A.

LADIES ARE HELPING

The ladies of the district had been reading the reports of the women's convention and thought they would like to take part in the Grain Growers' Association movement, so a goodly number of them turned up at our meeting

Equity Twine



Equity Twine is made specially for The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

in one of the most up-to-date CANADIAN FACTORIES The manufacturer is meeting the world's competition with-out the aid of a protective tariff. Therefore—

BUY EQUITY TWINE

We guarantee the quality. Market prices are advancing but we shall maintain present prices until the large quantity contracted for is sold. Get in touch with your local G. G. A. secretary, who has the prices at your station, and order early to be sure of present prices

We have sold in the past few weeks seventy-nine cars of POTATOES

Have you covered your needs?

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

J. B. MUSSELMAN, Sec. MOOSE JAW, Sask.

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

DISTRICT ASSOCIATION FOR LISGAR

On Wednesday, March 3, a meeting was held in the Municipal Hall, Morden, for the purpose of organizing a District Association in connection with the different Grain Growers' Associations in Lisgar constituency. A fair representation was present, considering that some of the Associations failed to receive notice in time to get the necessary advertising done.

Peter Wright, of Myrtle, occupied the chair and A. R. Godkin was appointed secretary. Mr. Wright outlined the object of the organizing of a District Association, then called on the representatives of the different Associations present for a short speech on how the work of their Association was undertaken and the means taken to make the meetings more attractive. Then came the election of officers, with the result that John Sweet, Thornhill was elected president, J. L. Brown, Pilot Mound, vice-president, and A. R. Godkin, Morden, secretary.

The chairman then turned the remainder of meeting over to the elected officers, and after a short address from the president and secretary, R. C. Henders, of Culross, and Peter Wright, of Myrtle, took the interest of the audience in addresses given on the achievements of the work of the Grain Growers' Association from the start.

A resolution declaring that the increase in the customs tariff was only levying a heavier burden on the producer and consumer, strongly condemning the government's action and pronouncing in favor of Direct Legislation was presented at the evening session and adopted unanimously. Peter Wright again outlined the work of the Grain Growers' Association for the benefit of those who were not present in the afternoon, and R. C. Henders concluded the evening by an interesting address on Patriotism and Production.

A. R. GODKIN,
Secretary
Morden.

FOR INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES

The communication from "Secretary" in the Manitoba page of the issue for March 31 is a very timely one, and it seems to me, as well as to many others with whom I hold conversation, that the Grain Growers' Associations of Western Canada are missing a great and valuable opportunity in not having made some preparation for direct representation in the local legislatures and more so in not preparing for such representation in the apparently very near election for the Dominion Parliament. Are our locals so very busy in the attempt to save a few dollars by co-operative dealing (which is all very good in its way) that they are ignoring the more vital and greater issues? If the organized farmers would secure the election of men of their own class to represent them in parliament, men who thru long experience on the land know just what remedies are required to make occupation of the land more profitable, there would be no exodus from the land to the city such as has been taking place for some years back and which all alike so deeply deplore and many are trying to prevent by any process except the right one. The present protective tariff, which benefits no one except the manufacturers, must be wiped away, if not by any immediate process then by a sure and effective gradual process. Instead of bolstering the obsolete methods and unprofitable occupations by bonuses, drawbacks and protective tariffs, why not give the natural resources every opportunity and facility for producing more and providing work at paying prices for everyone? Is this not the time for passing on some of our best men to higher spheres, where their eloquence and practical experience would help to educate some more of the nation's legislators to a better understanding of the greatness of our country and the proper methods of advancing to our natural position in the world as producers of wealth. The increase of the tariff against Great Britain in particular ought to make everyone feel like taking up the fight for better things.

It is not necessary to organize a third party to make action on our part effective. Let a few of our constituencies where

there is a good possibility to win call a convention and discuss the chances, bring out a suitable man to represent a rural constituency, one in whom the farmers have confidence. Place him in the field as early as possible. Help him to become known to every elector as F. J. Dixon became known to the electors in Winnipeg. Many are looking for a chance to vote independent of party lines and it is up to the organized farmers to give them such a chance. If our man is in the field first, and a suitable man selected, it would be the fault of both or either of the parties if any clash occurred, and I believe it quite possible that even the parties would feel relieved that they did not have to accept a person whom they do not want, but who for party exigencies must be given the opportunity if he desires it. Let us at least make an attempt and put up a kick against present conditions and present methods, both of which are in many cases a disgrace to civilization.

Yours for democracy,
LOCAL PRESIDENT.

MEETING AT WOODLANDS

A meeting of the members of Woodlands Grain Growers' Association was held on April 6. The meeting was addressed by R. Vidal and other local speakers. Mr. Vidal gave a very interesting talk on the work of the Grain Growers' Association and closed with a few thoughts on Direct Legislation. Other subjects discussed were the growing of fodder corn, purchasing of a large weigh scale and co-operative buying. Great interest was shown in the meeting and a full attendance of members greeted the speakers.

J. E. LANGRELL, Secretary.

THE WAR TARIFF

The members of Goodlands G.G.A., having discussed earnestly the matter of the new war taxes, especially the additional import duties, have come to the conclusion that to be patriotic and assist the government to raise the necessary revenue it is their duty to purchase as far as possible imported goods, preferably those "Made in Britain."

We have sent a copy of a resolution to this effect to the minister of finance and trust that we shall be commended for our patriotism. Surely these duties were levied for the sole purpose of increasing federal revenue? We are, however, doubtful about the matter and look for enlightenment.

It is our intention to increase our production as much as possible this season and doubtless we shall be rewarded for our efforts; at the same time we wish to pay our share of the national expenses and regret that money which should be used for this purpose is diverted to the coffers of the manufacturers, etc., at the expense of the Canadian treasury. The Association has repeatedly urged the adoption of direct taxation and will not, we hope, relinquish its efforts to obtain this equitable form of acquiring revenue.

H. H. DICCONSON,
Sec. Goodlands G.G.A.

DUNSTAN'S SUCCESSFUL MEETING

The secretary of the Dunstan Branch of the Grain Growers' Association sends us the following interesting letter:—

Owing to circumstances we could not have our annual meeting in November, but had to have it March 10, 1915, in connection with a box social. Unfortunately the roads were very bad and yet about seventy-five ladies and gentlemen turned out and were unanimous in declaring the evening very successful. Our president, A. Parry, occupied the chair in his usual able way and opened the meeting with an able address on the Grain Growers' movement. After the secretary's report the election of officers took place, resulting as follows: President, D. F. Stewart; vice-president, Miss Jessie Duncan; secretary-treasurer, J. Weber; directors, E. H. Spencer, A. Parry, B. Boulton, Wm. Keith, Miss Godkin, Mrs. Parry, Wm. Sandercock.

A splendid musical program was rendered, consisting of solos and duets, piano and violin solos, recitations and readings.

Manitoba

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

The program was very ably dealt with by all concerned and much credit is due to the ladies and gentlemen who took part in it. The auction sale of boxes netted the sum of \$51.70, serving to put the Dunstan local on a sound financial basis.

J. WEBER,
Sec.-Treas.

CO-OPERATING WITH CHURCH

The Winchester Grain Growers' Association combined forces with the local Epworth League recently and held a very successful entertainment in the church. Rev. Mr. Strachan, of Gladstone, was present and gave a very interesting and instructive address that was much appreciated by all present. This was followed by a short program, including two patriotic choruses by the school children. The proceeds were donated to the Patriotic Fund.

The next regular meeting of the Winchester Grain Growers' Association will be held in the schoolhouse on Friday, April 23, at 8 p.m. The main feature of the meeting will be a discussion on "Should the Grain Growers Enter Politics." The discussion will be led by President S. W. Watson.

PINE CREEK MEETING

At a meeting of the Pine Creek Grain Growers, held in the Norfolk schoolhouse, we had a good turn out and a lot of ladies promised to join at the next meeting.

A paper on the tariff was read by J. Bennett and one on "How the Women Grain Growers can help in the social life on the farm" by Mrs. Bennett. On the motion of William Johnston, seconded by Eph. Stewart, Mrs. Bennett was given a hearty vote of thanks for her paper.

It was moved by Eph. Stewart, seconded by John Lippington, and carried: "That seeing there is some talk of a Dominion election this summer, and that we are not prepared to vote for any candidate unless he will pledge himself to support the Grain Growers' platform, that our secretary write all or as many of the local Associations as possible in this new constituency and get their opinion on pledging our candidate and report at the next meeting."

Our next meeting on April 24 will be a 10 cent social and debate on the question, "Resolved that Direct Legislation is in the best interests of Canada."

CENTRAL FARMERS' MARKET

As an indication of the interest manifested by the farmers in the success of the Central Farmers' Market Association, in addition to the number of individual farmers who have taken stock in the Association, the following organizations of farmers have taken shares:—

Organization	Shares
Manitoba Grain Growers' Association	10
Gilbert Plains Grain Growers' Association	2
Bryant Grain Growers' Association	5
Oakville Co-operative Society	2
Oakville Grain Growers' Association	2
Vista Grain Growers' Association	2
Oakburn Grain Growers' Association	2
Shoal Lake Grain Growers' Association	2
Moline Grain Growers' Association	2
Elm Bank Grain Growers' Association	5
Ashville Grain Growers' Association	1

It is important that these Grain Growers' Associations should send a representative to represent them at the annual meeting of the Market Association, which will be held some time in May, of which due notice will be sent.

The necessity of farmers giving active support to an agency for the marketing of farm produce and livestock is becoming every day more apparent, all of which emphasizes the necessity of farmers being represented at the shareholders' meeting of the Farmers' Market, so as to direct its policy and control along proper lines.

There is a surplus of fresh eggs on the market at present, but a great scarcity of dairy butter. Any one sending butter to the market now could get a fancy price.

DIRECTORS:	
Peter Wright	Myrtle
J. L. Brown	Pilot Mound
P. D. McArthur	Longburn
Frank Simpson	Shoal Lake
W. H. English	Harding
R. J. Avison	Gilbert Plains

CLEVELAND FARMERS' MARKET

Following is a copy of a letter received from the Department of Public Service of Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.—

R. McKenzie, Secretary

Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.
Dear Sir:—In reply to your recent letter relative to the operation of our refrigeration plant at the West Side Market House, will say that the size of the cold storage plant is 86 x 170, located in the basement of the market house, one half of which has been completed since August 1. There are fourteen separate rooms for the storage of vegetables, meat locker rooms, fruit room, butter, eggs, cheese and berries.

The storage facilities are used by the commission man, market men and families. During 1914 312 families made use of the plant's storing room, placing therein 160 crates of eggs, 342 barrels of apples. Refrigeration is also furnished to the meat and butter stands which are in the market proper. We manufacture no ice. The rates for storage are as follows:—

Eggs—40 cents per crate per season, or 10 cents per month, season being from April 1 to February 1.

Apples—40 cents per barrel per season, season from October 1 to April 1.

Butter— $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound per month.

Cheese— $\frac{1}{8}$ cent per pound per month.

Frozen eggs—15 cents per 100 pounds per month.

Frozen meat— $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound to freeze, and $\frac{1}{8}$ cent per pound after the first month.

Berries, 24 quarts to the crate—from 5 to 7 cents per month.

The installation of the cold storage plant was \$72,000, the income was \$11,539.10 and the expense \$9,663.21, which shows a profit of \$1,875.89. On account of but one half of the plant being completed in 1914, the revenue derived was 50 per cent. less than what it will be for 1915, and we have sufficient business to keep the plant filled during the year.

The organization of the system is as follows: Market master, \$2,400 per year; chief engineer, \$1,800 per year; book-keeper, \$900 per year; two assistant engineers, \$95 per month; three laborers, at each \$60 per month.

Relative to the Farmers' Market, we have about 1,200 which come into our markets, and we assign them curb space at \$10 per year on streets adjacent to the market. We also have a wholesale farmers' market whereby the grocery men purchase their supplies for their stores, but this is separate from the Retail Farmers' Market.

The city does not operate an abattoir, but the Health Department inspects all meats slaughtered within the city and does not permit any meats shipped into the city without either government or city inspection.

Very truly yours,
FRED C. ALBER,
Commissioner of Parks and Public Grounds.

MUST PAY PROMPTLY Order Made by Railway Commission for Rebates on Tickets

Ottawa, April 25.—A peremptory order has been made by Chairman Drayton, of the railway commission, providing for prompt payment of rebates on railway tickets which have been purchased but not used.

The order gives a railway company 30 days in which to make a rebate on a ticket issued over one line only, and 60 to make a refund when the ticket has been over more than one line. The commission has no jurisdiction in the matter of tickets issued over railways in the United States.

E. P. Flintoff, counsel for the C.P.R., stated that the books showed that 91 per cent. of that railway's rebates were paid promptly.

Chairman Drayton declared that two and a quarter years ago he had put in an application for a rebate on the C.P.R. and had not received it yet.

Every duty we omit obscures some truth we should have known.—John Ruskin.

Common Prairie Birds

ARTICLE II.

I might now with greater force suggest to you that birds are also of value because of their company, so to speak. You admire, do you not, the beauty of their movements, of their feathers and form, or of their song? When in the March morning at dawn you go out to the stable and see the rising sun tingeing the blue waves of snow across the fields with a flush of pink, do you not hear welcome little voices from the horned larks singing a tiny song of coming spring? Later again the robust, cheery voice of the meadow lark sitting on a fence post or the old sod stable rings with a glad sound that winter is nearly gone and seeding will soon be here. Great company these birds, surely! And when spring brings the birds in

that is the noisy bird with a ring round its neck which haunts the edge of your slough or creek and shouts "kill-dee, kill-dee" at every newcomer. A flicker's stomach held a mere trifle of 28 white grubs. A night-hawk had filled itself up with 340 grasshoppers, 52 bugs, 3 beetles, 2 wasps and a spider—quite a museum! All those grasshoppers were caught high up in full flight. More than 72,000 seeds have been found in a single duck stomach. It must be clear, then, that most birds are the friends of the farmer and but few his enemies.

How to Encourage Birds

I can now imagine that you will agree and ask, "How can we encourage and protect these our friends?" At the present time there is great need of this enquiry, because civilization has so encroached on many of the old breeding grounds and stopping places that birds tend to diminish while insects tend to increase. So-called sportsmen who make a business of killing birds also have some influence in lessening the numbers of useful birds. The tree plantation on the north and west sides of the farm has the great virtue of being a resting place or a home for our prairie birds. Any pond or dammed up creek is a great attraction to birds which require water often. The planting of trees and shrubs which bear berries in the fall will supply food when the snow blankets the prairies. If in addition to these attractions you will encourage your children to put up nesting boxes for birds, or bird houses such as you can see in the illustrations kindly loaned by the Liberty Bell Bird Club of the Farm Journal of Philadelphia. Another good plan is to hang up lumps of suet fat in the trees of your shrubbery or bluff within sight of the house if possible, so that you may see the chickadees or the Arctic three-toed woodpecker enjoying a meal of fat quite often thruout the day. We did this for the chickadees in our little garden this last winter. Also protect your bird friends from the cat. Cats without a home should be promptly executed. House cats should be too well fed to want to catch birds, and stable cats which become bird hunters should be shot and a new cat brought into the stable.

I have now placed before you some good, sound reasons to show that birds are of such value to farmers that they deserve to be strictly protected. You can easily teach your children this useful knowledge, and especially the boys, that nests must not be robbed of their eggs and birds must not be shot during

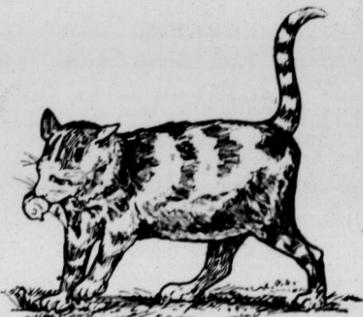


Swallows might use a nesting place like this

greater crowds, mark the flicker, our commonest woodpecker, at work. What a combination of strong claws laid fore and aft to steady him at his work, of the powerful bill driven like a chisel by his muscular neck, and of the long, far-reaching tongue which allows him to haul out the hidden reluctant insect or grub from secret holes. See how well adapted the swallow, the martin, the swift and the nighthawk are for catching millions of flying insects annually. Notice that little wren, which has built its twiggy nest in the box of your old seeder, how diligently it searches every crack and hole in every fence and every rubbish heap. Imagine, if you can, the work of immense numbers of tiny birds which you perhaps never notice but which we nature-lovers call warblers and fly catchers, everlastingly devouring insects thru all the summer months.

Destroyers of Pests

There are some two hundred and twenty different kinds of birds which either live in the prairie provinces all the year round or breed with us. What are they all living on? Whatever their shape and whatever their color they all devour either insects, vermin or weed seeds. Such appetites, too! From dawn to dark they are more or less ready for food. There is a reason for this. Have you ever thought of the tremendous rate at which our birds live. They are not long-lived, they breathe fast, their temperature is higher and their circulation faster than that of other backboneed living things—vertebrates, for long. Watch the meadow lark searching for its food all day and incessantly. As insect life increases in June and July, the young birds in their nests require a tremendous lot of insect food and later of weed seeds. Did you ever count the number of times that a pair of robins or cat-birds feed their young in an hour? Was it not about twice a minute? Hungry birds are not content to fill their stomachs with food. They simply cram crop and gullet full, so that careful exact examination shows that often, when a bird's stomach is opened and the contents piled up, the pile is two or three times as large as the stomach alone was when filled. Here are a few facts observed by the U.S.A. observers: Three hundred mosquito wigglers—larvae—were found in the stomach of the kill-deer plover—



The rascal cat that is always killing birds

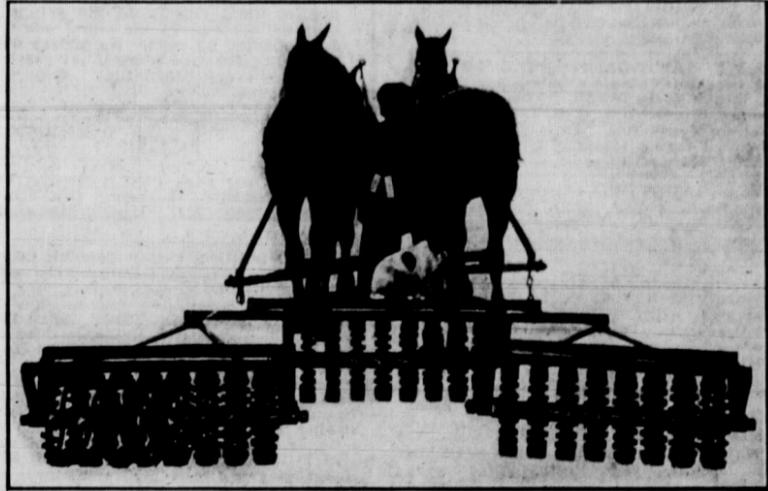
breeding time. Small boys between 8 and 10 and 14 years of age are often more destructive of nests and eggs than any other animal simply from want of instruction, which their parents and school teachers might easily supply. I shall next bring before your attention several of our common birds, illustrated by photos taken in the field by my friend, H. E. Pittman, of Wauchope, Sask., whose camera has been used with the taste of a true naturalist. It will also be my endeavour to tell you something about the different times at which our birds arrive during the spring migration. Perhaps too you have noticed that in the first week of April an Audubon Society was formed in Winnipeg to encourage bird protection. Such a Society is named after John James Audubon, the famous author of the "Birds of America," who was born of French parents in Louisiana in 1780.



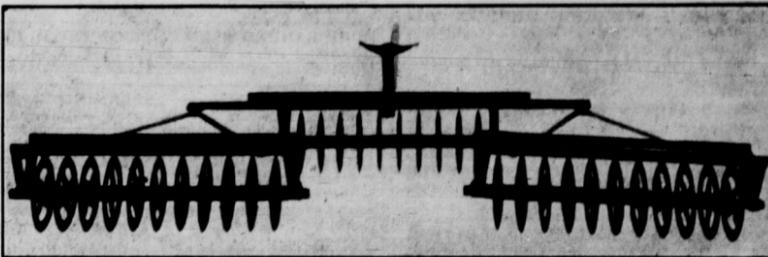
PACKERS

Surface or Sub-surface

Whether or not you pack depends upon the condition of your land and on weather conditions during and following seeding operations. G. G. G. Packers are built so that surface and sub-surface wheels are interchangeable. They have a patent axle that is always oiled.



Use the Surface Packer as shown above, or the Sub-surface, as below.



PRICES THE SAME			
15 ft. wide, 32 wheels	\$80 00	10 ft. wide, 21 wheels	\$62 00
11 ft. wide, 24 wheels	65 00	8 1/2 ft. wide, 18 wheels	59 00
		2 1/2 ft. wide, 6 wheels	18 00

The Six-Wheeled Packer is used attached to the Plow

Binder Twine
Wire Fencing
Farm Machinery

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
Branches at REGINA, SASK. CALGARY, ALTA. FORT WILLIAM, ONT.
Winnipeg-Manitoba
Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER British Columbia

Save Freight and Time—Buy Direct

12 inch	\$2.10
13 and 14 inch	\$2.35
15 and 16 inch	\$2.60

Written Guarantee on each Plow Share
Write for Catalogue

We have Shares to fit any make of plow in Western Canada

THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT SUPPLY CO.
1762 OBLER STREET, REGINA, SASK.

ALBERTA FARMERS!
Write for full particulars **Cream Wanted** I pay cash on arrival
SHIP TO CALGARY
P. PALLESEN, Calgary Central Creamery, Box 2074, Calgary, Alta.

Prairie Rose Flour "Quality" Our Motto
Special Prices in Car Lot Orders. Write us for Particulars.
GAINSBORO FARMERS' MILLING CO.
Gainsboro Sask.

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are in position to give good service to you and your family. The Guide will not knowingly carry the advertising of any unreliable concern. In writing to the advertiser, be sure to mention that you saw his announcement in The Guide, Winnipeg. It will insure good service.

Farmers' Market Place

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

POULTRY

GET MY WAR PRICES ON BABY CHICKS
before ordering elsewhere. R. B. Wilson, 14-10
B.C.

PURE BRED WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—
Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 for 15; \$6.00 for 45.
Joe G. Ratcliffe, Medora, Man. 12-5

EARLY BRONZE TURKEYS—\$3.00 EACH
Mrs. Osborne, Dilke, Sask. 16-2

WHITE WYANDOTTES—STOCK AND EGGS;
record laying, prize winning strain. H. Rundle,
Brighton, Ont. 16-4

HERE WE ARE AGAIN! FINE LOT OF
good cockerels, Single Comb Black Minor-
cas, White Rocks, \$2.50, \$3.00. Eggs for
hatching, Minorcas, R. O. R. I. Reds, \$2.00;
S. laced Wyandottes, White Rocks, \$1.50.
Show and laying strain. A. M. Grandell,
Grandell, Man.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—1 COCKEREL AND
4 hens, \$8.00; a snap. R. E. Bingham, Mar-
quis, Sask.

EGGS

PURE BARRÉD ROCK EGGS—THE BLUE
ringlet kind; noted layers; \$1.75 per fifteen.
C. F. Brewer, Box 448, Dauphin, Man. 14-6

HATCHING EGGS—SINGLE COMB BROWN
Leghorns, \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100; Rose
Comb Rhode Island Reds and White Wyand-
ottes; Single Comb White Leghorns, \$1.00
per 15. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 14-4

TOM BARRON'S 200 EGGS SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns; winners world's egg laying
contest, Missouri, 1914; pullets lay at four and
half months; also Rhode Island Reds; Single
Comb, eggs \$1.50 per setting up. Laymany
Poultry Farm, Box L, Headingly, Man. 14-4

BARRED ROCKS—MY ROCK HENS IN 1914
made an average of 149 eggs each; pens headed
by exhibition cocks from heavy laying strains;
eggs, \$2.50 for fifteen. William LaChapelle,
McTaggart, Sask. 14-4

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES—MAR-
tin's strain—eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$7.00 per 100.
W. S. Wilson, Holland, Man.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS AT \$1.50 PER
setting of fifteen. Maud Crozier, Sumnerberry,
Sask.

TOM BARRON'S FAMOUS EGG-LAYING
strain White Wyandottes, imported direct
from his extra special pens; settings, \$3.00 for
15. Boush farm stock mated with Tom Barron
cockerels, \$2.00 for 15. Write for catalogue.
Neil McMurchy, King, Ont. 15-3

ROBERT WOODCOCK, MINNEDOSA, MAN.—
Breeder of prize winning Buff Orpingtons, true
to color and type; Indian runner ducks, fawn
and white; eggs, \$1.25 a setting; \$7.00 a 100,
by express.

BARRED ROCKS—LAYING STRAIN SET-
tings \$2.00; express paid. Balmossie Farms,
Hafford, Sask. 15-8

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PURE BRED
S. C. R. I. Reds and Rose Comb Brown Leg-
horns, \$2.00 per 15; prize winners. Andrew
Penny, Abernethy, Sask. 14-5

PURE BARRÉD ROCKS—EGGS FROM THIS
choice laying strain, \$1.25 per 15; \$4.00 per
50; \$7.00 per 100. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim,
Sask. 14-5

EGGS FROM PURE BRED BUFF ORPING-
tons, \$1.25 setting 15; \$6.00 per hundred. T.
E. Helem, Medora, Man. 15-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES, "MARTIN STRAIN,"
and Runner duck eggs for hatching. A. S.
Doyle, Carman, Man.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Red and Brown Leghorn eggs for setting, one
dollar for fifteen. D. C. Tschache, Corinne,
Sask. 16-4

HIGH CLASS ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Reds—Eggs from beauties, \$2.00 per 15. John
Duff, Mekiwin, Man. 16-3

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, \$1.50 FOR
15. Mrs. Inglis, Roblin, Man. 16-3

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING,
\$2.00 for 15. M. Ray, Bellevue, Man. 16-2

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—\$2.50 FOR 9. IRA
Erb, Boharm, Sask. 16-4

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS—(KELLER-
strass Best)—Eggs, \$3.00 per 15; cockerels,
\$5.00. A. S. Kellie, Deloraine, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—ROSE COMB WHITE
and Brown Leghorns, also S. C. Buff Orpingtons,
at \$1.25 per setting; \$5.00 per 100. We are
headquarters for pure bred stock. The Great
West Poultry Farm, Medora, Man.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—
\$1.25 for 15. Wm. Densmore, Innisfree, Alta.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING—
\$2.50 per 15; \$6.50 per 50; finest exhibition
bred to lay stock. Pekin Duck eggs 20c each,
\$5.00 per 30. G. R. Bateman, Wolsley, Sask.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOULOUSE
geese, 40c.; Barred Rock, S. C. Black Minorcas,
S. C. White Leghorns, \$1.25 15. Henry Wood-
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BRONZE TURKEY EGGS FROM TWO YEAR
old hens for sale at \$1.60 per setting of 11 eggs.
Lettie Taylor, Colonsay, Sask. 16-2

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White Wyandottes, Leghorns; free delivery;
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Red eggs for hatching, from good laying, prize
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Exclusively—Eggs, fifteen, \$3.00; thirty, \$5.00;
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Buff Orpingtons; farm bred and raised; extra
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winning stock, \$2.00 per setting of 14. Wm.
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strain; eggs, \$2.50 setting; 2 settings, \$4.00.
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Comb Rhode Island Reds—that are red, have
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ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—
Good laying strain, \$1.00 setting; \$5.00 hundred.
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1st prize, \$1.00 setting or \$5.00 a hundred;
special pens, \$2.00. John Stanley, Carnduff,
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Rocks, \$1.25 per 15; grand strain. Elmer
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heads weight varieties at Edmonton competition;
eggs, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15; \$4.00 per 50.
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CHOICE PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS—
Heavy layers; eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 100;
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from well bred stock and good winter layers,
one dollar per setting of fifteen. John G.
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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED—EGGS
for hatching, \$1.50 for \$15; \$2.75 for 30; \$7.00
per 100; baby chicks, 20c each. Mrs. Clem
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rooms for us at their own homes. From \$15
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for immediate sale; the dual-purpose cow for
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Peitje Hengerveld De Bell, No. 22806; one
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Yorkshires, both sex, from mature sows, price
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years, milking; one heifer, two years, calve in
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Importers and breeders of Clydesdales
Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale. 56-11

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IMPORTED SUFFOLK PUNCH STALLIONS—
Also home bred two-year-old and yearling
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I HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD SELEC-
tion of farm mares and geldings. If you are in
want of a load, wire or write me. Have also on
hand a lot of good stallions for sale or trade.
Sales every Thursday. J. W. Durno, Auctioneer,
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DUROC BLOOD THAT WINS OVER ALL
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DUROC JERSEYS—DEFENDER STRAIN; CAN
furnish eight week old and up. Write Geo.
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winners, eight weeks old, \$10 each. Lees Bros.,
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Whites—Two months. Farmer, Waterfield,
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The best strain in Canada. R. E. Bingham,
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GASOLINE ENGINE—"BIG FOUR" 25 H.P.
in good order; has never been used for threshing
and only plowed on a section. Will sell cheap
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15 h.p. traction engine, 28x46 steel body separa-
tor, feeder, blower; two tanks, truck, straw-
rack, four forks, scoop shovel, some repairs;
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Man.

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FIVE GOVERNMENT LANDS—MILLION
acres now open to homestead entry in 25 states;
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CHEAP WASHINGTON LANDS—FERTILE,
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the town of Snowflake; 245 acres under cultiva-
tion; house, stable and granary, in good repair;
this is a first class farm; for further particulars,
apply to Thos. Maloney, Kaleida, Man.

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POSTS AND FARM SUPPLIES—CEDAR FENCE
Posts, Lumber, Salt or Sugar in full car lots at
bottom wholesale prices. Write us for prices
before ordering. We have our own timberlimits
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fence, collar and gate posts and telephone poles.
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FOR SALE—DOORS, WINDOWS, LUMBER,
etc. Are you going to build? We can save
you 20 to 35 per cent. Send for illustrated
Catalog and Price List and be convinced.
Note these prices: 2 light windows, 24x26 glass
\$1.65; 11 sizes of fir doors, \$1.75; window frames,
ordinary K.D., \$1.40; 6 inch shiplap, \$18.50;
shingles, 3x, \$2.00. Write us for Prices on
Cedar Fence Posts. A. B. Cushing Lumber
Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 11-11

CORDWOOD, \$2.50 ON CARS—IMPROVED
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DRY CUT AND GREEN CEDAR FENCE POSTS
for sale, f.o.b. Menisino. I ship from bush.
S. O. Hendrickson, Menisino, Man. 16-2

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Cards, Sale Catalogs, Municipal Forms, Voters'
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Reports. Everything in Printing. Public Press
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raspberries and strawberry plants for sale. Send
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FARMERS—CO-OPERATE AND BUY YOUR
coal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine,
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DOBELL COAL FOR STEAM OUTFITS—
Direct from mine to consumer, \$2.00 per ton
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Coal Co., Tofteld, Alta. 12-8

KITCHEN HELP—DISH DRYING RACK—
Saves time, labor, soap, washing; costs little;
lasts lifetime; manufactured by Western Supply
Store, Box 262, Prince Albert, Sask. Write
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FIRST CLASS VACUUM CLEANER, WALL
brush and carpet sweeper, \$15. Box 20, Lamp-
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SPRUCE TREES—3 FEET HIGH, \$2.00 DOZEN,
\$15.00 100, prepaid. Theo. Fry, Canora, Sask.

FOR FLAXFIBRE, RETTED, I PAY PER TON
basis ZK, 200 dollars, Winnipeg; 198 dollars,
Regina. The preparing to fibre does not need
manufactories, 2 simple plants, which can be
transported by 2 horses, as 2 men without
experience are doing the necessary work, about
1,400 lbs. of fibre in a day's time. Flaxwraker
and Flax exporter, Louis Hartvigsen, 2143
Hamilton Str., Regina, Sask. 17-4

STEAM COAL—FROM BITUMINOUS MINES
in mountains of Alberta; write for delivered
prices. North-West Coal Co., Box 1765,
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AMAZING INVENTION—ENTIRELY NEW
lamp burner; changes any coal oil lamp into
powerful gas light; smokeless, odorless; Quebec
agent sold 72 one day; profit fifteen dollars;
sample, valuable proposition, postpaid 35 cents.
Great White Light Co., Maple, Ont., Dept. F.

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WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE—Good, clean, heavy seed, 8 cents a pound or \$70.00 per thousand, sacks free; samples on request. F. G. Burns, Heward, Sask., Box 74.

WESTERN RYE GRASS—GOOD HEAVY SEED at \$7.50 per hundred; guaranteed free of noxious weed seeds. L. Merritt, Stoughton, Sask. 15-6

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—DOMINION Seed Laboratory test, 84% price, cleaned, 8c lb., sacks free, f.o.b. Carievale. G. H. Mann, Burnside Farm, Elmore, Sask. 16-1

RYE GRASS SEED—7c LB., BAGGED—F. Trenowth, Carievale, Sask.

FOR SALE—CLEAN SEED WHEAT, OATS, flax and Western rye grass. The Noble Foundation, Limited, Nobleford, Alta. 16-1

ALFALFA SEED—GUARANTEED GENUINE Grimm's, 35 cents per lb.; 2 oz. sample free. James Rannel (Grower), Harlem, Mont., U.S.A. 16-4

GOOD AND CLEAN WESTERN RYE GRASS seed for sale, \$9.00 per 100 lbs., bags free; send for sample. A. J. Loveridge, Grenfell, Sask.

ALFALFA SEED—ALBERTA GROWN; GRIMM and Baltic; the hardest strains; samples and prices on request. Canadian Wheat Lands Ltd., Lewis Welsford, manager, Suffield, Alta.

FLAX SEED—FREE FROM NOXIOUS WEEDS, \$2.00 per bushel. Joseph Bartleman, Wapella, Sask.

POTATOES

SEED POTATOES—WEE MACGREGOR; AB- solutely pure stock, \$1.00 per bushel, bags free. Amos Davison, Sperling, Man. 16-3

EARLY BOVEE POTATOES FOR SALE—Grown from Steele Brigs' seed; guaranteed pure, \$1.25 per bushel. Mrs. Oakes, Oakland, Man. 16-4

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SIX CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, TWO, three and four years; prices and terms attractive. Ten Shorthorn Bulls, two years and under. Yorkshire Sows, to farrow in May. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O. Carman and Roland stations.

HIGH OFFERINGS AT ORCHARD FARM— 20 Shorthorn bulls, including eight 2-year-olds 12 heifers, rising 3 years; 5 Clydesdale stallions; 25 Yorkshire sows; 25 grade heifers. J. Bousfield, Prop., MacGregor, Man. 6-1

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BONNAR, TRUAMAN & HOLLANDS, BAR- risters, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. True Man, L.L.B.; Ward Hollands. Offices 803-804 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg P.O. Box 155, Telephone Oary 4787

WESTERN HOLSTEIN RECORDS

In the official records of Holstein-Friesian cows it is very interesting to note the names of some Western breeders, whose stock is making a name for itself in the record of performance test. Thos. Laycock and Son, Okotoks, Alta., well known in Western dairy circles for the high quality and performance of their stock, have a cow in the record of March 1 to March 15. The first test of "Bell Flour Pieterje Beauty," 12730, is in the mature class official record and she gave under test 584.2 pounds of milk, giving 17.68 pounds of fat, which made 22.11 pounds of 80 per cent. butter. This cow came seventh in the test of cows tested during this period. The same cow belonging to this breeder has a semi-official record from February 15 to March 15 in the mature class of 15783 pounds of milk, 436 pounds of fat, making 545 pounds of 80 per cent. butter in one year.

Another herd represented in the semi-official records is that belonging to the S. G. Detchon Farms, Davidson, Sask. This company had a cow in the four-year-old class called "Lady Flora Netherland 2nd," 14572, who gave 12276 pounds of milk, with 453 pounds of cream, which made 567.5 pounds of 80 per cent. butter. The cow was 4 years and 355 days old at the period under test.

Benj. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask., is well known as one of the most progressive Holstein men in the West today and in the semi-official records for the period of February 15 to March 15, two of his two-year-old cows figure prominently. Number eight on the list of two-year-olds is "Braeburn Abbekerk Mercedes," 21430, who gave 8989 pounds of milk, testing 350 pounds of butterfat, which made 437.5 pounds of 80 per cent. butter. The ninth cow is "Braeburn Aaggie Wayne," 22720, who gave 9752 pounds of milk, testing 321 pounds of butterfat, which made 401.25 pounds of 80 per cent. butter in the year.

Edmonton Spring Show

Edmonton Spring Show, which was held from April 13 to 17, was a great success. "Business as usual" was the slogan of the management and the support which the show received ought to be very re-assuring to the managements of other Western shows. The attendance on April 15 exceeded that of any day last year and the receipts were also \$300 more, notwithstanding the fact that the admission price was considerably reduced. On the last two days the big pavilion was again crowded to capacity for the evening performances.

Some of the classes had only a small entry and in a few classes no entries were received, as, for instance, in the Percheron mare classes, but the number and quality of the exhibits in other sections compensated and made the show beyond a doubt well worth while. Some outstanding animals were seen and one or two surprises occurred. In the Clydesdale stallions the championship of the show was awarded to a Canadian bred horse, a thing which has only occurred once before in a number of years at any of the big Canadian shows. The Percheron championship went to a horse bred in Alberta. Both these awards came as somewhat of a surprise, but the merit of the winners could not be questioned.

The military were a big feature of the show, displays of cavalry, bayonet exercise and physical drill being given at each session of the show by the men of the C.M.R., the C.E.F., and the C.O.E.F.

The judges in the horse section were Robert Graham and George Pepper, of Toronto; J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, Ont., and Wm. Lowes, Edmonton. Mr. Gardhouse and Mr. Lowes adjudicated on most of the heavy classes, and in some cases where competition was very close, Mr. Graham's view was also taken, the three judges acting together.

Clydesdales

"Luck's Pride," by "Baron's Luck," bred by William Ray, Jr., near Stratford, Ont., took the Clydesdale championship. He is a three-year-old bay, showing splendid quality, has a good top and excellent legs and feet and is a very good mover. If he lives up to his present promise he will be a much heard of sire. Now owned by Reid and Young, of Mannville, Alta., he was secured by them from Vanstone and Rogers last October. The reserve champion and first for stallions over three years old was "Scotland's Gallant," by "Scotland's Choice," and exhibited by A. L. Dollar, of High River. The judges were a long time deciding between the two and gave the award to "Luck's Pride" chiefly on account of his action, Dollar's horse not coming up to his previous performances on this occasion. Other awards in the aged stallion class in the order named were "Cockade," McBean and McCaig, Stony Plain, Alta.; "Clarendon," Allan R. Gillies, Clover Bar; and "Dunrod," owned by John Gordon, Maidstone, Sask.

In the three-year-old class "Tichduin Blacon," by "Royal Blacon," exhibited by J. Morrison Bruce, Lashburn, Sask., came second to the champion, with "Tichduin Diamond," third; and "Captain Scott," Wallace and McGregor, Viking, Alta., fourth. The winner in the two-year-old class was "Lord Selbourne," by "Selbourne," bred and exhibited by D. McEachran, Livingston, Alta. He is a colt of good size and quality, showing considerable promise. "Right Honor," bred and exhibited by W. McKinnon, Olds, Alta., came second, and A. L. Dollar's "Highwood," third.

A nice string was shown by John McConechy, Livingston, Alta. His mare, "Jenny Littleton," by "King's Baron," bred by Neil Littleton, was Clydesdale mare champion. She is a mare of size with lots of bone of good quality and good action. She won in spite of her condition, being thin and covered with her winter coat. The ten-year-old mare of many successes, "Lady Bountiful," by "Baron's Pride," was brought up in the same class, but on account of a slight lameness was not placed. Another good mare, "Rosy Gilchrist," belonging to J. McConechy, was given second. The same owner's yearling stallion, "Baron Bold," also won a first. Campbell and Ottewell, Edmonton, carried off first and second in the three-year-old mare class, with "Lady Georgine" and "Jane Adams," respectively. "Rosebud," a

nice yearling filly by "Highland," owned by E. I. Clark, Edmonton, took the Canadian bred mare championship and was reserve champion.

Percherons

The Percheron championship went to "Hadrian," by "Collard," and exhibited by Bonnieview Farm, Ferintosh, Alta. He is a sire of size and quality, but was shown in rather too high flesh. Second and third to "Hadrian" in his class were "Tranien," G. C. Groat, Spruce Grove Centre, Alta., and "Besique," Vanstone and Rogers, North Battleford, Sask. There was little competition in the classes for juniors.

Shires and Belgians

Tom Rawlinson, Innisfail, won first in the class for stallions four years and older, with "Ossington Boss," by "Warmington Boss," and also took second and third in the same class with "Royal Conqueror," and "Hampton Royal Friar." "Ossington Boss" was beaten for the championship by a two-year-old gray, "Windridge Lad," exhibited by W. W. Hunter, Olds. Shire mares were placed as follows: "Queen Carlton," "Gay Lass" and "Boro Shapely," all owned by G. Lee Warner, Innisfail.

W. W. Hunter also took the Belgian championship with "Dessert," by "Babacoon D. K." Other mature stallions were placed as follows: "Le Capitaine," J. Schaefer, Innisfail; "Concurant Lad," Vanstone and Rogers; and "Prince Indigene," H. de Shepper, Villeneuve, Alta. "Queen of Honor," N. Bilborrow, Leduc, Alta., took the Belgian mare championship.

Draught Horses

The draught horse classes produced some good mares and geldings. Quite the best geldings in the show were those exhibited by the Government Demonstration Farm at Olds, Alta., which won the prize for four-horse team, pair in harness, and took first, second and fourth in the class for draught horses shown singly. "Captain," the first of the four, is one of the best draught horses in Western Canada today. The exhibit was very creditable to the farm manager, Mr. Eadie. Three of the four-horse team are Alberta bred. They were not shown in the farmers' classes, but only where the classes were duplicated to permit of these geldings being shown in competition with those of big firms, etc.

S. J. Bartlett, Edmonton, won the first prize for a farmer's team and also the \$125 cup given by Johnstone and Walker, Edmonton, with a beautifully matched team of stylish chestnut geldings.

Cattle, Sheep and Hogs

The entries in the selling classes offered for cattle, sheep and swine reflected the unsettled conditions in the livestock trade and were rather light. Winners in Shorthorns were Yule and Bowes, Calgary; T. R. Henderson, Tofield; Steve Swift, Viking, and Angus McDonald, Volmer. Frank Collicut, Calgary, and Yule and Bowes, were the Hereford winners. Angus McDonald and L. McComb, Huxley, accounted for the Angus classes. In the Holstein classes the prizes went to Geo. Bevington, Winterburn; G. E. White, Lacombe; the Duke of Sutherland, and A. R. Gillies, Clover Bar. In Ayrshires the prizes were taken by A. McQuire, Viking; Wallace and McGregor, Viking, and Geo. Bevington.

Alex Taylor, Edmonton, and Geo. R. Ball, Salisbury, were the only sheep exhibitors, showing some good Oxfords and Grades. A tip-top car of corn-fed hogs was exhibited by Steve Swift, Viking, and won first place in the carload lot class. Mr. Swift had four carloads in competition. This was the first lot of corn-fed hogs to be exhibited at a Western show and were marketed at the show for 8 cents per pound. Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain, Alta., also had some nice Berks in the carload lots. G. C. Groat, Spruce Grove, and L. M. Rye, Edmonton, were also winners.

At the sale of beef bulls 18 head were sold at prices ranging from \$85 to \$200, the average price paid being \$146. There was a good demand by local farmers for beef stuff, but there was little or no demand for other classes of livestock.

Special 60 Day Anniversary Prices

For the next two months I am going to give my Canadian friends an opportunity to buy separators, engines, manure spreaders and other farm implements and household goods at special anniversary sale prices. Do not buy a gasoline engine, a cream separator, a manure spreader or any other machine until you have received my new special anniversary sale prices and proposition.

Galloway's Sanitary Separator

2,000 of these New Galloway Sanitary Perfect Skimming Cream Separators at special anniversary sale prices. They are made so good in our own factories that I will send one anywhere without an expert to set it up, to any inexperienced user for a 90-day trial, to test against any make or kind that even sells for twice as much and let the user be the judge. It's the most modern, the most sanitary, the most scientific, the cleanest skimmer, the most beautiful in design of any cream separator made today and I have seen them all. Positively sweeping the field before it.

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5,000 of these New Galloway Masterpiece Big 6 H. P. Gasoline Engines at our special anniversary sale price. Positively the power sensation of 1915. The most engine ever offered for the money. Its new design is mechanically perfect, big 6 H. P. engine built from highest quality of material, smooth, easy running, perfectly balanced, supreme in power, simplicity and design; not overrated nor light weight but large bore and long stroke, plenty of weight, low speeded and built for long, hard, continuous, satisfactory service. Made in our great factories by the thousands and sold direct from factory to user at only one small manufacturing profit.

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Don't buy a spreader any make at any price until you know all about this New No. 8 Low-Down Spreader. Eleven special patented features. Heavy channel steel frame TRUSSED like a steel bridge. Double chain drive, direct on rear wheels. LIGHTEST part of any low down spreader built. Tight bottom; the rake, scientific beater, runs close to the ground, steel drive chains, will not stretch. Steel wheels, only low down spreader made with ALL FOUR WHEELS UNIFORM THE LOAD. Front wheels turn clear under. Feed adjustable from 4 to 24 loads per acre. 60-70 bushels capacity. Superior in every respect to the new style horse killers that eat you up for repairs. Only 42 inches high at center of box.

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We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below

Live Hens (large and small)	Per lb. 14c
Young Roosters	12c
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These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have and how many you have, and we will forward you crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

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Resists the strongest pressure
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It is made of heavy open mesh steel wire
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The Beatrice has "made good" for many years in the Central Western States. It has no superior for efficiency, for simplicity or for durability.

It costs 50 per cent. less, repair parts are 50 to 75 per cent. less and it is the easiest machine made to clean and to take care of. The prices are: 600 pound capacity, \$65.00; 800 pound capacity, \$75.00; 1000 pound capacity, \$85.00. Prices F.O.B. Edmonton. Write us for information. We've still better facts to give you.



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Mother's Hens

By Mrs. F. E. Sheperd, Stalwart, Sask.

Editor's Note—Do you know that little ducklings require different food to that given to chicks? If you don't, just read what "Mother" advises as the best feed. Then the ducks require looking after to keep them growing all the time, and this week's article tells how to make a chicken "creep." Success with farm poultry depends upon attention to little things, and this story is full of odd pointers all of which help to make poultry profitable.

CHAPTER V

"Won't he mind?" enquired Margaret. "Will can't bear me to be away meal-times. If I am, he just goes to the cupboard and gets some bread and jam or a slice of cake and waits for his supper proper until I come home."

"Ah," sagely replied her friend, "don't you begin by spoiling him like that. You just make him wait on himself and hang up his own hat and jumper, too," she added, glancing round the immaculate room. "Old Ma Hazelton, she just used to wait on them boys hand and foot and made herself a regular slave to them."

Margaret smiled softly to herself as she answered quietly, "Ah, well, I don't believe a little petting and spoiling hurts anybody. I think all men like having a lot of fuss made over them. You see, if I tell Will what an awful good husband he is, why, he just has to be good—to keep up his reputation, partly because he would hate to do anything mean and so disillusion me."

And the cat jumped up in her lap and curled himself up comfortably as she reached out her hand for the interrupted letter.

"And now, my dear," she read, "I want you to try and make for yourself, what I call, a creeper for the chicken to feed out of. You will need it all summer. Get a dry-goods box from your grocer—a good big one—about two feet square and eighteen inches high or thereabouts. Knock out all four sides, leaving the top and bottom—replacing the sides with laths about two inches apart. Find an old, firm-standing saucepan, one that will not tip over easily, never mind if there is a hole or two in it, and fill it with a mixture of bran, cracked corn and cracked or whole wheat and place it in the middle of your creeper. See the latter is big enough so that the hens cannot reach it when they poke their heads thru, or the ducks, either, when they happen to come around, as their necks are longer. You would never believe how soon the little chicks learn where to come directly they feel a little bit peckish, and if the old mother hens are always sure of finding food there for their little family they will hang around and not drag them all over the place trying to find a grain here and a grain there for each hungry brood. Of course, you will still feed them night and morning close to the coops where they sleep. You see, Margaret, what you are after is to get your cockerels into market condition as soon as you possibly can, and your pullets to develop properly. They cannot do this unless you feed them well. What I mean is, don't make them hunt all over the farm yard for their living, running every bit of flesh off their little bones and getting pushed all over the place and trampled on when you go and feed the older birds. You see, you want broilers and fryers before any of your neighbors have begun to think about them, and you will have them, too, if you keep your saucepan in the creeper always full until they are about six weeks old. I will tell you what to do with them after that time."

"Now about my ducklings. The old ducks have probably been laying some time. When you get two good big hens broody, put eight duck eggs under each of them. They will be four weeks before they begin to come out, but be sure and sprinkle lukewarm water on the eggs about two days before they are due. Do not disturb the hen on any account while she is actually hatching. It is often two days after you hear the first faint "cheep" before they come out of the shell, but don't take them out to see how they are getting along. Never help a duckling out of its shell, altho you may do this with a chicken occasionally, but not often even with them. When they have all been out about 24 hours, share them up evenly between the two hens and put them in their coops on the green grass with a little boarded run in front of them. This is necessary because they are so very apt to stray away and never seem to have sense enough to

find their way back again, for all their looking so wise. I make the run out of a box the same size as the front of their coop by knocking out the top, bottom, and one side. This does fine and takes no time—always such a consideration with me. Push them up close and at the end of the season you can chop them up for firewood.

"They require different feed to chickens or turkeys. Their food must be sloppy. An egg, very finely minced, and some bread and milk fed in a herring-tin or something similar, and clean water in another close by. After a day or two see all the table scraps are kept especially for them. Ducklings seem to need a little meat of some kind or other. In about a week you can give them all to one of the hens and send the other one back to the egg factory. When you get thirty or forty of them around you about a month or so old, get a bunch of beef lungs from the butcher, boil them several hours and put thru the mincer. When you feed anything like that you can fairly see them grow. There is another thing I do: put about a quart of shorts into a basin. Pour over it some of the hot liquor you boiled the lungs in, stir it until it is as hard as a baseball nearly, then throw little bits around as you walk among them and just see them run. I think I get as much fun out of feeding my ducklings as I do out of anything—but they are quite a lot of bother. Do not forget to move their coops on to fresh ground every day, they soon soil the ground. There is one thing about them, when they are ten weeks old you can kill and market them—they are the first returns from your labors, and I suppose that is really what we are after."

"You bet it is," emphatically remarked Mrs. Creighton. "What I see about poultry raising is its so much easier than gardening. That old hoe sure does make your back ache."

"Why don't you get Jim to put it on a fresh piece of summerfallow every year?" laughed Margaret. "Will says he wouldn't have a garden at all if he couldn't have it that way."

"Well, now the letter's ended," said Mrs. Creighton, "I suppose I'd better be going home or that husband of mine will think he's got to get his own breakfast tomorrow morning as well as his supper tonight."

ONTARIO SINGLE TAXERS ACTIVE

The progress that is being made by the single tax movement in Ontario was described by H. B. Cowan, of Peterboro, president of the Tax Reform League, in an address at a well attended meeting of the Single Tax Association of Ontario at Toronto recently. Mr. Cowan ascribed much of the rural depopulation to the present methods of taxation, which increased the values of land in cities out of all proportion to the increase of values in rural districts.

Dr. O. J. C. Withrow spoke of "Social Hygiene and Tax Reform," declaring that the application of single tax would mean more sanitary conditions in cities. It taxed the land into use and stimulated the erection of a better class of buildings. "Woman and the Land" was the theme of an address by Mrs. Hector Prenter, president of the Political League. William White told of his methods in getting recruits for the single tax movement, and A. B. Farmer spoke on "How to Educate the People." The members of both the Provincial and Federal Houses and members of the Senate were circularized, and single tax literature was being widely distributed thruout the province, said Mr. Farmer.

CORN PLANTING

W. H. English, of Harding, Man., is preparing to seed twenty acres of fodder corn this year and if the crop is good he will erect silo accommodation for the corn. Reports from all over the country are that a very large amount of corn will be planted this spring, as farmers are realizing that it is one of the most profitable crops they can raise.

Chiclets

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You know that clothing costs about half in England what it does in Canada. You also know that you cannot beat the quality of genuine English fabrics. All right, then, if you will fill out and mail the coupon below we will send you our latest Style Book, seventy-two pattern pieces of cloth, tape measure and a letter that tells you all about our system of doing business—then you can judge our offer for yourself.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



The "Burlington" \$12.50 duty free and carriage paid right to your door from Catesbys of London.

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Dellsie, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

STUDYING SCHOOL MATTERS

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Pangman W. G. G. A. held their meeting on March 11 at Mrs. Klinck's. The fine weather must have tempted everybody out, for there were twenty-one women present.

After some discussion on matters relating to a social proposed for Easter week, our delegate to the convention gave a detailed report, which had been postponed.

A letter of thanks for clothing received at Beadle was then read by the secretary. After the singing of the National Anthem, refreshments were served.

The meeting on March 25 was held at Mrs. Dunn's. In spite of the day being cold, twenty-one turned out.

A letter requesting our Association to appoint a member as district director was read, and as Mrs. Isaac (to whom the letter was written) could not undertake the duties, Miss McKechnie was appointed.

It was then decided that a copy of the constitution for each member should be ordered. The section relating to "Membership" was read and four new members were enrolled, making a total of twenty-three.

Miss McKechnie gave a paper on "Co-operation between home and school," which was most interesting. Following are a few of the points included:

The help given by parents to the children in their studies is advantageous to the former as well as the latter, as it helps to keep parents in closer touch and sympathy with their children. It also keeps them up-to-date in many ways, for instance, in assisting the children in history and geography, the parents at the same time are educating themselves.

The school garden was another topic, also school sports. Money should be well spent in providing means for sports in the school. The children take great interest in such things.

Many other interesting items were touched upon, and a vote of thanks was given to Miss McKechnie for her excellent paper.

Another paper on the same subject was given by Mrs. Clews, followed by some discussions.

The date for the social was set for April 9 and the refreshment committee was appointed.

The National Anthem was sung, after which ice cream and cakes were served, the men in the kitchen enjoying them as much as their better halves in the adjoining room.

K. CLEWS, Sec.

OUT FOR REST ROOM

Dear Miss Stocking:—I was much pleased to get your kind letter of encouragement to us and the women of our Association wished me to express their thanks to you for the kind words of congratulations and your interest in our progress.

I am sorry to say, Miss Stocking, that we did not get a delegate to the convention, as we scarcely got organized in time to realize what it would mean to us, but from the reports of the Grain Growers' Guide, we feel we missed a great treat, so hope not to be behind next year.

At present we are making preparations for owning and furnishing a rest room in our nearest town, for the exclusive use of farmers' wives and daughters, as up to the present there is not a presentable place in town for a lady to rest while husband or brother attend to their business. Would be pleased to have your booklet on work of the Association as soon as convenient, as we do not feel at all sure that our "Order of business" and "Parliamentary procedure" are correct.

With many thanks for your kind interest in us.

MRS. R. B. DAVIS,

Sec. W.G.G.A., Moundville.

Best wishes to our new Association in their endeavor to secure rest room. They have commenced a worthy work.—E. A. S.

DUHAMEL WOMEN'S U.F.A.

On Thursday, March 11, 1915, the ladies of the Duhamel district met together and formed a branch of the Alberta

Women's Auxiliary of the U. F. A., with twelve members. The officers elected for the year are as follows: President, Mrs. Lew. Hutchinson; Vice-President, Mrs. E. Williams; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Hambly.

At the first regular monthly meeting held on April 8, three new members joined. It was decided at this meeting that the auxiliary would hold a garden competition for the children of the district. All children of fourteen years or under, whose parents belong either to the Women's Auxiliary or the U. F. A. are at liberty to compete. The U. F. A. of Duhamel, on being approached, said they would be glad to help in this competition in the matter of prizes. The time of judging and amount of prizes to be decided at the next regular meeting of the auxiliary. The object of this competition is to get the children more interested in agricultural pursuits.

MRS. J. H. HAMBLY,

Sec.-Treas. A. W. A., U. F. A. Silver Burn, Duhamel, Alta.

My only regret is that the competition is confined to the children whose parents belong to the U. F. A. It seems to me to be rather a pity.—F. M. B.

AN ENERGETIC DIRECTOR

Dear Miss Stocking:—On March 9 I organized a W. G. G. A. at Lampman. Mrs. Geo. Rupp was elected President, and Mrs. Wm. Henderson, Lampman, Secretary-Treasurer.

On March 25 I organized a W. G. G. A. at Alameda, with Mrs. Fred Kreiger, President, and Miss Mary B. O'Leary, Secretary-Treasurer. They are quite enthusiastic and I look for good work from these organizations.

MRS. GEO. E. NOGGLE,

Dis. Director No. 3.

Our directors are women deeply interested in the Association. Mrs. Noggle is unusually energetic. The women of her district are very fortunate. Directors must not be called on to speak at meetings unless their expenses are paid by locals calling.

ENTERTAINING NEIGHBORS

Dear Miss Stocking:—The W. G. G. A. of Wiseton held an interesting meeting February 20, at which Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Hanson and Mrs. Felker read very instructive papers on Direct Legislation.

The next meeting will be held on March 20. Subject for debate, "That money has more influence in the world than brains."

We expect to have the delegates from the Dinsmore Association at our next meeting and lunch will be served. We do not serve lunch every meeting on account of meeting in the hall. We have now bought dishes for our Association, so that on special occasions we are prepared to serve lunch.

I have been asked by the Association to write The Guide in regard to marketing. Last fall we were able to get a very good market for any fowl we had to sell. Those who sold thru our Association were well pleased with results.

MRS. GEO. GALBRAITH,

Sec.-Treas., Wiseton, Sask.

UNITING WITH THE U.F.A.

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—In writing Mr. Woodbridge about literature concerning ladies' auxiliaries he referred me to you. I would be very glad to receive your book of regulations or any information you might be able to send me.

On January 20 we held a meeting at which we tried to devise some plan by which we might better the social atmosphere of our district. We decided to form a club called the Ladies' Advance Club and to make our own rules, etc., but since then several of the ladies would like to change and unite with the Women's Auxiliary to the U.F.A.

We have already held three meetings and our next will be on March 18. We have eighteen members and already have \$18.60 in the treasury.

Hoping to hear from you before our next meeting.

(MRS.) E. V. TAYLOR, Dolcy, Alta.

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Old Dutch Cleanser

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The one successful Binder Engine. Attachments for any binder. Two horses easily pull 8-ft. binder in heavy grain, as engine drives sickle and all machinery.

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Throttle Governed. Very light weight, 4 H. P. only 190 lbs., 8 H. P. only 320 lbs. Forced water cooling system prevents overheating. Run at any speed. Friction Clutch Pulley. Ask for free book.

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for over thirty years. They are light yet extra strong and durable, specially suitable for farmers, ranchers, trackmen and laborers. We make them of our celebrated oil-tanned Skowhegan waterproof leather on easy fitting right and left lasts, with solid waterproofed leather soles and heels and solid insoles. We send them anywhere in Canada or U. S. for \$3.25 a pair, all charges paid to you. Remit by postal or express order, stating size. Same style 8 eyelets high, \$3.75. Write for catalogue G.

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Fredericton, N. B., Canada. 26

A FASHIONABLE FROCK A New Model with Wide Belt and Convenient Pocket



8605 Child's Dress,
6 to 12 years.

Pockets make a feature of the newest fashions and they appear upon girls' dresses as they do upon the skirts of their elders. Here is a frock that is made with wide belt upon which a patch pocket is arranged. It is exceedingly smart, yet quite simple and eminently child-like in effect. The straight skirt is plaited and the plain blouse is frilled only at the lower edge. The sleeves are of the set-in sort and can be made either long or short. In the picture, the material is one of the new cotton eponges of light weight, showing line of pale green on a white back ground, but the model is a good one for serge and other similar wool materials and also for the many excellent cottons and linens that are adapted to girls' wear. Poplin and crepe are especially well liked and the new rice-cloths are charming and the eponge illustrated is both serviceable and fashionable.

For the ten year size will be required 4 yards of material, 27 inches wide, 3 3/8 yards, 36; 2 3/4 yards, 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard, 27, for the trimming.

The pattern, 8605, is cut in sizes from 6 to 12 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents.

A DAINTY BLOUSE A New Model with Straight Edges Adapted to Embroidery



8609 Fancy Blouse,
34 to 42 bust.

Here is a dainty blouse that means very little labor for the making. The edges of the fronts, of the collar and cuffs are straight, consequently embroidery and lace suit them to perfection. In the picture fine batiste is used for the blouse and the embroidery is joined by means of hemstitching. The finish can, of course, be varied to suit each need. For the blouse all sorts of pretty materials are appropriate; crepe de chine, batiste, voile and cotton crepe suggest themselves at once and crepe de chine or other silk materials can be used in combination with lace. If embroidery is not liked, the blouse can be made of material thruout and the edges finished with banding or scallops or treated in any way that may be liked. Whatever the material, whatever the finish, the blouse will be an attractive one and the combination of the V-shaped neck and long sleeve is especially smart.

For the medium size will be required 2 1/2 yards of material, 27 inches wide, 1 3/4 yards, 36; 1 3/8 yards, 44 inches wide, with 2 3/8 yards of embroidery, 5 1/2 inches wide; or, 3 3/4 yards of material, 27 inches wide, 2 yards, 36; 1 3/4 yards, 44 inches wide, for the entire blouse.

The pattern, 8609, is cut in sizes from

34 to 42 inches bust measure. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents.

FOR REAL COMFORT Pretty and Becoming Rompers that are Simple and Easy to Make



8603 Child's Rompers,
2 to 6 years.

Here are rompers, attractive in style, pretty and becoming, yet perfectly simple. They are buttoned right down the front, consequently are easy for the children to adjust, and the bloomers can be finished with hems and elastic or left free. At the back, the bloomer portions are buttoned into place and the belt is extended to be closed at the front. All the simple washable materials are of course the correct ones for such garments—galatea, gingham, chambray and the like are the favorites. In the picture, white galatea is combined with rose-colored, but if something a little daintier is wanted, that effect could be accomplished by scalloping the edges and when the rompers are made of white and finished in this way, they are very dainty and attractive, but for real hard usage and for the play that requires no restrictions, blue chambray or checked gingham or galatea in some serviceable color is to be commended. The little patch pocket means real convenience and the sleeves can be made either short or long.

For the 4 year size will be required 3 1/4 yards of material, 27 inches wide; 2 1/2 yards, 36; or 1 7/8 yards, 44 inches wide, with 3/8 yard, 27 inches, for trimming.

The pattern, 8603, is cut in sizes from 2 to 6 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents.

IN THE FASHIONABLE BOLERO STYLE A New Gown Adapted to Spring and to Summer



8607 Bolero Costume,
34 to 42 bust.

The bolero makes a really important feature of the new styles. Here is a gown that shows a most attractive one, made sleeveless to be worn over a guimpe of thinner material. The accompanying skirt is in three pieces with applied tucks that accentuate the flare. In the illustration, the material is silk and wool gabardine with crepe de chine used for the blouse and charmeuse satin for the sash, but the design will be found a good one for many different materials. It would be exceedingly handsome made up in the faille silk that is so fashionable or in one of the new spring satins or in pongee or foulard or in chiffon taffeta or in fact any material of the sort. It would be very harming for such materials as cotton repe, cotton voile and the like. Many

of the new voiles and new crepes are most attractive with their embroidered flower designs in color and one of these would be lovely over a white blouse. The blouse is just a plain one that can be buttoned up snugly at the throat or rolled open. The sash may be a straight piece of ribbon or material as liked.

For the medium size will be required 6 1/4 yards of material, 27 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards, 36; 3 1/2 yards, 44 inches wide, for the skirt and bolero; 2 yards, 27; 1 1/4 yards, 36; 1 yard, 44 inches wide, for the folds; 3 3/4 yards, 27; 2 yards, 36; 1 1/4 yards, 44, for the blouse.

The pattern 8607 is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

WITH THE FASHIONABLE FLOUNCES A Graceful Skirt Designed for Young Girls and for Small Women



8508 Flounced Skirt
for Misses and Small
Women,
16 and 18 years.

Flounces are being extensively featured in the spring and summer styles. Here is a skirt that can be utilized for the dance if made of lace or chiffon or net or for the afternoon frock if it is made of crepe de chine or of voile or any similar material. The flounces are straight and the foundation skirt is in two pieces. The skirt can be made of lining material, silk or cotton, or of material to match the flounces and the flounces may be made of lace, of bordered or of plain material and may be gathered or plaited. In the back view, chiffon is accordion plaited and arranged over a silk skirt. In the front view, lace is arranged over chiffon taffeta. The finish may be made at the high or at the natural waist line.

For the 16 year size will be needed 2 3/8 yards of material, 36 or 44 inches wide, for the foundation skirt; 8 3/8 yards of embroidery 17 inches wide or 5 yards of material, 27; 3 1/2 yards, 36; 3 yards, 44, for the gathered flounces; 7 1/2 yards, 27; 5 1/2 yards, 36; 4 1/2 yards, 44, for the plaited flounces. The flare is generous and graceful and the skirt is one that can be utilized for many needs.

The pattern, 8608, is cut in sizes for 16 and 18 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents.

FOR COMMENCEMENT AND FOR SUMMER NEEDS



8601 Tucked Dress for
Misses and Small
Women,
16 and 18 years.

For the 16 year size will be needed 5 1/2 yds. of material 27 in. wide, 3 3/4 yds. 36, or 3 3/8 yds. 44, with 1 3/8 yds. 27, 1 yd. 36, 3/4 yd. 44, for the ruffles; 1 3/8 yds. of insertion and 2 1/4 yds. of edging to trim as shown on the figure, 7 1/2 yds. of edging to trim as shown in the back view.



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BREAD IS A TRUE STAFF OF LIFE

(By Joseph H. Corwin in The Delineator)

Mrs. Jones is worried over her daughter, who is growing fast and studying hard. The girl is always hungry and wants lunches between meals. She makes a dive for the cookie jar, spreads crackers with peanut butter and marmalade. All of which foods, be it observed, are not only wholesome and digestible, but also highly nutritious.

Roughly speaking, the cookies and crackers and doughnuts will run close to the high food-value of two thousand units of nutriment to the pound, while the addition of either sort of butter will put them well over the line. Even bread and jam is about as concentrated or "hearty" a food as it is worth our while to eat.

The average grown person, not engaged in severe muscular labor, needs something like twenty-five hundred units of energy from his or her food per day.

But Mrs. Jones learned her housekeeping from her mother, who in turn learned hers before the nutrition of any food had been measured, and all sorts of superstitions were in print. Bread and crackers, butter and jam, opines Mrs. Jones, are not "blood-making foods; they contain no real nutriment." So she gives the girl, for lunches, beef tea, which is very low in nourishing quality; milk, which is not highly nourishing; raw eggs, which are about one-half as nourishing as the bread and jam; and a bit of chicken, even less energy-giving than the eggs.

Slim Breakfasts

She follows a like policy at meal-times; discourages puddings and cake, unless they contain eggs; and gives her family such viands as rare lean beef, which contains but a portion of the nourishment of plain wheat bread without butter. Then, not very consistently, she gives the girl for her initial meal an ever-varying breakfast food, which is always the same in food value. It comes from the box possessing a fairly high amount of nourishment in it, about two thousand units to the pound, but if it is cooked with four or five times its bulk of water, its energy value is diluted to the consistency of a thin porridge.

The girl simply doesn't get enough to eat.

Mr. Jones happens to prefer chocolate to coffee, and to be especially fond of buttered toast. It makes a perfectly workable meal, the chocolate being on the edge of the lean-meat class, and the buttered toast well to the top of the staple group close to two thousand units to the pound. Jones would be quite content to breakfast on toast and chocolate three hundred and sixty-five days in the year.

But his wife worries over him. She thinks he doesn't have enough "nutriment," tho Jones, being in business, isn't doing half the muscular work of a laboring man. So she insists on scrambled eggs, or fish, or deviled kidneys, or broiled liver, or perhaps a veal cutlet—all very proper foods, but not one of them anything like half so nutritious, weight for weight, as the buttered toast which they crowd out. If Jones likes these things, works well on them, well and good. But there is twice as much actual "punch" in plain bread and butter.

Energy in a "Hot Dog"

Jones has to knock about a good deal in his business, and often picks up his noonday meal where he can. Sometimes it is a couple of ham sandwiches; sometimes a "hot dog" or sausage; once in a while it is crackers and cheese across a grocery counter. Not altogether a wholesome way of living, but the foods, such as they are, would support a wood-chopper or feed an arctic explorer.

But his wife thinks he needs a "heartier" lunch. Her idea is something on the order of clams or oysters, followed by a "good, strong soup," both of which are low in nourishing value. For the main dish, let us say, she chooses a juicy sirloin steak—the juice being mainly water, most of the fat melted out or made inedible, and the whole good for only half as much work as bread and butter.

The food-value of meats and fowl, and even of milk and eggs, is generally over-rated. Bread and butter, cheese and beans, sugar and nuts, are full of "drive."

If you cannot frame your circumstances in accordance with your wishes, frame your will into harmony with your circumstances.—Epictetus.

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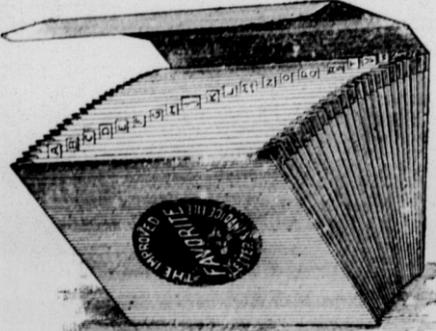
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To fill this need, we have secured the "Favorite" Farmers' Letter File, as shown in the accompanying illustration. This file is 11 in. x 8½ in. and contains pockets for all the letters of the alphabet. Copies of your letters can thus be filed alphabetically and all kept together so that when you wish to look up any of your previous correspondence you can put your hand upon it in an instant. When closed the file is flat and about 1½ inches thick. It will last twenty years with ordinary care.

Together with this file we supply one half dozen sheets of carbon paper especially made for writing with pen or pencil, which will give you a copy of every letter as clear as the original. We also supply with this file a half a dozen special "Manifold" pens, which are stiffer than the ordinary pen and made especially for writing letters of which a carbon copy is to be kept. With this "Favorite" file, carbon paper and "Manifold" pen, every farmer can keep his business correspondence in good shape and conduct his business in a manner which will give him the best satisfaction. Ordinary letter paper such as can be purchased anywhere, either in pads or in loose sheets of the regular letter size, 8½ in. x 11 in., should be used.

The "Favorite" file, together with six sheets of carbon paper and six "Manifold" pens and "Instructions for Use," will be mailed post paid to any address in Canada for **\$1.00**

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

GAMES NEW AND OLD

I was thinking it would be rather fun to tell you each week about new ways of playing games, so that you could try them out at school. Does that seem to you like rather a good idea?

Well, then, let us begin at the beginning and tell you how some children find out who is to be "It" in a game. Some person in the company says over one of the rhymes printed below, touching one of the players at each word and whoever is touched at the last word falls out. He will not be "It." This process of counting out is continued until there are only two left and then the one of these two who gets the last word is free and the other "It."

Here are the rhymes:

"Oner, twoery, tickery, tee,
Hanibal, crackible, turnablee;
Whing, whang, muskadan,
Striddledum, straddledum, twenty-one."

"Wonery, twoery, tickery seven;
Alibi, crackaby, ten and eleven;
Pin, pan, muskadan,
Tweedle-um, twoddle-um,
Twenty-one; eerie, ourie, owrie,
You, are, out!

"Monkey, monkey, bottle of beer;
How many monkeys are there here?
One, two, three; out goes he (or she)!"

"Aina, maina, mona, mike;
Bassalona, bona, strike;
Hare, ware, frown, hack;
Halico, balico, wee, wo, wy, whack!"

"Little fishes in a brook,
Father caught them with his hook,
Mother fried them in a pan,
Father ate them like a man."
DIXIE PATTON.

A FUTURE MILLINER

When I am a woman I will be a hat trimmer or milliner. Then I shall make lots of money and work with beautiful colors in ribbon and flowers and laces. It will give me pleasure to send home money and presents to my parents and brothers and sisters.

I will go away to a big city and have my shop in the busiest part of the city. I will have my shop pretty and cozy, so many people will come in and see my beautiful hats and buy them. I will make hats for little children and young girls and old ladies.

When I make hats for little children I will put on bright color, gay flowers and beautiful ribbons, for little children like these bright things. For young girls I will make hats that are neat and becoming. For old ladies I will have bonnets with soft colors and tasty trimming.

I will love my work, I am sure, and will work at it happily every day and then I shall succeed in being a first class milliner.

CHRISTINA EDLUND.

Age 13 years.

Listen, dear, and I will tell you something that will help you to become a great milliner. As you go about outside, study the colors of the flowers, stems and leaves. Notice the outside and the inside of the leaf and the outside and inside of the flower and observe the different colors. By practising this for years you will have a good grounding in color when you go to learn your trade.

DIXIE PATTON.

PLANNING TO TEACH SCHOOL

I intend to be a school teacher and live on a homestead of my own in the State of Montana, U.S.A., or some place where girls can take homesteads.

With the money that I earn when I am teaching, I will build a little home for myself. I can live there and be near my work and still do my duties on the place. I will plant flowers all around my house. I will have a well there so I can drink when I will.

I will have my homestead near the school so I do not need to go a long way. I am going to have fruit trees by my house so I can eat fruit. I will have a fence around the house and a lawn on the ground, so it is not so muddy by the door.

Inside I will have flowers on my table, a mat by the door, an organ or piano, and I will have a big black and white cat by me and a big yellow watch dog. I will build a little house for the dog. I will call the dog Bob and the cat Sippa.

I will travel in the holidays and visit other teachers in their schools in other countries. Then I will tell my pupils all the things I have learned in my trip and show them all the pretty things I bring back with me.

SELMA EDLUND.

Age 11 years.

WANTS TO BE RICH

When I grow up to be a man I will be a farmer, with two farms. I will have fifteen horses and a lot of cattle, and many sheep. I will hire men to work for me. I will have a lot of machinery, and raise all kinds of vegetables. I will build a nice house to live in, with a nice fence of Page wire around it, and three barns—one for the horses and one for the cattle and the other for the sheep, and a chicken house. I will be very rich. I will have bees and get honey to sell at the market and I will buy many hens and roosters and many dozens of eggs for the hens to hatch, and raise a lot of chickens, so I will get eggs to sell.

JOHN GRADIN.

Wadena, Sask., age 10.

A TRIP TO ONTARIO

I am going to tell you about my trip to Ontario. We got on the train at Melita. We arrived at Toronto after three days of travelling. We waited there for about four hours, when we got on the train and journeyed to Owen Sound. When we got to the station we hired a cab to take us to my auntie's house. We arrived on a Saturday and took the train the next week for Park Head and stayed there for Christmas. We returned to Owen Sound where we spent New Year. We were down there about six weeks and came back the 1st of March and my cousin came with us. We were at her home for three weeks. I had a good time at her place. We used to go for the children at four o'clock in the cutter.

I am a new writer to The Guide so will be pleased to receive a maple leaf pin.

FLORENCE MOORE,

Sourisford, Man. Age 12 years.

AN AMBITIOUS YOUNG FARMER

When I get older I shall be a farmer and just have registered stock. I wish I was a little older so I could raise a crop of grain for the soldiers. I will farm the old way. I will plow about six inches deep. I will also have four or five workmen. I will have chickens, turkeys, geese, pigeons, ducks, pigs, horses, cows and all mixed farming.

I will go to the Agricultural College first, so I won't start in backwards.

I am going to make my farm beautiful with fruit trees and nice plants around my house. I will go to fairs to see how others farm.

JESSE WELTE.

Age 10 years.

ENGINEER AND FARMER

When I grow up to be a man I am going to be an engine-driver on a train, then I can go on trains all over the world and see many things. When I come home I will tell my family my adventures and experiences. It will be fun to go over big bridges. If I ever get a son I will teach him to be a locomotive driver, too.

My place is going to be a farm and I will hire a man or two to work on my farm so I can be out and earn a lot of money myself. I can build a good house to live in. I will have a lot of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, geese and hens, so I can sell butter, cheese and eggs.

I will have good barns for my horses and cattle and a warm house for my chickens and geese.

I am going to have a nice fence around my place and a beautiful garden. It will be a rest for me to come home and see my garden.

ELIS GRADIN.

Age 14 years.

Jean Renault—Conscript

Continued from Page 7

"How interesting," remarked Renault with a smile.

The general scowled. "There is one man in my ranks who can pass the German lines without detection—at least without being hindered. It is you, Renault."

Renault swelled out his chest. One man in the army of France—Renault. Naturally, in time of danger the general would turn to him. It was to be expected.

"You are known thruout the world as a singer—a play actor," the general continued. Renault overlooked his slip of the tongue and accepted the compliment.

"I wish you to carry a despatch to Marshal Le Fevre," the general went on. "If overtaken by the enemy you will admit that you are Jean Renault, the famous singer—say that you are fleeing to catch a steamer for America to fill your theatrical engagements there. In that event they will probably believe you, and even permit you to pass on as a non-combatant. Here is the despatch. Civilian clothes will be supplied you, and you will start at once in an automobile."

Renault was about to reply. He was planning an impressive speech, but suddenly the general turned upon his heel and disappeared. An orderly hurried the singer from the tent, gave him clothing, and bade him change.

It was too hurried—not effective enough, Renault told himself. But a few minutes later, disguised as himself, the world's greatest tenor found himself speeding along a rough road in a high-powered motor—a messenger of France.

It was only a trip of fifty miles. Running cautiously thru the darkness without a headlight, the chauffeur should make it in an hour and a half in so powerful a machine. But now, after forty minutes of rapid running, the chauffeur suddenly brought the great car to a standstill. Ahead was some obstacle, and now from its direction flashed a searchlight. Dimly Renault made out another automobile. It was filled with officers in the field uniform of Germany.

Now was his chance, the time to act, his task being to deceive these officers by pretending to be what he really was and not a soldier of France. He saw revolvers leveled at him and at his companion. He heard other machines drawing up. It was the advance guard—the scouting party of the invading army. He would quickly satisfy their questions and then proceed at top speed to warn Marshal Le Fevre.

But suddenly his brow clouded. In the uniform of a colonel of German hussars he recognized his old-time enemy—Heinrich Berghoff. And at the same moment Berghoff recognized Renault. But what could be more easy, thought Renault. Berghoff would vouch for the truth of his story, would identify him, and he would shortly be upon his way again. However, something in Berghoff's smile chilled him, and he trembled.

"It is Renault, the notable tenor!" exclaimed one officer. "Coward—he is fleeing!"

"Capital!" thought Renault. "It will be too easy."

But Berghoff was beside the car now. He grinned, and the blue mole upon his nose offended Renault as it had never done before.

"Fleeing?" queried Berghoff. "Maybe. But let us see. Search him!" the German soldier-director commanded.

A trooper bade Renault descend, and he did so with sinking heart. Quickly his hands passed thru Renault's pockets, and now in triumph he held up to the light the envelope the general had given the tenor.

Berghoff took it with savage glee, tore it open, and scanned the writing. Then he passed it on to his superior, who said: "Arrest that man and take him to the rear!"

It was over. Renault felt ill—he was almost afraid. He, the great Jean Renault, was a prisoner of war.

In his own machine, under guard, he was hurried back across the frontier into Germany. The night was growing old and the first faint streaks of dawn began to appear in the sky. The machine drew up before a roadside inn,

and Renault was ushered into its public room.

There, gathered about a table, sat a group of officers covered with medals and gold lace. They were the brains of the war. Among them was the commander-in-chief of the forces of Germany—the royal-blooded, fierce-mustached "god man" before whom Renault had sung several times in the Imperial Opera House in Berlin.

The great one looked up. The officer who had Renault in charge recited the circumstances and laid upon the table the letter Renault had carried.

Renault made no defence—could not even find words. But the man of the bristling mustache found them. They were short, sharp, menacing.

And a moment later Jean Renault was led away. He was not made to walk far. They stood him up against a tree, and now a man would have blindfolded him. But Renault struck down his hand. In that moment he recognized the officer who had brought him there. It was Berghoff, and the blue mole was more disgusting to Renault than ever before. All this time he had been Berghoff's prisoner and had not noticed the fact.

"Bah!" exclaimed Renault. "I scorn you! I bite you!"

"Bite the dust, fool!" sneered Berghoff. "You are no more a soldier than you are a singer. Do you recall the argument we had over the bars of Mario's death-song when I conducted 'La Tosca'? Do you remember how I drowned your impossible voice with my beautiful orchestra? Do you remember—animal?"

"Pig!" shouted Renault. "Who are you—a conductor who must put down the baton to take up the murderer's knife. It looks well in your hand. It is just the hand to hold such an implement."

"We are waiting," Berghoff reminded him. "You delay us. Time is precious. We must on to Paris, where I shall conduct a gala performance of the opera for his imperial majesty."

Renault looked him squarely in the eye. "Berghoff," he said, "you will never conduct a gala performance in Paris. Your emperor will never command such a performance. I, Jean Renault, prophesy that. But now, while your troopers stand waiting, I shall permit you and them to hear Jean Renault, the greatest of all tenors, sing the last song of Mario as it was never sung before. Attend!"

The sun came up. Facing the firing squad, and while Berghoff looked on half awed, half smiling, Jean Renault stepped forward and began to sing. The stern faces of his executioners softened. They listened intently, wonderingly. Never before had they heard such singing. And the man who could do this was the man they were about to kill. Just outside the inn, some distance away, a little group of officers stood spellbound. One with a bristling mustache seemed about to lift his hand to stay the proceeding.

But then, as Renault uttered the last note, Berghoff raised his saber. A muttered command came from his lips. The soldiers, ready to break into applause, sighted their rifles.

A shot rang out. Jean Renault had sung the role of Mario before the firing squad for the last time.

THE HAVOC OF WAR

The Archbishop of York, addressing a devotional gathering at Hull, England, recently said:

"Never even during the great plagues and pestilences in the Middle Ages had there been so much havoc by death as was being wrought at this time. We read day by day our own casualty lists, but they were so compiled that they did not bring to the imagination of the people what really was going on. They did not remind us of what we knew from our own kindred and friends, that of one division of infantry there were of 400 officers sent out from England a short time ago, only 44 left, and of 12,000 men who left England, there were 2,330 left; of one most gallant regiment, with over 40 officers, there was left only the quartermaster, and of 1,200 men, only 300 remained. He knew many of them would be healed of their wounds and return to the field. But behind each name they could see a blank and stricken home and the anguish of some broken heart."



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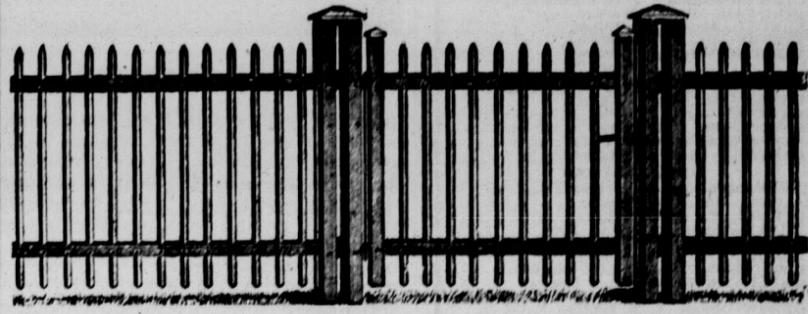
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FROST WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED

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Frankly, we solicit your patronage not because we believe that our "Great West" Fencing is as good as the rest of the fences on the market, but because we know that it is better. It is squarely up to us, of course, to prove this claim, but it is also squarely up to you, Mr. Farmer, to give us an opportunity. Write for our new 1915 Catalogue and get our prices. "The Fence that helped to build the West."

The Great West Wire Fence Co. Ltd.
76-82 Lombard St. WINNIPEG, Man.

1/4 THE COST OF LEATHER

\$4.00 for Set of Traces alone

You can figure this up on your spring overhauling of heavy work harness. GRIFFITH'S Giant Rope Traces stand between you and the big jump in leather—and they are stronger. Your complete draught at \$11! It's like finding \$10 or \$12. Giant Traces at \$4! Complete with malleable ends and electric-weld heel chains, and all charges paid (\$4.50 west of Fort William).

GRIFFITH'S GIANT TRACE ROPE

Have your dealer show you these outfits. If he hasn't any in stock, write us. But make sure you get them. Mention this paper and we will send you a list of other money savers. G. L. GRIFFITH & SON, 70 Waterloo St., Stratford.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND	
Previously Acknowledged	\$5,871.72
Grain Growers of Junata, Sask.	71.30
David Tsedale, Marengo, Sask.	5.00
	\$5,948.02
CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND	
Parkville Conservative Association of Clair, Sask.	\$11.70

The world needs some great moral force to guide and uphold it amid the ambitions of sovereigns and statesmen, to protect men against their own cruel and rapacious instincts, and to set up a higher tone of human sympathy and fraternity.—Sir Thomas Barclay.

Farm Experiences

Continued from Page 9

an average of \$2.75 per hen. In addition, 60 white leghorn pullets were exchanged for an incubator and brooder, while eggs used for eating and hatching were not valued. At the end of the year the flock had increased to 150. During the same year some 60 acres were seeded to grain; 7 acres of summer fallow yielded about 32 bushels to the acre and 33 acres of stubble produced some 80 bushels of wheat, the rest being eaten out with cut worms. A little more than 300 bushels of wheat from 40 acres, and an average price of 72 cents per bushel was obtained. If the lot had been sold this would have brought about \$216. Ten acres of oats yielded 30 bushels to the acre, which was kept for feed, the rest was cut for green feed. In 1914 only 19 bushels of wheat was obtained and some 6 loads of feed, the crop being a failure from drought. But the cattle and chickens kept up the good old British motto, "Business as usual."

So we might put the question to ourselves, "Are we thoroughly utilizing our possibilities by creating a somewhat steady and permanent income if we only direct our efforts into a channel of opportunity which our position offers? Or are we indifferent to a somewhat safe livelihood and prefer to take a chance by means of some get-rich-quick method?" We must remember that whatever branch we follow there is a hard and fast rule which governs all classes, that on our manner of cultivation depends our measure of success.

HOME MADE SUB-SURFACE PACKER

W. F. Stevens, Livestock Commissioner for Alberta, when sending the photograph of the home-made sub-surface packer shown on this page says:—Opinions differ as to the relative merits of the surface and the sub-surface packer. Many an advocate of the latter is prevented from purchasing one because of the lack of means. The illustration shows a very effective implement which may be secured at small cost. It is made from the plates of a disc harrow, two plates being required for each wheel of the packer. The wheels are kept in



Home-made sub-surface packer

position by means of large washers and a piece of gas pipe, large enough to slip over the line shaft. As every mechanic knows, a gas pipe cut with the ordinary die has a bevelled end. This bevel must be filed or ground away in order to leave a square shoulder. The bearing at "X" in the photograph consists of a block of wood. The bar of iron at the front serves the purpose of a hitch and a brace as well for stiffening the frame. The photograph represents the machine ready for business. The boxes shown in the figure are for the purpose of weighting. About half a bag of sand in each box gives the desired weight for most soils. This implement requires an extra horse walking on the plowed ground.

MANITOBA BOY'S APPOINTMENT

H. O. English, B.A., B.S.A., who has been successful in obtaining an appointment under the British Columbia department of Agriculture, as lecturer in soils and crops is a son of W. H. English, Harding, Man., a director of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and one of the best known and most progressive farmers in the West today.

Keep more than an eye on the gophers. Treat some grain with one of the commercial gopher poisons and go round the farm placing the grain in the holes.

Your Questions Answered

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. Those wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered, as we have not the space available. No questions will be answered for subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears.

HAIL INSURANCE LIABILITY

Q.—A rents B's farm which lies in a municipality having Municipal Hail Insurance. There was no written contract and nothing was said concerning the hail insurance premium. If crop is hailed out can A collect insurance for his share of the crop? If so, can B make him pay a share of the hail insurance tax? A. E. S.

A.—A is entitled to share of insurance. If farm is rented on condition that B pays taxes, B could not recover share from A.

LIABLE FOR DAMAGE BY CATTLE

Q.—I live in west half of sec. 6, twp. 19, r. 10, W. 4th M., thus my location is N.W. of Tide Lake, into which two dry creeks or draws from the north west empty, one north and one south from my land and less than one mile from it. The land west of range 10, between the Red Deer River to the north and the C.P.R., between Bassano and Carleton Place to the south, is principally all railroad land. Cattlemen, some of whom live in Calgary, lease the pasture on the C.P.R. land, paying so much a head for the season. When water is in the creek and lake cattle in thousands find good pasture along the shore and cannot be kept away. They invest the country so that I and my neighbors can scarcely keep our fences in condition unless we keep constantly driving away the cattle. If the land is unfenced we have either to drive the cattle away or leave the country. Is there no law to compel the large cattle owners to control their stock? If there is, is not the Dominion Government responsible for enforcing it? E. J.

A.—The owner of the animals is by common law obliged to keep them from straying on and doing damage to another's property. If damage is done by straying animals, the injured party may sue the owner for damage sustained. Municipal councils have power in certain districts to pass by-laws dealing with stray animals and giving special remedies such as impounding. You could get information as to such by-laws by applying to your municipal clerk. The injured party must prosecute his own action.

LEASE SUBJECT TO MORTGAGE

Q.—I wish to lease my land for five years. This land is held by a machine company as security for machinery. If machine company forecloses can they also break the lease? SUBSCRIBER.

A.—If you made a lease the machinery company can on default under your mortgage to them eject the tenant whose interest would be subsequent and therefore subject to the mortgage. If you can get the machinery company to concur in the lease, the lessee will be free from disturbance in his possession.

PURCHASER NOT LIABLE

Q.—A bought farm from B having mortgage of \$1,000 on it. A assumed said mortgage and made a contract with B for the balance as follows: Interest was payable half yearly, no principal payable until due. Said principal was paid about a month ago and mortgage holder sends bill for discharge papers which A is willing to pay, but there is in addition a bill for 50 cents every time he sends receipt for interest, for every notice he sent, every letter written to B and for the sending of papers to B.
1—Is A entitled to pay for said letters?
2—If mortgage company will not send papers to B until A pays for said letters can B take action against mortgage holder to obtain papers providing he has paid for discharge papers?
3—If B secures said papers can mortgage company have any legal claim against A and how would he secure it providing A was worth it? FARMER.

A.—1—No.
2—Yes.
3—Mortgage holder would have no claim against A.

PAYMENT OF DEBT

Q.—A has a half section on which there is a mortgage of \$5,000. He engages B to drill a well for him 100 feet deep for which he is to pay him a horse worth \$150, or at the rate of \$1.50 per foot. When that depth is reached he gave B the horse as promised, but as there was no water found he requested B to continue drilling. After drilling 84 feet more water was found, but on account of the drought A got no crop and could not make payment, nor could he make any payment on his mortgage. When the crop comes along the mortgage company will probably try to get all of it to satisfy their claim or may foreclose. What steps should B take to make sure of getting his money for the balance owing him on the well? H. R.

A.—B could have filed lien within thirty days of completion of well. If said thirty days have elapsed B has no special remedy and must look to A for pay as a common creditor.

All Orders for Lumber

Should be mailed to the **Farmers Co-operative Lumber Company Vancouver, B.C.**



Like others you want our **HIGH GRADE LOW PRICED LUMBER** so you may be able to realize the same saving on your car as the Neasden School.

Neasden, Sask., February 19th, 1915
Farmers' Co-operative Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sirs:—
Load of lumber for above school received O.K. Would say that lumber is first class and we are pleased with it, having saved about

\$250.00

on the one transaction.
Several who saw us unloading say this was the **FINEST CAR OF LUMBER THEY HAD EVER SEEN.**

Yours truly,
(Signed) George Urwin, Sec.-Treas.

Our prices delivered on a 40c. rate of freight for

Douglas Fir Lumber

- 2x4 up to 16 ft. No. 1 Fir Dim. \$18.50
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- 2x8 up to 16 ft. No. 1 Fir Dim. 18.50
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- 8 in. and 10 in. 18.50
- 1x6 No. 1 Clr. Fir Drop Sdg. 24.00
- 1x4 No. 1 E. G. Flg. 33.00

Other material correspondingly low prices.

SEND LIST of material required. Don't delay if you want delivery made after seeding.

Farmers Co-operative Lumber Company VANCOUVER - B.C.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, April 24, 1915)

Wheat—Active and decidedly nervous all the week, the trade broadening considerably, the tone at the last being quite firm. Resting spots were 5¢ up for May and July and 5¢ up for October. Speculative offerings were comparatively light early, while the demand was urgent and prices advanced sharply, and what "shorts" there were covered freely on the upturn. The strong foreign situation and growing belief among many traders that home supplies were practically depleted to the danger line were the principal "bull" influences. Over half the world's shipments last week were contributed by America and nearly all the balance by Argentina. The early prospect of a large reduction in the American visible supply, which was later realized, likewise had a "bullish" effect on values, also the large clearances from Atlantic ports. Around top figures today there was a little profit-taking by "longs" and values worked 1 cent lower before the close. The buying particularly during the last couple of days has been of very good class and this has helped considerably to steady the market and make the undertone firm. The cash demand for the period under review has hardly been what could be called good, although what offerings there are in the market are usually taken. During the last two days, however, this demand has done better. Off-grades, such as toughs, rejecteds and smuttys, are meeting very poor market, as they have been doing during the last couple of months.

Oats—Business was more active and the range of prices irregular during the past week. This was particularly so during opening days. An advance was made early in sympathy with the strong coarse grain prices in Chicago, but this was followed by some heavy realizing sales there and a break followed, and at the close today prices showed net losses of 1 cent for May and July oats when compared with those prevailing a week ago. The cash demand for oats in store is poor, in fact it has not been as poor any time during this crop. Tough oats are absolutely unsaleable and have been all the week.

Barley—The demand continues poor and practically no business has resulted all the week.
Flax—Market dull. The close today showed net losses of 1 cent.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	May	July	Oct.
April 20	158½	158½	123½
April 21	159½	158½	123½
April 22	159½	158½	122½
April 23	161½	160½	124½
April 24	164½	163½	126½
April 26	164½	163½	125½

Oats—	May	July	Oct.
April 20	66	66½	66½
April 21	65½	65½	65½
April 22	64½	65	65
April 23	65½	65½	65½
April 24	65½	66½	66½
April 26	65½	66½	66½

Flax—	May	July	Oct.
April 20	181	183½	183½
April 21	180½	184	184
April 22	179½	182½	182½
April 23	178½	181½	181½
April 24	179½	182½	182½
April 26	179½	182½	186

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, April 24)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 02½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1 61½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1 58½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1 58½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu., to arrive	1 62½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1 62½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	1 57½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1 58½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1 57½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1 59½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1 59½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1 55
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1 57½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1 57½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1 57½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1 54½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1 50½
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	1 54½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1 57½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1 55½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1 51½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1 47½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1 44½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1 48½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1 36½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1 47½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1 45½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1 43½
No. 4 durum wheat, part car, mixed	1 40
No. 3 durum wheat, 2 cars, mixed	1 55
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1 56½
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1 56
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1 64

No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1 66
Timothy, 6 sacks, per 100 pounds	5 50
Screenings, 1 car	18 00
Screenings, 1 car	20 00
No. 3 corn, 2 cars	72
No. 4 corn, 1 car	72
No. 3 corn, 3 cars	73
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	73
No. 3 corn, 2 cars, mixed	72
No. 3 white corn, 1 car	74
No. 4 yellow corn, 2 cars	73
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	54
No. 3 oats, 2 cars	53
No. 4 white oats, part car	54
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	54
Sample oats, 2 cars, l.o.b.	53
No. 3 oats, 2 cars	53
Sample oats, 1 car	54
No. 3 rye, part car	1 13
No. 2 rye, part car	1 14
No. 2 rye, 1,000 bu., to arrive	1 13
No. 2 rye, part car	1 13
No. 3 rye, part car	1 12
No. 2 rye, 1 car	1 14
Sample barley, part car	73
Sample barley, 2 cars	73
S. G. barley, 1 car	72
Sample barley, part car	72
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	74
Sample barley, 1 car	71
Sample barley, part car	70
Flax, 9 sacks	1 89
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1 91½
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dock	1 95½
No. 1 flax, part car, dock	1 95
No. 1 flax, part car, dock	1 93½
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1 95

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Calgary, April 24.—Last week's receipts: Horses, 317; cattle, 336; Hogs, 2,241; sheep, none. This week's receipts: Horses, 171; cattle, 533; hogs, 2,253; sheep, 8.

Shipments—Seven cars of cattle and four of hogs to New Westminster; fifteen cars of hogs East to Swift & Co., Toronto. Beef Steers and Butcher Stock—This week the \$7.60 mark of a week ago has not been realized, but the quality offered was not so good. There seems to be an abundance of beef cattle to fill all requirements. Stockers and Feeders—Fair yearlings are selling around \$34.00; 2-year-olds at \$45.00; stock cows, \$50.00 to \$65.00; stock steers and heifers, 6 cents, with higher prices on the better grades. Hogs—The market reacted today and the high price (considering other markets) of \$8.25 could not be reached. We sold one car at \$8.20 with a thru

billing, and the balance of our hogs at \$8.15, weighed off cars, which was Swift and Burn's top. Matthews, Blackwell & Co., Davies & Co. and Gordon, Ironsides & Co.'s agents were not buying. Sheep—Only 8 sheep have arrived and we cannot quote what fat sheep would have brought. Steers, choice export, \$7.00 to \$7.00; steers, butcher, \$6.50 to \$7.00; heifers, common to choice heavy, \$5.75 to \$6.75; cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.75; cows, common, \$4.50 to \$5.50; cows, canner, \$1.75 to \$3.00; stags, \$4.75 to \$6.00; oxen, thin to very choice, \$4.25 to \$5.00; bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.50; veal calves, 400 to 500 lbs., \$6.00; veal calves, 200 to 400 lbs., \$6.50 to \$7.00; feeding steers and heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.25; springers, choice, \$65.00 to \$80.00; springers, common, \$60.00 to \$65.00; hogs, \$8.10 to \$8.20 for selects, weighed off cars.

(These prices are quoted by the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited—Live-stock Department.)

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, April 24.—Receipts today were: Cattle, 309; hogs, 1,250; sheep, 400. Prices for killing cattle: Steers, \$4.75 to \$7.85; cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$7.00; canners, \$3.50 to \$4.00; bulls, \$3.50 to \$6.00; cutters, \$4.00 to \$4.35; veal calves, \$3.75 to \$8.00. Market steady; veal calves steady. Stockers and Feeders: Feeding steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs., \$5.50 to \$7.25; stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs., \$4.75 to \$7.00; stock cows and heifers, \$3.50 to \$6.50; stock bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.35. Market steady. Hogs: Prices ranged from \$7.25 to \$7.37. Market steady. Sheep and Lambs: Lambs, \$5.00 to \$9.85; yearlings, \$6.00 to \$8.25; bucks, \$4.50 to \$6.00; wethers, \$6.50 to \$7.75; ewes, \$6.50 to \$7.50. Lambs steady; sheep steady.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Ill., April 24.—Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market unsettled. Bulk of sales, \$7.45 to \$7.60; light, \$7.30 to \$7.70; mixed, \$7.25 to \$7.75; heavy, \$7.00 to \$7.60; rough, \$7.00 to \$7.15; pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.70.

Cattle—Receipts, 100; market steady. Native beef steers, \$6.15 to \$8.70; western steers, \$6.65 to \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$8.50; calves, \$6.50 to \$9.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 500; market steady. Sheep, \$7.50 to \$8.55; lambs, \$8.25 to \$10.85.

Hog prices today tended to decline owing to the fact that but little of the supply was of a character available for shipping. Cattle quotations were nominal. Most of the sheep and lambs went to killers direct.

Winnipeg Livestock

Receipts of livestock at the Union stockyards during the past week have been as follows: Cattle, 1,118; calves, 120; hogs, 6,270; and sheep, 12.

The supply of beef cattle continues quite light and generally the demand for the best offerings is good. Last Saturday receipts were so light that there were scarcely enough on hand to form a market. Demand is not unduly heavy, but prices have advanced from 10 to 15 cents per hundred all round over last week. An odd bunch reached the \$8.25 mark. Good fat cows and heifers are also selling for better prices, heifers being from \$7.00 to \$7.25 and best fat cows from \$6.50 to \$6.75. Oxen are a trifle stronger, at from \$5.00 to \$5.50, while real prime butcher bulls have sold for \$6.00. Not many stockers and feeders are coming to market, but most good yearlings and two-year-olds fetched from \$6.00 to \$6.50. Milkers and springers are about steady in price. It is not advisable to figure on any higher prices in the cattle trade for the coming week. The local market has been comparatively higher for some time past than other markets to the East and South.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, April 24, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1 63½	\$1 64½
2 Nor. wheat	1 62½	1 61½
3 Nor. wheat	1 60	1 59
No. 3 yellow corn	62	75
3 white oats	62	55
Barley	69-76	
Flax, No. 1	1 78½	1 93½

Futures—	Winnipeg	Chicago
May wheat	1 64½	1 58½
July wheat	1 63½	1 55½
Oct. wheat	1 26½	Sept. 1 24½

Beef Cattle, top	Winnipeg	Chicago
Hogs, top	\$8 00	\$8 70
Sheep, yearlings	7 50	7 75

and hence it is considered that the top of the market has been reached. Best veal calves are worth \$8.00 to \$8.50 and heavy calves \$5.00 to \$6.00.

Hogs
In spite of very light receipts the hog market has fallen off again. Southern and Eastern markets are lower and there was scarcely any demand from either quarter during the latter end of last week. The top price on Saturday was 8 cents and the sale was very slow. It is not advisable to figure on any higher market during the present week. Light hogs are selling at from \$6.00 to \$7.00, sows \$5.50 and stags \$4.50.

Sheep and Lambs
The demand for sheep and lambs is very good. Southern markets are offering high prices and there is a generally recognized shortage of sheep on this continent. There are scarcely any sheep coming to market here, but the following prices may be quoted: Best yearling lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.80, and best mutton sheep, \$6.50.

Country Produce

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

Butter
The price offered for farm butter by dealers this week is unchanged. There is not very much of this class of farm product shipped into the city at this time of the year. Most of it is made from the end of May to July when milk is plentiful and just at that time butter is low in price. A system of cold storage is required to take care of this product when it is plentiful so that it may be placed on the market in competition with that stored by large butter making concerns and hence take advantage of the high prices ruling at such times. Fancy dairy butter is worth 28 to 30 cents per pound, No. 1 dairy is 23 cents per pound and good round lots are 18 to 20 cents.

Eggs
Eggs are a cent higher this week. The reason for low prices is the unorganized state of the producers. The situation in the produce market is such that jobbers, as soon as any commodity comes to the market in any large quantity, lower the price so as to obtain as much of it as possible, which they put in store at very low prices. Then later on, when the production has been discouraged and supplies have ceased, the price to the consumer is increased considerably and a handsome rake off is made by the jobber. Eggs today are quoted at 18 cents per dozen.

Potatoes
There seem to be plenty of potatoes in the country. Dealers expect that when the roads get better large quantities will come onto the market and that the price will go down. Today last week's price prevails, namely, 50 to 55 cents per bushel.

Milk and Cream
There is no change in prices for milk and cream this week. Sweet cream is worth 36 cents per pound of butter fat, sour cream 33 cents per pound of butter fat and milk is still \$2.00 per hundred pounds.

Dressed Poultry
At present the small amount of poultry coming to market is killed and dressed. Chickens are a good price, namely, 18 to 20 cents per pound, and dealers are offering 15 cents per pound for dressed roosters. The other classes of poultry are not coming to market at all at this season of the year.

Hay
The hay market is very keen this week. Prices have advanced all round from one to two dollars per ton and the demand is good. No. 1 Timothy is worth \$20.00 per ton; No. 2, \$18.00; No. 1 Red Top, \$15.00; No. 2, \$13.00 to \$14.00; No. 1 Upland, \$14.00; No. 2, \$12.00 to \$13.50; No. 1 Midland, \$11.00 to \$12.00; and No. 2, \$9.00 to \$11.00. The market for straw is fair, offers being from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per ton.

Hides
Hides are the same this week. The weather is getting warm and it is necessary now to salt hides before shipping. In the present market it is very advisable to ship promptly to realize before any further decline occurs. To cure a hide properly it is first necessary to trim it, cutting off the horns, tail-bones and sinews, then spread the hide on the floor and sprinkle salt evenly and freely over the flesh side. In this way pile one hide on the other, flesh side up, head on head, tail on tail. It will take a week or more to cure hides thoroughly. When hides have lain over a week in salt they will do to tie up and ship, after having shaken off the surplus salt. For a large hide it will take about a pail of salt and a less quantity for a smaller hide or calfskin in proportion to size. Green hides are one to two cents less than salted. Prices are: green salted, unbranded, 25 lbs. and up, 11½ to 10½ cents; branded, 10 cents; bulls, 40 lbs. and up, 9 to 8 cents; veal calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 13 to 11½ cents; kip, 8 to 25 lbs., 12 to 10½ cents.

LIVERPOOL MARKET
Liverpool, April 24.—Wheat, firm on American strength. Plates, winters and Indian offers strong at 6d advance, with the demand urgent and continent taking freely of all offers. There are few Argentine shippers' offers owing to unfavorable weather affecting deliveries and a good demand for American new crop. Much importance is attached to American offers and it is believed large purchases have already been made.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from April 20 to April 26 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS					BARLEY				FLAX				
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Apr. 20	157½	..	..	..	..	..	..	65½	62½	62½	61½	60½	74	67	64	64	179½	176½	..	..
21	158½	157	154½	150	140½	142½	..	65	62	61½	60½	59½	..	..	..	..	170	176	..	..
22	158½	157	154½	150	140½	142½	..	64½	61½	61½	60½	59½	..	..	..	..	178½	175½	..	..
23	161½	159½	157½	152½	148½	144½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177½	174½	..	..
24	163½	162½	160	155½	..	..	..	65½	62½	62½	..	59½	..	..	..	..	178½	175½	..	..
26	163½	161½	159½	..	..	..	..	65	62½	62	60½	59½	..	..	..	..	178½	175½	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, APRIL 26

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Livestock	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	163½	160½	91½	Choice steers	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	Fancy dairy	28c-30c	28c-30c	29c-31c
No. 2 Nor.	161½	159½	89½	Best butcher steers and heifers	7 75-8 25	7 50-8 00	7 25-7 50	No. 1 dairy	23c	23c	18c
No. 3 Nor.	159½	157½	88½	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	7 75-8 00	7 40-7 75	6 50-7 00	Good round lots	18c-20c	18c-20c	15c-16c
No. 4	151½	84½	..	Best fat cows	7 25-7 50	7 00-7 25	6 25-6 50	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	149	78½	..	Medium cows	6 50-6 65	6 00-6 50	5 60-5 85	Strictly new laid	18c	16c-17c	18c
No. 6	145	73½	..	Common cows	5 00-5 50	4 75-5 50	5 00-5 50	Potatoes			
Feed	..	68½	..	Choice heifers	4 00-4 50	4 00-4 25	4 00-4 50	In sacks, per bushel	50c-55c	50c-55c	65c-75c
Cash Oats				Best bulls	6 75-7 00	6 50-7 00	5 25-5 50	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 CW	65	66½	35½	Com'n and medium bulls	5 00-5 50	4 00-4 25	4 50-5 00	Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	36c	36c	28c
Cash Barley				Best feeding steers	6 00-6 50	6 00-6 50	..	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	33c	33c	25c
No. 3	..	46	..	Best stocker steers	5 75-6 25	5 50-6 00	..	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	82 00	82 00	81 75
Cash Flax				Best milkers and springers (each)	865-880	865-880	865-875	Dressed Poultry			
No. 1 NW	178½	178½	133½	Common milkers and springers (each)	850-860	850-860	840-850	Chickens	20c	18c	..
Wheat Futures				Hogs				Roosters	15c	14c	..
May	164½	161½	92½	Choice hogs	88 00	88 15	88 00	Ducks	..	..	..
July	163½	160½	94	Heavy sows	85 50	85 50-86 00	85 85	Geese	..	..	..
October	125½	124½	88½	Stags	84 50	84 50	84 75	Turkeys	..	..	..
Oat Futures				Sheep and Lambs				Hay (per ton)			
May	65½	66½	34½	Choice lambs	87 50-88 00	87 50-88 00	..	No. 2 Red Top	813-814	812-814	811-812
July	66	66½	36½	Best killing sheep	86 50	86 00-86 50	..	No. 2 Upland	812-133	811-813	810-811
Flax Futures								No. 2 Timothy	818 00		

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ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for man-kind. For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Verrucae, Allays Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at drug stores or delivered. Will tell more if you write.
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PERCHERON, BELGIAN and HACKNEY STALLIONS

I have for sale from the estate of the late W. C. Kidd

1 Percheron	\$550
1 Shire	\$800
1 Belgian	\$1000

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Corner of Ave. G. and 21st St.
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Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

Long improved English Berks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Boars fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want prize-winning breeding stock, write to Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.

FERTILE EGGS

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Stock from the best laying strains in Canada, good exhibition quality.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—U. R. Flathead and Tompkins strains. Big, type, vigorous birds.

EGGS—\$2 per 15, \$0.50 per 60, \$10 per 100.

JAS. GLENNIE, WYANDOTTE FARM
MACDONALD, MAN. Est. 1902.

OLD BASING JERSEYS

A Herd not exceeded for production by any in Canada. Drop a post card for a list of 36 Cows which have been through a year's official test. You do not have to take my word for what the cows have produced. C. A. JULIAN SHARMAN, Old Basing Farm, Red Deer, Alta

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Parliament Session Ended

Continued from Page 8

says that he did not know until after he ceased to be a minister that he was not entitled to these royalties, and that he had made an arrangement to pay the money he had received into the department as soon as he was in a position to do so. He also asserts that this arrangement had been consented to by the officials. In regard to the land matter, the ex-minister maintains that there was nothing irregular in the way it was secured by Mr. Anderson.

These two charges against the ex-minister had not been the subject of inquiry by Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Oliver had not been called upon to give evidence. They were based largely upon the files of the department. As Mr. Ferguson is still at work and could have gone into the matter in the regular way it would appear to be a fair presumption that this would have been done but for a decision on the part of the government to get back at the opposition because of its criticism of the government in regard to boots and other war purchases.

Meighen was Frank

That it was the duty of the government to lay bare any irregularities on the part of the late government or any of its ministers everyone will agree. But it is unfortunate that in doing this they made it clear that they would have been willing to condone the sins of the Liberals if the opposition had left the friends of the government free to wallow in the illegitimate gains they were reaping from war contracts. If anyone is inclined to think that the foregoing is an unfair statement let him listen to the following words which fell from the lips of Hon. Arthur Meighen:

"It was thought at one time that the session of Parliament upon which we are launched, and which is now nearing its conclusion, would be a non-controversial session. If that had been carried out, if the opposition had made it possible for the government to have carried out that intention, then indeed, in my opinion, this report could not have been presented. But has the course of conduct of the opposition been such that it was open for us to choose? From the opening of this session to the close, their course of conduct had been such that never since the government was returned to power has the spirit of partizanship been so aroused and excited as it has been by them."

Mr. Meighen might just as well have cut it short and said: "If you fellows over there had let us alone we would have kept mum in regard to what we have discovered about you." But they didn't, and as Sir Robert Borden had promised at the beginning of the session, "the war was carried into the enemy's territory."

Borden's Position

I have endeavored to show that the canker revealed in the body politic this session has been the willingness of one party to trade off its sins against the people for the sins of the other party, just as they have been ready in the past to trade off election scandals.

It is quite true that in the end Sir Robert Borden mounted a pedestal, read the two offending members out of his party, and promised that he would appoint a commission to take charge of war purchases, the same to buy direct and cut out the middlemen. For that the Premier deserves all possible credit even if it is the least the people could expect of him. He also promised to punish the grafters and to make them give restitution of their ill gotten gains. For that he, too, deserves credit, the full measure of which will not be known until we see the "results."

THE INDEMNITY
(From the Toronto News)

The Grain Growers' Guide insists that members of the Federal Parliament should receive a sessional indemnity of \$4,000 or \$5,000. It suggests that "the present salary of \$2,500 is one of the reasons why there is so little independence in Parliament." The whole amount is required for living expenses and the continual social and public exactions to which members must submit.

It is the blunt truth to say that members of Parliament are the prey of sporting, social, benevolent and religious organizations. Too many of the churches pursue representatives of the people for

contributions which they cannot afford. They are required to give beyond their means for many private and public objects. If they do not respond freely they are elbowed aside by some richer and perhaps less scrupulous candidate.

The Guide also points out that members from Western Canada and the Eastern provinces must spend from five to six months of the year at Ottawa. For all that period their homes and their businesses are neglected. If they do not possess independent means their families are reduced to poverty and they must depend upon the party funds for the expenses of elections. Hence, according to this influential organ of Western farmers, the mean indemnity lowers the standard of public life and destroys independence in Parliament.

We agree, and we believe that the country could be made to agree, if Parliament would boldly increase the indemnity and frankly and courageously defend its action. Moreover the salaries paid to ministers of the crown by this rich commonwealth are scandalous. They should at least be doubled if men are to know comfort in office and reveal their best efficiency in the conduct of public business. An indemnity of \$5,000, or a ministerial salary of \$15,000, may seem considerable amounts to those who live the lives of quiet citizens; but if they had the experience of members of Parliament they would know that there is no shorter road to ruin than devotion to the public service.

SEASONABLE REMINDERS

Watch the brood mares carefully, but don't stop working them.

Figure on putting in a patch of corn this year even if only to experiment with it. If you look after it properly the fodder which you will obtain will convince you of the value of corn for feeding stock.

The breeding season will soon be here. Remember that like begets like and that hence you cannot afford to use an inferior or scrub sire for your mares. Try to use the best pure-bred horse in the district.

The cure of scrub stock is pure-bred sires.

Harrow right after the plow. Don't allow any moisture to waste again this year. Last year's results should be warning enough.

Clean off the tools or machine you are using before coming from work. The crop yield depends directly on the thoroughness with which the plowing is done, the efficiency of the plowing depends upon the surface on the mouldboard; the permanency and completeness of this surface depends upon the care which is taken to keep rust away from it. Hence, never leave your plow without cleaning it off. A better practice still is to rub an oily rag or tuft of grass or hay covered with oil or grease over the shiny surface every time the plow is left standing. Something may happen and the implement be left standing in the field for some time before being used again.

The same thing applies to all other tools. Clean them from mud or earth when thru with them and they will not only do better work, but will last longer.

Do you know that sheep are in greater demand today than ever before on all the markets on this continent? Do you know that 24 cents per pound has already been offered for this summer's clip of wool to the Co-operative Wool Handling Department of the province of Saskatchewan? Do you know that it is expected that the price of wool will be very close to 30 cents per pound this year? Do you know that last week's quotations on the Winnipeg market for choice lambs was \$8 per hundred pounds and none were received for sale at that price? Do you know that there were nearly 120,000 less sheep in the Dominion in 1914 than there were in 1911? Do you realize that sheep are the best possible class of livestock to keep the weeds down on the summerfallow, to pack the plowed land, that they do not require any expensive buildings nor any extra special feed during the winter, and that you get cash returns both from wool and meat? Think the matter over and decide whether you would not be better off if you bought a few good young Western ewes and a pure-bred ram this year.

Breeders' Notes

DOUNE LODGE CLYDESDALES

The Guide is in receipt of a letter from W. H. Bryce, Doune Lodge, Arcola, Alta., the well known breeder of Clydesdale horses. Mr. Bryce reports trade brisk and the prospect for the horse trade in 1915 very bright. Within the last few weeks he sold a good brood mare, and filly rising 2-year-old, sired by "Baron Romeo," also a good 3-year-old colt, by "Revelanta's Heir," to a buyer near Moose Jaw. He also disposed of a fine colt rising 2-year-old, also by "Baron Romeo," to Mr. Cowan, of Broadview, Sask. This colt was second at Brandon and Regina spring fairs in 1914, and should improve the Clydesdale breed in the Broadview district. Some time ago Mr. Bryce also sold a colt rising 3-year-old, and four colts rising 2-year-old, sired by "Revelanta's Heir," "Baron of Arcola," and "Baron Romeo." Among the early arrivals in the colt line this spring is a fine horse foal by "Gallant Buchlyvie," which stockmen will remember was the outstanding winner at Brandon, Regina and Chicago in 1913. The dam of this colt is Mr. Bryce's well known mare, "Floradora," and if the colt has any luck at all, he should add new laurels in the future to the Doune Lodge stud.

ORCHARD FARM SALES

Jas. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man., the well known breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns, in sending in his list of sales, remarks that altho sales were scarce all last fall and early winter, they are now picking up and the outlook is much brighter for the coming year. To D. Alexander, Waneta, B.C., Mr. Bousfield sold a Shorthorn heifer; to Paul Crawford, Lancer, Sask., two Shorthorn bulls and 14 grade heifers; to E. L. Logan, Carnduff, Sask., a Shorthorn bull and cow; to G. S. Holbert, Cupar, Sask., a bull and heifer; to A. Morrison, Carlyle, Sask., a cow; to F. Furber, Portage la Prairie, Man., a bull, and a heifer each to J. M. Elliott and M. Miller, Clavet, Sask., and to H. A. Bathie, Eli, Man., a bull. To Edward Webb, Winnipeg, went two cows; to Percy Webb, Winnipeg, two heifers and a bull; to R. M. Riols, Edmonton, a bull. In Yorkshire hogs, Mr. Bousfield sold a boar to M. Olmstead, Stoughton, Sask., and one to L. Buroh, Wellwood, Man., while a sow went to Skelving Bros., Eriksdale, Man.

BROOKSIDE HOLSTEINS

Mitchener Bros., the well known Holstein breeders of Brookside Stock Farm, Red Deer, are offering for sale a number of their choice female stock. The pure bred Holstein herd now numbers some seventy head of females of all ages, and in order to make room for the spring crop of calves the owners are willing to sell some twenty head of cows or heifers.

The Brookside herd includes some of the best bred Holsteins in the Dominion and any animal in the herd is for sale at a price according to the breeding and record. The herd is particularly good in butter fat production. The record of eleven cows for March last entered in the Provincial Pure Bred Herd Competition was an average of 4.45 per cent. The University of Alberta recently secured two of Mitchener Bros.' best cows for the University farm at Edmonton.

The herd is now headed by "Pontiac Korndyke Johanna," No. 15924. He is sired by "King Johanna," Pontiac Korndyke," bred by the late Mr. Dollar, whose herd of 170 head was sold for an average price of over \$800 per head. "King Johanna," Pontiac Korndyke," is now at the head of the well known Riverside herd, Caledonia, Ont. A review of the Holstein Year Book will show that the bulls used at Riverside have produced daughters which have ranked among the highest cows in record of merit.

"Pontiac Korndyke Johanna" has breeding which is not surpassed in any herd bull. The record of his dam and the two nearest dams of his sire average 32.12 pounds each in seven days. The records of his dam and four of his sisters, his sire's dam and three of her sisters average for the ten 32.88 pounds of butter in seven days. These ten cows include nine with records of over 30 pounds of butter and five past and present world's champions. The bull is a brother to the first 38 pound cow, "Pontiac Lady Korndyke," who was also the first cow to produce 150 pounds of butter in 31 days. He carries 62 1/2 per cent of the blood of "Pontiac Korndyke," "Hengerveld de Kol" and "Colantha Johanna Lad," three of the greatest bulls of the breed.

His dam is "Aaggie's Emily," who produced 24.87 pounds of butter in seven days, being sired by "Baron Wityzde 2nd," who has six Record of Merit daughters and two Record of Performance sisters. She has also two Record of Merit sisters with good records. On his dam's side he has two Record of Performance sisters, namely, "Aaggie's Emily of Riverside 2nd," with 17,228 pounds of milk and 717.5 pounds of butter, Canadian four-year-old champion, and another with 14,376 pounds of milk and 569.09 pounds of butter as a two-year-old.

Sometimes a bull with the best official backing has poor conformation, but this certainly does not apply to this young herd sire. He has a straight top line, has made a vigorous growth and has a long, widely spaced and well-sprung rib. His first calves, now just a few months old, are large, growthy, vigorous youngsters.

WIRE FENCING AND TREES

Occasionally, in running wire fences, it is necessary to attach the wires to trees. In doing this, it is bad practice to use staples to attach the wire directly to the trees, thus ensuring that the wire will become over-grown and imbedded in the wood. Not only is the tree thereby ruined or injured, but, further, it is impossible to remove the fencing without cutting either the wire or the tree.

A better way, protecting both the tree and the fence, is first to nail to the tree a strip of wood about four inches wide and one inch thick, of a length to suit the height of the fence. The wire fence can then be stapled to this strip. This will secure the fence and will not interfere with the tree growth.

Clean out the cellar as soon as possible.

Clydesdales - Shorthorns - Yorkshires

CLYDESDALES—12 head of stallions and a number of mares for sale.
 SHORTHORNS—6 bulls in age from 11 to 17 months old, mostly by imported sires. Also a fine 2-year-old imported bull, a show one. Cows and heifers in calve and some with calves at foot for sale.
 YORKSHIRES—1 sow due to farrow soon, also young pigs, both sexes, ready to wean; all from imported stock.

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JOHN GRAHAM - - Carberry, Man.

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Imported Stallions—ages two to seven years old. Prize winners. Fashionably bred. Sired by such well known horses as Baron Kelvin, by Baron's Pride; Everlasting; Quiksilver, by Silver Cup; Mendel; Cylene, by Baron of Buchlyrie; Royal Abundance, etc. Prices very reasonable.—F. SOHROEDER & SON, Midnapore, Alberta.

Produce More Horses

The opportunity for horse breeding was never so good as it is at present. There is bound to be a great demand for heavy horses for several years to come. Seize your opportunity now. Get a high class sire and breed all your mares this year. I have just received another importation of Quality Clydesdales, all from 2 to 5 years old, and will dispose of them at prices to suit all requirements. Call and see them or write for particulars.

A. L. DOLLAR, High River, Alta.



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BROOKSIDE HOLSTEINS

Females of all Ages for Sale

In order to make room for our spring crop of calves we are prepared to sell twenty of our females. We will sell any animal in the herd at prices according to value based on breeding, or record, or both. We have a few young bulls; also a number of calves sired by "PONTIAC KORNDYKE JOHANNA," No. 15924. Our herd contains the best blood in the Holstein breed.

MICHENER BROS., Red Deer, Alta.

PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE

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 McPeak 29051 Grey, 13 years old, won at Prince Albert and Edmonton in 1910 and 1911.

Prince Rupert [4115] Black, 2 years old. Also a number of registered females for sale.

M. E. VANCE, P.O. Box 2, CRANDALL, MAN.

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 Farm at Crossfield, Alta., C.P.R. Calgary-Edmonton line.

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The Ness Ayrshire is noted for quality and production, as well as for show-ring records. I have at present for immediate sale a large number of really first-class animals, all ages, both sexes, and my prices on them are very reasonable. See my winnings at the summer fairs, and write me your wants. I have also a few high-class Clydesdales to offer at attractive prices and terms.

ROWLAND NESS, Lake View Stock Farm, De Winton, Alta.

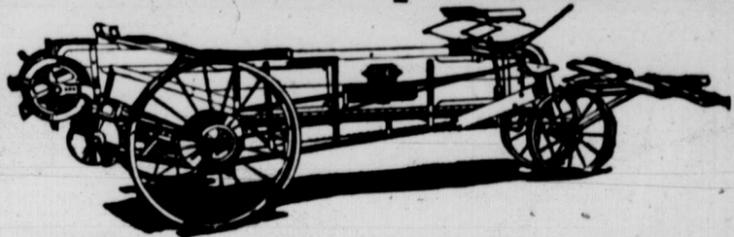
CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS

A choice lot of young heifers, also a few young bulls, ready for service in Spring, for immediate sale. These all from pure-bred prize-winning stock. Clydesdale stallions at very moderate prices.

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If your present herd is not quite up to standard BUY A GOOD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL and he will transform the poorest herd into a profitable one within four or five years. The pure-bred sire is the corner-stone of the dairy industry. Or buy a few good registered females and reach the goal of success more quickly.
 W. A. OLEMONS, Secretary Holstein-Friesian Association, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

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Spreading manure is heavy work. To begin with, manure itself is heavy. It takes both power and strength to tear it up and scatter it. Power and strength require strong wheels and trucks, a stiff frame, heavy bearings. Your spreader, then, had better be a little too heavy than a little too light. That little extra weight makes it stiff and strong, keeps the bearings in line, prevents warping and jamming of the apron, cuts out all necessary friction and wear, adds nothing to the draft of a loaded spreader, but adds years to the efficient life of the machine.

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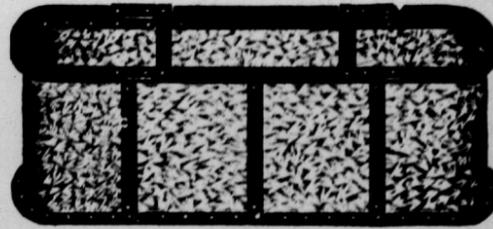
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MONTH after month, for years past, this Company has preached the gospel of the Telephone. We have told again and again of its place on Canadian farms—how it makes money in crop marketing—saves lives in emergencies—increases comfort and sociability ALL the time.

¶ And, as a result, 125,000 of the most advanced and progressive agriculturists of the Dominion are to-day enjoying the profits and protection of the Telephone.

¶ Ask anyone of these substantial farmers what led him first to instal the telephone, and, 99 times out of a hundred, he will answer that our Free Book "How To Build Rural Telephone Lines" was the thing that convinced him he could no longer afford to neglect this greatest of all farm improvements.

¶ No one who has seen the development in business that follows the telephone—no one who has ever compared the isolation of the lonely farm to the sociability and security of one that has the telephone—can question for a moment the need and value of this "Shining little friend of humanity." But hundreds of farmers—you for instance—have neglected to sign the Northern Electric coupon and find out for themselves how little the Telephone costs, how easy it is to instal—how cheap it is to maintain.

¶ Why put it off for another day? Why not clip this comfortable man-sized coupon right now, sign it and mail to us. It isn't as though you were obligating yourself to anything definite. For this coupon is just a sign that you are willing to hear what we have to tell you. That seems a mighty little thing to do. If we told you we had a reaper that would do twice the work of any other at half the cost—or a plow that would cut your work in two—you'd surely want to know ALL about it. Yet, here is the telephone—the most remarkable time and money saver a farmer can own—well, surely you want to know just what it can mean to YOU, PERSONALLY—don't you?

¶ The coupon makes it easy and convenient to find out. Are you ready to lead the movement in your township for bigger profits—safer homes—greater comfort and modern, up-to-date telephone service?

¶ Get on the Line. ¶ Get your neighbor on the Line. ¶ Get a whole line of neighbors on the Line. ¶ Do it Now.

Northern Electric Company LIMITED

Montreal Halifax Toronto Winnipeg Regina
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"Makers of the Nation's Telephones"

