

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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JUST A SUGGESTION

IF THE 50,000 MEMBERS OF THE GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS WERE TO CONTRIBUTE \$10 EACH TO A FUND OF \$500,000 AND DONATE IT TO THE CAMPAIGN TREASURIES OF THE TWO POLITICAL PARTIES WOULD THEY THEN BE AS SOLICITOUS FOR THE WELFARE OF THE FARMERS AS THEY NOW ARE FOR THE MANUFACTURERS? THIS IS WORTH INVESTIGATING, BECAUSE IT WOULD BE A CHEAP WAY TO SECURE A SQUARE DEAL. THE VIEWS OF THE POLITICIANS ON THIS SUBJECT ARE REQUESTED.

FEBRUARY 11, 1914

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The Grain Growers' Guide

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

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

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

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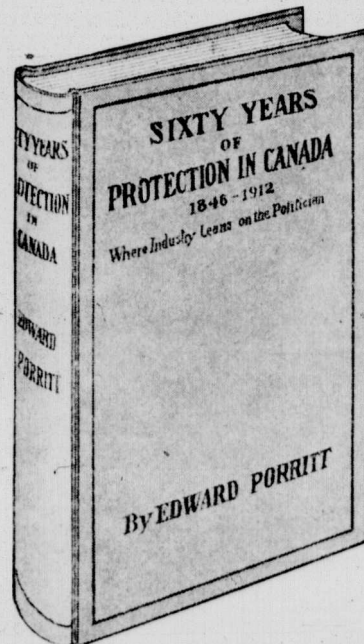
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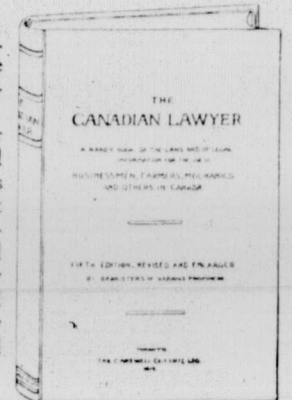
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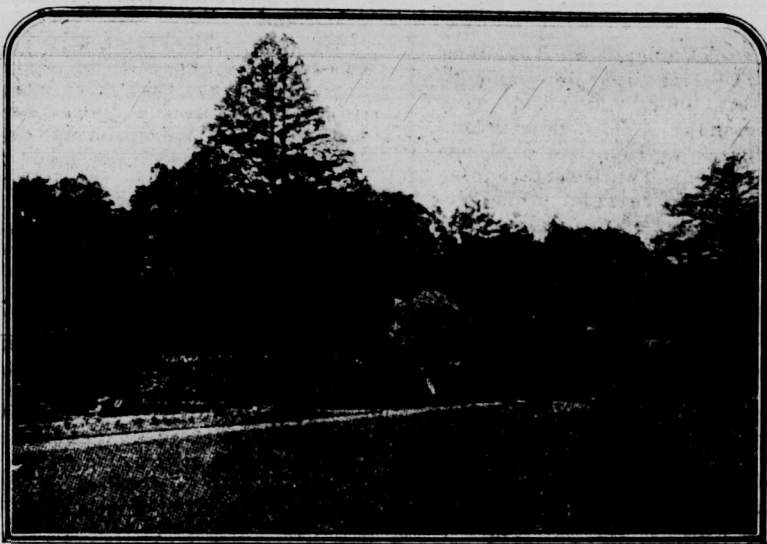
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1 oz. Carrot	4 oz. Turnip
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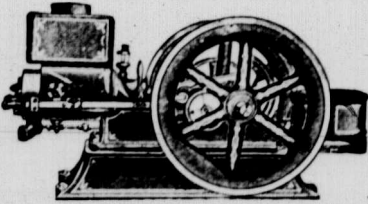
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Our Ottawa Letter

Free Wheat Still Under Consideration by the Government

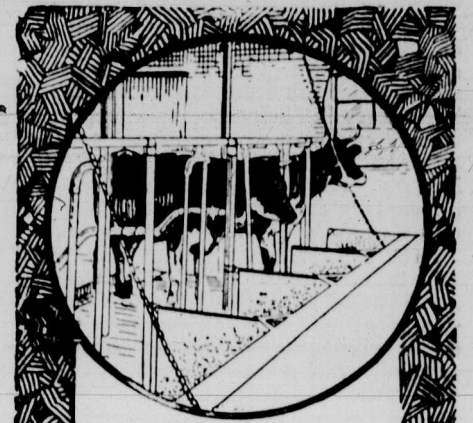
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—The week in Parliament up to the time of writing has been free from fireworks, but, nevertheless, interesting. Business has been confined largely to the answering of questions, the voting of supplies and the consideration of bills more or less of a public nature introduced by private members. During the five days the House has been sitting, much ground has been covered, considerable information has been brought down, and the way has been cleared for the consideration of the more important government measures, such as the Redistribution Bill, which is to be brought down shortly. This bill, as originally introduced, will not contain a description of the boundaries of the new constituencies as they will be fixed at a later date by a joint committee of the House. Some time is likely to elapse, therefore, before it is known whether there is liable to be any considerable display of fireworks over the measure. In all probability the work of the committee will be behind closed doors, that being the practice, but before they are at work many days it will be easy to ascertain whether or not there is any disposition on the part of the majority to "put it over" the minority members of that body. That would, of course, be the beginning of the trouble. The hope is being generally expressed that no attempt will be made to force anything in the nature of a gerrymander. If there is, trouble will no doubt soon develop and the session, which so far has not been particularly strenuous, will develop into a fighting one. Stories to the effect that the Liberal majority in the upper House has already decided to slaughter the Redistribution Bill are silly. Everything depends on whether or not it is a fair bill.

Free Wheat Prospects

Altho Parliament by a large majority last week declared against free wheat, the question is by no means dead. As a matter of fact it is very much alive and will continue to be a worry to the government until it decides to assent to the demands of the farmers. It is learned on the very best authority that practically no business was transacted at the first ministerial caucus of the session because the members from the East and West got into a tussle over the free wheat proposals, which continued until it was necessary to adjourn. Another caucus will shortly be held when the probabilities are that the argument will be resumed. According to what has leaked out, most of the talking in the caucus was done by J. A. M. Aikins, of Brandon, who frankly informed the ministers and the government supporters from the East that it was going to be a serious thing for the Conservative party if the grain growers are to be denied the privilege of entry into the American market. He stated that many Western farmers had been stampeded against Reciprocity by the loyalty cry used so strenuously at the last election. The farmers were wise to this now, and could not be caught by any such talk a second time. It is stated, however, that Mr. Aikins expressed the hope that the farmer might be given a wider market for his wheat without a reduction being brought about in the duty on flour, as he was inclined to the view that the millers of Canada require their present protection. Other Western members are understood to have urged the desirability, both from the standpoint of the welfare of the Conservative party and the people to grant the boon which the farmers ask for. They stated frankly that if nothing is done between now and the next election, the government supporters from the West would probably be limited to a few members elected by urban constituencies and that these would not be safe because even the majority of the people living in the cities of the West are beginning to realize that the prosperity of the Prairie Provinces directly, and of the other provinces indirectly, is bound up in the question of wider markets for the produce of the farm.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Star, one of the leading protectionist journals of the East, who is usually pretty well informed, admits that there was a heart-to-heart talk in the caucus over tariff matters. The Star says: "The gathering" lasted from ten-thirty till after one o'clock, and another



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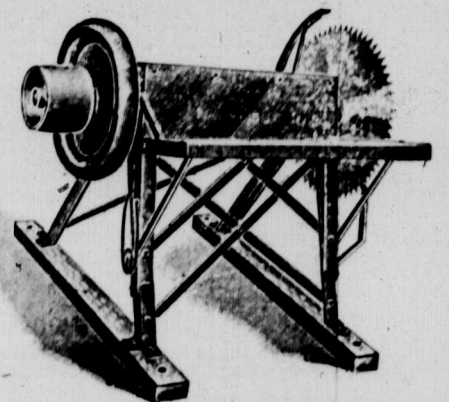
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Steel Frame and 24-inch Saw for \$26.00

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ECLIPSE HARROW CARTS at less than the wholesale price. For \$7.00 apiece. You might just as well have the horses draw you on a Cart as have them drag you on the Reins. RACINE ROTARY HARROWS, \$4.00 apiece. Terms: Cash with order or C.O.D. F.O.B. Winnipeg.

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one is to be held shortly. Free wheat, it is learned, was one of the subjects of discussion, and the government is always willing to give an ear to what its supporters fresh from the constituencies have to say. The predominant sentiment is said to be distinctly against the proposal to make Canadian wheat and flour free in order that the countervailing duty imposed by the Underwood tariff against the Canadian product may be lifted. At the same time it is recognized that a certain sentiment in favor of the proposed change exists in the West. Western Conservatives in the House have among them representatives who favor the proposal, but they have been saying very little about it in public. In the caucus yesterday, a certain number are said to have advocated the government taking down the barriers. On the other hand there is the strong argument that free wheat is but the reincarnation of the Reciprocity principle so overwhelmingly rejected at the elections in 1911, and the objections then urged against the diversion of Canadian trade and the building up of the great milling industries in the American West, to the detriment of Canadian railroads, apply with equal force. Unless things change materially between now and the time of the budget speech next month, it is said that there will be no change in the tariff respecting wheat or any other vital part of the customs schedules. At a time when, owing to the temporary depression, the revenues are falling off, the general view is that it is peculiarly inopportune to make any tariff revision downwards or any adjustments whatever which would be calculated to affect the staple industries of the country. In past months some of these establishments have had a hard time in view of predominant conditions—decreasing business, tight money and in many cases increased cost of production. It, consequently, is little to be anticipated that the government will make any vital alterations in the customs rates, especially of a character

GRAIN GROWERS NOT OPERATING GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS

At the Annual Meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Company in November last, it was announced to the shareholders that the Manitoba Government had cancelled the lease of the government elevators, under which they were being operated by the Grain Growers' Grain Company. The cancellation takes effect on August 31, 1914. It was announced at the time that the board of directors would deal with the matter further. The Directors have decided that as the operation of these elevators has not resulted profitably, that they will not enter into negotiations for the renewal of the lease.

calculated to remove from them that stability which is regarded as an essential condition."

Up to the Farmers

There is not much hope for tariff relief in this evidently inspired statement. While apparently a bit worried over the situation, as it affects the West, the disposition of the government at the present time is to cling to the big interests of the East. There may be a change of viewpoint before another session comes round, but much will depend upon the steps which are taken by the farmers themselves to impress the matter upon the government.

Judging from the statements quoted above, the assertion that the government is about to yield and bring about a reduction of the duties on agricultural implements this session is to be taken with a grain of salt. There is a general disposition to believe that the duties will be sliced from two and a half to five per cent. at the next session of Parliament rather than at the present one. A practical politician, in discussing this aspect of the question with the correspondent of The Guide, remarked that if the duties were cut this year, the farmers would be back next winter for more. He believed that a better political effect would be secured by doing nothing until the pre-election

session. Just at present matters relating to the tariff are at an absolute standstill because of the illness of Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance. Mr. White underwent an operation about ten days ago. His subsequent condition was such as to alarm his physicians for a few days. He is now understood to be rapidly improving, but it may be some time before he is in a condition to attend the House or transact business. In the meantime all tariff matters must rest in abeyance, while the possibility of changes being made before the delivery of the budget speech will be materially reduced.

Laurier Against Titles

The supposedly Democratic House of Commons decided by practically a unanimous vote to despatch the bill introduced by J. H. Burnham, of West Peterboro, to do away with titles in Canada. Mr. Burnham, in moving the second reading, explained that he had no intention of interfering with the prerogative of the Sovereign to confer distinction upon people worthy of it, but he thought that in a Democratic country like Canada there was no reason why the government representing the people should make recommendations. Such a condition, he said, was not in keeping with the principles of true democracy. One objection to the present system was that many people who might be worthy of receiving honor

are too poor to accept titles. Then there was the danger of the barter and sale of titles, such as it is claimed has developed in England.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster said that while he considered himself to be a good democrat, he thought that titles were a good thing. They were a proper reward for public service meritoriously performed. Of course mistakes were made even by Kings, but this, perhaps, could not be avoided.

The only bearer of a title to speak was Sir Wilfrid Laurier and, curiously enough, he took the democratic view. "There is no doubt," he said, "that the title which I bear is a relic of feudal times." While approving of the principle of the bill, Sir Wilfrid said it would not do for the Canadian Parliament to pass this bill, as this body does not have anything to do with the granting of titles. The proper way to proceed would be for the House to pass an address to the King, asking for the discontinuance of the practice. When the motion for the second reading was put, there were not enough members in favor of it to demand a division of the house.

Another interesting discussion of the week resulted from the motion for second reading of Robt. Bickerdike's bill to abolish capital punishment in Canada. Mr. Bickerdike made a strong speech against the present practice of demanding a life for a life, but was able to convince only a small number of the members of the House that a change in our criminal practice is desirable at the present time. His most prominent supporter was Hon. Geo. P. Graham, who said that as a minister of the crown, he had always disliked being called upon to deal with questions involving a human life. Probably the most interesting suggestion made during the debate was one advanced by Charles Wilson, Liberal member for Laval, who, in the course of an extensive criminal practice has defended fifteen alleged murderers, only one of whom he

Continued on Page 32

Special Privilege Arithmetic
Addition

\$1,000,000 Cash
\$2,000,000 Water

Result = 3,000,000 Capital Stock

Either Political Party
Substantial Campaign Fund
Result = Servile Politicians

42 Magnates
Special legislation
Result = Plutocracy

25 Newspapers
Political subsidy
Result = Public opinion misled



The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday February 11th, 1914

MARKETING OUR GRAIN

Judging by the synopsis of the report of the Saskatchewan Commission on Grain Markets, published in this issue, the complete report will be a collection of information exceedingly valuable to all grain growers. The commissioners spent a great deal of time and made very careful investigations of the marketing conditions at various European ports. Valuable data regarding local conditions has also been collected from the Province of Saskatchewan. There are undoubtedly many valuable recommendations attached to the report, but perhaps the greatest benefit from this investigation will be secured by a study of the information collected and published in such a readily available form. Two statements stand out from the report as worthy of special consideration. The one is the cost of production, which the Commission places at 55 cents per bushel on the farm, and 62 cents per bushel when loaded in a car at a country point. This figure, which is, of course, an average one, is lower than the cost of production on the farm situated from ten to thirty miles from the railway. But even at 62 cents per bushel as an average, it can be stated without fear of successful contradiction, the larger portion of the wheat grown in Saskatchewan last year was sold for less than the cost of production. When the full significance of this fact is driven home to those interested in the making of our fiscal system it should demand their serious consideration. The second point is that the price of Canadian wheat on the European markets is depressed very considerably as a result of throwing the most of our wheat on the market before the close of navigation. There is no doubt that if the farmers were able to hold their wheat in their own granaries on their own farms and market it at their leisure throughout the year, they would secure from 5 to 10 cents per bushel more for it. The farmers do not rush their grain upon the market of their own free will, but only because they are forced to do so in order to meet their obligations, and because economic conditions due to unjust legislation, prevent the western farmer from making his business profitable. It will be gratifying to every grain grower to know that the Commission find that Canadian Government Inspection Certificates are held in high esteem by all European importers, and that Canadian grain has no superior on the world's markets. An idea suggested from the perusal of the synopsis is that the quality of Canadian grain should be advertised more extensively throughout Europe, in order to create a better demand for it and consequently a better price. Wheat is Canada's chief export and brings into Canada an immense amount of money to build up every line of business in the country, and anything that will help to provide a better market will stimulate every line of business. The Commissioners could not help seeing the need for wider markets for Canadian grain and lower prices on farm necessities. They have also emphasized a number of other important points, including public ownership of terminal elevators, which has occupied the attention of the organized farmers for several years. Grain growing is the chief business in the Prairie Provinces, and it is very important to note that the Commissioners do not expect to see Argentine, India and Russia increase their exports of wheat in the future, as home consumption will equal increased production. Their conclusion is that Australia is the only other country which will increase its export of wheat to any considerable extent. Flour

from Australian wheat, however, blends particularly well with flour from strong Canadian wheat and will therefore not injure the standing of Canadian wheat on the European markets. The Canadian farmers, judging by the Commissioners' report, if every available market is opened and economic conditions corrected, may continue to increase their production of wheat without glutting the world's markets.

We understand that some of the business interests in Saskatchewan have already begun to criticize the Commission for what they consider the pessimistic tone of the report. We consider that the Commissioners deserve credit for telling the truth and telling it plainly. Rural conditions in Saskatchewan are unsatisfactory and the truth must be faced. Nature has been kind to Saskatchewan and it possesses wonderful possibilities. But unjust laws have loaded such an economic burden upon the farmers that they are not prospering. It is all very well for the Boards of Trade to maintain official boosters to bring in population and increase the value of the real estate held by their "leading citizens," and to think that by so doing they are making the country prosperous. The number of real estate men in Saskatchewan who have been hunting for productive employment during the past year is sufficient proof that there was no stability to the bogus prosperity they have been boosting. Saskatchewan has no future unless it be founded upon prosperity in the rural districts.

CANADIAN WHEAT LEADS

In a copy of the leading English milling journal, entitled "Milling," of January 10, just to hand, we find the following two paragraphs of special interest to every Canadian grain grower:

CONTINUED HIGH GRADING

At the beginning of the season on several occasions we commented in these columns upon the exceptionally large quantities of wheat then being graded at Winnipeg and also upon its superior quality. At that time such was the rush that attention was drawn even more to the quantity than the quality of the wheat being sent forward. The grading, however, was noted to be not only remarkable but unapproached in the percentage of wheat which passed as No. 1 Northern Manitoba. It was confidently expected that, as the season advanced and receipts decreased to normal amounts, the grading would also become normal. Contrary to expectation, this, however, has not happened, and the grading continues phenomenally high. Thus up to the time of writing the total receipts at Winnipeg have been 101,838 carloads. This in itself is a huge figure and is 30,000 carloads more than the quantity received at Winnipeg during either of the last two seasons. But the most peculiar feature is the fact that out of the total amount of wheat received at Winnipeg no less than 57,741 carloads have graded No. 1 Northern Manitoba. Of the remainder considerably more than half has graded No. 2. Figures like these have never before been approached, and we expect that it will be a long time before we see again the "premier wheat of the world" as No. 1 Northern Manitoba is now claimed by its growers with much justification to be, so plentiful and relatively cheap.

THE STRONGEST WHEAT

From the English miller's point of view there can be no doubt that this time of plenty and relative cheapness in the case of Manitobas will be especially welcomed. Millers, too, who can buy English wheat reasonably should be in much better spirits now than they were at this period last year. Years ago it would not have been possible to speak with any justification of Manitoban as the premier strong wheat. Pride of place in that respect was held jointly by the best Spring American and the choicest Russians. During recent years, however, the imports of Spring American wheat have fallen to relatively insignificant proportions—the they rose somewhat last year—and in addition most millers agree that the Spring Wheats that

now come to this country from the States lack just that final extra strength which they had some twenty years ago. As to Russian wheat, during recent years the bulk of that which has been shipped to England has been of the average quality, tho there have, of course, been a few exceptionally fine parcels. Still the result of the circumstance is that No. 1 Northern Manitoba, if not absolutely the best—about this opinions may differ somewhat—at any rate is certainly the best, indeed the only, regularly available strong wheat English millers can rely upon. That it should have been quoted relatively at so low a figure will, we think, finally be regarded as one of the chief features of the season now in progress.

The journal from which the above is quoted is generally regarded as authoritative, and that it should place Canadian 1 Northern wheat at the head of the list is gratifying. That the low price we have been securing for our wheat is surprising even to English millers, is also worthy of our attention. It is quite evident that English millers want our high grade wheat, and will pay for it the market price. Our system of marketing must be improved so that the market price will give a fair margin over the cost of production to the producer.

BETTER BUSINESS METHODS

For the past four or five years business methods in the Prairie Provinces have been undergoing steady change, and many improvements have been made to the decided benefit of the farmers. The most important of these have been in the way of co-operative buying. It is only a matter of three or four years since it was almost impossible for the farmers to get together and buy for spot cash even a carload of flour, as the milling companies in most cases refused to deal with the farmers other than thru the middleman, which, of course, very much enhanced the price of flour. The same applied to almost every other line of farm necessities. The development of the farmers' organizations and a study of better business methods, however, have brought about a decided change. Hundreds of local farmers' organizations today are buying their flour in car lots, and have thus reduced the cost to themselves from 40 to 70 cents per sack, which is a material saving to every family. The same change in business methods has taken place in the purchasing of binder-twine, wire fences, lumber, coal, apples and many other articles. In the case of lumber farmers have succeeded in reducing the price from 25 to 35 per cent. in very many cases and an equal amount on wire fencing and apples. New articles are being added to the list steadily, as the farmers are waking up to the possibility of reducing the cost of living by sane and intelligent co-operation. The trend of business development in the future will be to reduce as far as possible the spread in prices between the producer and consumer not only in manufactured goods but in natural products also. The individualism which has marked the agricultural industry in the past, must give way to co-operation, as the farmers grasp the possibilities of working together. It should be the aim of the local association, as far as possible, to have all those farmers who participate in co-operative buying become members of their local association, and join with their fellow farmers in making conditions better for the men and women on the land. Practically every article of commerce can be secured at lower prices when purchased in large quantities, and it should be the aim of the farmers of this country to put their business on a cash basis as soon as circumstances will permit, and by joining hands secure the lowest possible prices on their necessities of life.

SEED GRAIN RATES GRANTED

The railway companies have decided to grant the usual half rates on seed grain, to become effective on February 15 and terminate on May 31. This year the half rate will apply to shipments of seed grain over two different lines the same as on one line. This provision was not made in past years and the result was considerable confusion and consequent hard feeling. This year, however, seed grain may be shipped for actual seeding purposes from any point in the Prairie Provinces to any other point in the Prairie Provinces at half the local rate, whether in car lots or less than car lots. This rate will apply on wheat, oats, barley, flax and grass seeds. From information to hand we gather that there will be a very large demand for seed grain this year. Farmers who have good seed to sell should advertise the fact as early as possible and should be careful that they are able to produce an article quite equal to the statement in their advertisements. Our special seed and poultry number on February 25, should contain the advertisements of every farmer who has seed for sale. Such advertisements must reach The Guide office, accompanied by a money order, not later than the 18th.

TITLES FOR SALE

As all the titles and honors bestowed on Canadians come theoretically from the crown and the procedure is modelled after the British system, it should be interesting to see how they do things over there. Sir George Kekewich and D. A. Thomas have recently made some startling revelations concerning the purchase of titles. These charges have been corroborated by Thomas G. Bowles, a former member of Parliament. Of a fearless and independent turn of mind, Bowles has at different times supported both parties, so he is able to give chapter and verse in support of the change that there is a regular system of buying and selling titles. The "tariff for honors," he asserts, is £50,000 for a baronetcy. Peerages come higher, anywhere from £150,000 to £400,000 being paid. These amounts, of course, go into the campaign fund of the party in office. No wonder that the Liberal funds, according to Mr. Bowles, rose from £7,000 in 1907, shortly after coming into power, to £500,000 a few years later. Another of Mr. Bowles' spicy revelations discloses the fact that a would-be peer refused to pay the customary contribution for his title, whereupon the party whip intimated that the peerage would not be forthcoming. The would-be peer, however, threatened to publish the correspondence unless his name were included in the next birthday list of honors. The threat worked and, sure enough, the name appeared among those whom His Majesty had been pleased to honor! What a fraud and a humbug. The only reason the custom survives is because the people do not yet know how those titles are obtained and how little they really mean. All titles, of course, are not auctioned off in this way, but recent Canadian experience seems to show that a man has a much better chance of being knighted or otherwise decorated if he has a few million dollars behind him. How little esteemed such titles are by the men who know most about them, and who have the granting in their own hands, is shown by the fact that Asquith, Lloyd George, Balfour and Premier Borden do not take any such honors for themselves. People are beginning to find out that a title, even to the peerage itself, is an article of commerce, to be bought like other commodities. What effect is likely to be produced on the public mind when it is learned that Lord Blank, whose title was supposed to honor a worthy life of unselfish patriotism, actually bought his honor with a cool million or two million dollars? This traffic in titles, casting

its reflection on the worthy as well as the mercenary men in public life, must have an evil influence on politics, social life and the morals of the people. No one respects or looks up to a man whose only distinction is having money enough to buy a high-sounding title. In a democratic age and country all men should be on an equal footing. The highest honor must always be the respect and devotion of the people. And nothing can entitle a man to this respect except his own life and work.

MINORITY RULE IN SASKATCHEWAN

Complete returns of the special vote taken in Saskatchewan to decide whether or not the Direct Legislation Bill passed a year ago by the legislature of that province should be made effective show that the bill was endorsed by the large majority of 26,696 votes to 4,897. A majority in favor of the bill was given in every one of the 53 constituencies, ranging from 10 in Humboldt, where the vote was 344 to 334, up to 929 in Saltcoats, where the total stood 989 for and 60 against. In the constituency of Biggar only 6 votes were cast against the bill and 444 in favor. Altogether, 16.52 per cent. of those on the voters' list went to the polls and voted for the Direct Legislation bill, and 3.03 per cent. voted against it. But, strange to say, the opinion of the 3.03 per cent. prevails. A most remarkable election, truly. The "ayes" were more than five times as many as the "nays," but nevertheless the "nays" had it. This extraordinary reversal of the principle of majority rule was brought about by the requirement imposed by the legislature, that unless 30 per cent. of those on the list recorded their votes in favor of the bill it should not become law, no matter how small a contrary vote might be cast. Considering the fact that no candidates for offices and no other question was being voted on at the same time, that a considerable portion of the voters had to travel several miles to the voting place, that many of them were left in ignorance as to where the polls were to be held, and that the government candidates in the last provincial election, after an exciting campaign, in which many thousands of dollars were spent, could only induce 34 per cent. of the electors to go to the polls and vote for them, it is certainly not to be wondered at that only 16.52 per cent. of the voters on the list went out and voted for Direct Legislation. Taking the circumstances into consideration, in fact, the vote should be most encouraging to those who believe in the rule of the people thru the Initiative, Referendum and Recall. It shows that the people of Saskatchewan are in favor of the reform, and there is little doubt that eventually the pressure of public opinion will secure its adoption. All believers in true democracy, however, will hope that when next Saskatchewan votes on Direct Legislation the bill submitted will be a real Direct Legislation Bill and will give the people control of the expenditure of public money which they would not have secured under the bill of 1913.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY EASIER

During the past few weeks information in financial circles is to the effect that the money situation is improving. The Bank of England discount rate has dropped to three per cent. and the Canadian bank statements indicate that the bankers are loosening up somewhat on their reserves. Mortgage money is also stated to be somewhat easier, and more of it in sight for investment. The general public, or that portion of it inclined to borrow, has had a pretty bad scare during the past year and will undoubtedly be very chary about assuming fresh obligations, even tho money is easier. Those who have felt the financial pinch in the past year will, in the majority of cases, register a firm

resolve to avoid borrowing on uncertain time and terms in the future. The result of this hesitancy to borrow money during 1914 will have a very salutary effect in reducing interest rates, and increasing the supply of money available for business.

The tariff on foodstuffs is an excellent device to keep up the cost of living. A steamer recently left New Zealand for Vancouver containing a big cargo of veal, mutton and butter, according to Mr. Beddoe, Canadian trade commissioner for New Zealand. But before the British Columbia consumers can touch any of this cheaper food, the 17,500 cases or 1,050,000 pounds of butter must pay a tariff tax of 4 cents a pound or \$42,000; the 278 carcasses of veal, or 16,680 pounds, must pay 3 cents a pound, or \$500.40, and the 1,250 carcasses of mutton, or 56,250 pounds, must pay 3 cents a pound, or \$1,687.50. By the time this \$44,187.90 tax has been added to the original cost and the middlemen's profits have been calculated on the whole, the poor consumers will not be much better off after all.

Readers of The Winnipeg Telegram must have been amazed the other day to read in large letters on its front page "Women May Vote." No doubt the hidebound party follower shivered as he thought that this newspaper, in a moment of independence, had broken with the Roblin Government. But The Telegram story did not say whether or not the Manitoba Government was still against woman suffrage. It simply stated that women would be allowed to vote in its circulation contest. "Equal rights for all" would prevail. The Telegram is very anxious to give the women a ballot, when it means money for the paper. When it only means giving women a just voice in the government of themselves, their homes and their country, The Telegram follows the Roblin Government in pooh-poohing the very idea.

A carload of alfalfa seed, which it is hoped will be the foundation of many fields of this rich fodder, is being brought from North Dakota by a syndicate of public spirited business men in Brandon, and is to be distributed to the farmers of the district at cost. The success which has been achieved by Jas. D. McGregor in producing world's champion steers, fed on alfalfa grown in the Brandon district, has led Brandon business men to take this matter up, and they are deserving of great credit. The government, by the way, will collect a duty of 10 per cent. on the value of the alfalfa, or nearly \$3,000, when it crosses the line. That's the way the tariff encourages the agricultural industry.

We are receiving a very large number of enquiries for information in regard to co-operation to assist in preparing addresses to be delivered before local associations. All the best information we have on this subject is published in The Guide from time to time, and our readers should keep their copies for reference, as we do not keep back copies on hand and cannot supply them when requested.

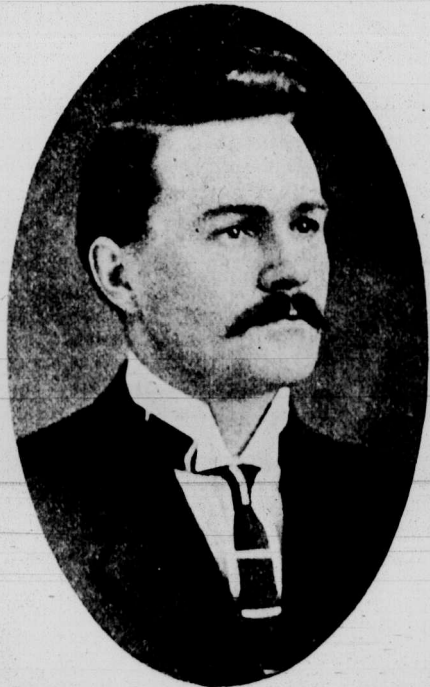
We hope that every local association, or any other farmers' organization, that has been doing co-operative or collective buying during the past year will send a complete report of their work to The Guide for publication in our Co-operative Number.

As announced on another page, The Grain Growers' Grain Company will not operate the Manitoba Government elevators during the next grain season, as they found it to be a losing enterprise financially.

Marketing Our Wheat

Report of Saskatchewan Commissioners shows Need of Handling Grain Cheaper and Lowering Cost of Production—Recommend Publicly Owned Terminals, Free Trade, Lower Interest, and wider instruction in agricultural methods

On January 28, 1913, J. H. Haslam, Chas. A. Dunning and Hon. George Langley were appointed commissioners "to examine into ways and means for bettering the position of Saskatchewan grain on the European markets." They visited all the principal grain handling and dealing centres in Eastern Canada, Eastern United States, Great Britain and Continental Europe, held public sittings at many points throught the pro-



CHAS. A. DUNNING

vince after their returns, and on January 20, 1914, transmitted their report to the Saskatchewan Government.

The average of 36 estimates of the cost of producing a bushel of wheat in Saskatchewan in 1912 given to the Commission by farmers is 60 cents per bus. The cost in 1911, as ascertained by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, was around 56 cents per bushel.

The cost at the present time, as ascertained by Commissioner Millar, is "considerably over fifty cents" on the farm, with at least five cents more, on the average, to market it.

After analyzing all the available evidence the Commission places the cost of producing wheat at about fifty-five cents per bushel on the farm, thus endorsing Mr. Millar's estimate, and places the cost of wheat when in a car at a country point at 62 cents.

Data is presented to show that the cost of production has increased 12.15 per cent, since 1909, every element entering into that cost—land, building material, labor, horses, machinery and living—have increased in price during that time.

What the Farmer Gets

On the other side of the account a table showing the average price received by the Saskatchewan farmer for his wheat during each of the last five years as nearly as that price can be figured is given. The prices are as follows:

1909	81 1/5 cents per bushel
1910	76 1/6 cents per bushel
1911	74 1/5 cents per bushel
1912	69 cents per bushel
1913	66 1/8 cents per bushel

Marketing and Exporting

Section 6 of the report, in dealing with this matter, says in part:

"In order to set forth in complete form and as clearly as possible the services which must be performed by the different interests in connection with exporting wheat from Saskatchewan to Great Britain, a table has been prepared and is here presented setting forth those services and the charges that were levied in 1913 for their performance. For the sake of comparison the charges

levied for the same services in 1909 are also given.

"The services enumerated are those performed in connection with 1,000 bus. of No. 3 Nor. wheat shipped thru a country elevator in Saskatchewan, hauled to Winnipeg, there sampled and graded by the Government, sold on commission to an exporter, hauled to Fort William, unloaded, weighed, received in store, cleaned and insured at a terminal elevator, inspected out into a lake steamer before the close of navigation, carried to a Georgian Bay or Lake Erie Port, unloaded thru a transfer elevator into a railway car, hauled to Montreal,



J. H. HASLAM

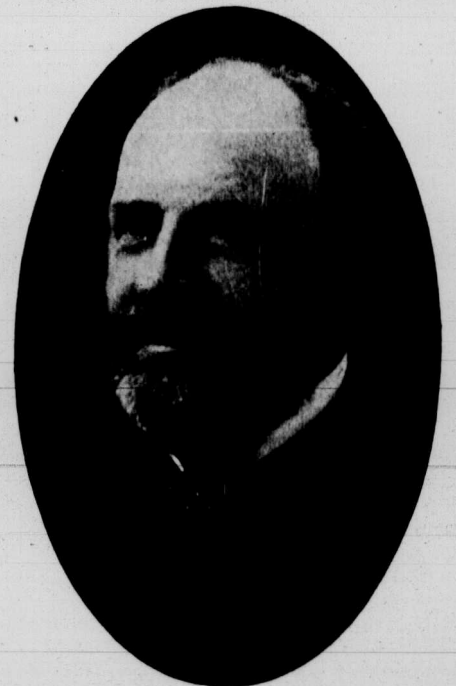
unloaded from the car into a transfer elevator, loaded thence into a steamer and carried to Liverpool or London. This procedure and route are selected because more grain has been handled by this procedure than by any other, and more has been exported via this route than by any other Canadian route.

"The charges may be grouped naturally under two heads:

"1 Charges paid directly by grower and shipper of consigned grain.

"2 Charges paid directly by purchaser of consigned grain, but indirectly by grower and shipper because deducted from the price the grain realized.

"These charges, it will be remembered, are those levied on wheat exported by one of the direct and most used routes and with the least delay. More wheat is shipped thru without being held for any length of time at any point in transit than is held in store for extended periods en route. This condition results in higher charges being asked and secured for lake and ocean carriage in the fall, and in a lowering of



HON. GEO. LANGLEY

the price that importers are willing to pay for our wheat delivered during the last months of the year.

"Whether the higher price that could be obtained from importers for later deliveries would more than offset the storage and interest and insurance charges that must accumulate month by month against grain once it has been delivered at a public grain storage, is a point that cannot, in the nature of things be determined. So, too, is the question of whether finance could be obtained to permit of a larger percentage of our wheat being held in public storage elevators over winter for sale to Europe in the spring."

General Observations

Following a description of the grain trade at the principal ports of Great Britain and the part played by Canadian grain in the trade at each port the Commissioners make certain general observations which are in part as follows:

"1. There is no 'best' wheat. The wheat of each country has certain characteristics. Australian wheat yields a whiter flour than any other and also yields more flour per bushel of wheat than any other. Canadian wheat yields a flour whose outstanding characteristic is strength. The miller needs both wheats to obtain the color and strength he desires coupled with a good percentage of flour. If there is more wheat characterized by strength than wheat characterized by white color, then he must pay more for the wheat that gives him his color. If the opposite condition obtains he must pay for his strength. At present there is much less Australian wheat for export than Canadian and other strong wheats, consequently throught most of the year Australian wheat is the highest priced wheat in the world's markets. Australia only produces from 75 to 100 million bushels of wheat and no other wheat shares its characteristics. Canada produces over 200,000,000 bushels and Duluth wheat shares its characteristics, as also does Russian and Argentine to some extent. This explains the disparity in price between

Continued on Page 30

The Country Elevator Owner		
	1909	1913
For receiving, weighing, elevating, cleaning (when possible), spouting, insuring against fire, storing for first 15 days and loading into car	\$ 17.50	\$ 17.50
(For subsequent storage and insurance, if any, 3/4c per bushel per month. No change).		
The Railway Company		
For hauling from a shipping point in Saskatchewan to Winnipeg—a distance of from 641 to 1,086 miles—\$96.00 to \$144.00 per 1,000 bus. On an average say	120.00	120.00
For hauling from a Georgian Bay port or Port Colborne to Montreal	42.50	42.50
(This is a 5c rate but it includes elevator charges at either end of the haul; for these services 3/4c has been deducted).		
The Dominion Government		
For sampling and inspecting at Winnipeg, 50c per car. For weighing at Fort William, 30c per car. For cargo inspection out of Fort William, 50c per 1,000 bushels. For cargo weighing out of Fort William, 30c per 1,000 bushels.	1.60	1.60
The Commission Merchant		
For selling wheat on Winnipeg Grain Exchange, 1c per bus.	10.00	10.00
The Exporter		
Not possible to determine exactly, say	10.00	5.00
(See chapter on exporting).		
The Terminal Elevator Owner		
For receiving, elevating, cleaning, spouting, insurance against fire and storage for the first 15 days	7.50	7.50
The Bank		
Interest and exchange on money supplied to meet draft of shipper on Commission Merchant; Interest on, say \$700 for one month	3.50	3.80
Exchange on, say \$700	90	1.75
Interest on money supplied to exporter to finance the exporting of the wheat on \$1,000 for, say 2 months	10.00	10.85
The Lake Steamship Co.		
For carrying wheat from Fort William or Port Arthur to Georgian Bay ports or Port Colborne (October or November charter).	10.00	20.00
The Transfer Elevator Co.		
For elevation from vessel to cars at Georgian Bay or Lake Erie port and 15 or 30 days free storage of export grain.	2.50	2.50
For transfer from railway car to ocean vessel at Montreal and 20 days free storage	9.00	9.00
The Ocean Steamship Co.		
For carrying wheat from Montreal to Liverpool, London or Glasgow	40.00	75.00
(On the basis of November, 1912, freight rates; May, June, July and August rates were higher in 1913).		
Marine Insurance		
Insurance while on Great Lakes; average figure for first and second class boats for Sept.-Nov. shipments of lower lake ports. 70 per cent. on \$800.00	5.60	5.60
Insurance while on Atlantic (first half of November rate from Montreal), 40 per cent. on \$1,000	4.00	4.00
Sundry Charges		
Insurance against fire while in Eastern transfer elevators, transfer of money from Europe to Canada, fees connected with sundry documents, certificates, etc., say	10.00	10.00
Total	\$304.60	\$346.60

Nature and Live Stock

The First Consideration in the Improvement of Live Stock is the fitness of Natural Conditions

By THOS. L. NEISH, Carlyle, Sask.

Read before the Agricultural Convention, Saskatoon, January, 1914

In this paper I have attempted to prove something which seems quite plain to me, both in theory and from evidence of experience, namely, that natural conditions are the best for live stock, that the natural conditions presented by this province are suitable for live stock, and that we may, by selection, produce types of live stock which are more suitable to those natural conditions and more profitable to us than any live stock we can import.

Home-bred vs. Imported Stock

There is a question which is always before the live stock breeders of this province, and that is whether as good stock can be raised here as in Europe? For answer there is an almost unanimous negative from the breeders and importers and its tacit acceptance by the community in general. The awards at exhibitions in Canada and the United States proclaim the fact that stock can be imported to win, except in the case of breeds which have their origin on this side of the Atlantic. An inquiry as to why this is the case will bring forth the answer that live stock men in the older countries have an inherited knowledge, a knack in raising live stock which we on this side do not possess, because we are too restless a people to stay long enough in one place or steadily enough in the business to acquire the knowledge and habits conducive to the highest attainments. We will also be told that the succulent foods which those countries produce so abundantly are more suitable for some kinds of live stock than the foods which are most readily available here.

Raising the Best Stock

It is hard, at first thought, to deny the truth of those statements, but that they are not a satisfying answer to the question of why we cannot raise the best stock is evident when we consider that there is every variety of soil and climate on this North American continent, and that these old country stockmen themselves have come to it in large numbers to practise their profession. It is evident, too, that a people so ready to conceive and to carry out the principles of business most likely to win in their own country, so able to absorb into themselves the mixed races of all classes of the European continent and to improve them to become good citizens of Canadian and American civilization, so successful, too, in originating and establishing some few breeds of live stock, are clever enough and persevering enough to excel in the production of all suitable classes of live stock, if they have sufficiently understood the true principles of breeding.

However, we may leave the people of the rest of this continent to solve the question for themselves while we try to find out for ourselves whether or not the live stock of this province can be made to establish a superlative merit in our agriculture, can be made more fitting to our needs than any stock we can get from anywhere else.

Native Breeds

In most countries where there is a long established agricultural population a purposeful improvement in live stock is earnestly engaged in and there are developed native breeds valuable because of their suitability to their soil and climate and the uses for which the animals are intended either during their lives or after they are slaughtered. The origination of those improved breeds has been no haphazard event, but has been a process of improving the native stock thru selection and by cross breeding conducted by a people who rightly understood their own soil and climate, and who, knowing what they wanted aimed to produce that want. The good judgment of the lead-

ers in improvement has been proved by the popular adoption of each breed in localities offering similar conditions, and in the case of breeds used only for crossing purposes by the continuance of their usefulness.

Each successful breed is thus a product of its own soil and climate and of the understanding and ideals of its originators, and of the sound principles of the farmers generally. Its breed character has thus a local or native significance and point by point a local valuation or appraisal. So it follows that no breed or type of a breed is universally perfect, but only approaches perfection in limited areas, because of its suitability to conditions there, and it is a fact that a breed—of more correctly a type of a breed—of superlative merit in its own district cannot be profitably established in another district presenting contrary conditions.

In old agricultural communities those natural differences in outside conditions are recognized, and the necessity of the adaptability of their live stock to those conditions is a truism in the genius of those people in live stock matters.

Imported Stock and Methods

When people in a new country import animals of breeds likely to meet their requirements they will be well advised to be wise to the fact that breed character will be point by point rightly

thing has been imported to it. There has been no native farming population, no native methods to be the foundation of improvement, and no native domesticated live stock to guide us to recognize fundamental native characteristics. Men and women have come here with their methods, utensils, implements and live stock to conduct the business of farming on a strange soil and in a strange climate, and the development of our agriculture to its present status has been accomplished thru the right interpretation of the favors and vicissitudes which have been encountered in the various combinations of soil and climate which it has been our aim to make use of. Our greatest progress has been in methods of cultivation, in the choice of crops, and in the feeding of live stock for market, while the development, in point of quality or in other words towards suitability, of the breeders' part of the live stock industry has not been so fortuitous, because our methods of handling breeding stock have been governed by the seeming necessities which arise from unsuitable surroundings. Of course that is a general assumption and not directed towards individuals. The open prairie has been the goal of the man alive to his own interests, and the proceeds from profit yielding wheat, growing have often been used to place the stock and equipment of the live stock breeder upon the wheat farm. Now, however, that the best wheat

true principles of breeding, governed as they are and must always be by the nature of the different kinds of animals and by the necessity to them of natural conditions has not been sufficiently considered. The art of the feeder has thus outgrown in our minds the art of the breeder until we have almost forgotten that it was not we who have made the animals.

We will agree that in the beginning God made all things, and that the beginning of animal life was many millions of years ago, and that from the beginning animal life has been continually fitting itself to established conditions. We will also agree that there is a common element in all animal life which we call resistance, virtue, moral courage, and that natural conditions are never so conducive to ease as to allow any form of animal life complete rest or safety without the exercise of a normal resistance, and that it follows that the perfect environment for any animal is one in which its normal resistance is sufficient to insure for it the comforts of existence. We all know also that live stock will, thru their physical adaptability fit themselves to various conditions of soil, foods, and climate, thus making a variety of types in the same species, so fitted to the natural conditions of their location that they are enabled to thrive by the exercise of a normal resistance. It will thus be quite evident that no foreign breeds will be so suitable to this province as the breeds we can produce ourselves by selection while subjecting the animals to its natural conditions and observing which types fare best. Constructive breeding here, as elsewhere, begins with the acceptance of that fundamental fact.

Variety and Fitness of Type

In this large province, representing, as it does, physical conditions differing in different localities, there will be developed various methods of agriculture. This will call for a variety of breeds and of breed types. It is so in other countries. The rugged, rain-swept mountains of Scotland support the Highland breed of sheep; the round, grassy Cheviot Hills, the Cheviot breed of sheep; the Downs in the south of England, where the natural range is supplemented by farm crops, support the Down breeds of sheep; and the Down breeds differ in character from one another in accordance with the relative amount of range and farm feeding to which they are subjected, and the people who we are ready to concede are better stock men than ourselves so truly recognize that fitness of type to natural conditions is the first essential in live stock improvement that each breed is confined to localities presenting conditions suitable to it, and even in the mating of the Leicester upon the Highland and Cheviot sheep, for the purpose of improving their mutton conformation, the cross-breeds do not supplant the native stock, but are removed to the neighboring Lowland farms. So fitness of type for natural conditions is considered apart from fitness of type for the butcher's block, and with all their livestock there are the same fundamental reasons for the existence of each type of animal in its own localities.

Sheep

To continue to use sheep as an example, suppose that in the rougher farm lands of this province where there is some pasture range for the summer and some natural shelter about each cultivated field, that sheep are adopted as the most profitable stock to carry, with the result that flocks of ewes of not merely a few head but of hundreds will be found wintering upon the fields, eating the grass in the uncultivated places,

Continued on Page 16



Shorthorn Cow, "Whitie Du Belle," and her yearling and twin heifer calves. Owned by H. H. Altman, Castor, Alta.

subject to a new judgment, and this new appraisal will be based upon the suitability of this breed character to the new country as shown during the process of the breed becoming permanently established, native to the soil and climate, and answering to the new demands on its usefulness, just as it was in the country of its origin during periods of its greatest improvement. A change in breed type to suit the altered conditions and a gradual establishing of native breeds will accompany a proper appreciation of the new environment by the farming community.

This appreciation of the new environment, to which our prairie provinces, differing from other countries and the rest of the Dominion, subject the imported breeds of live stock, will be hastened in accordance with our proper understanding of the principles governing the welfare of our stock until the acceptance of foreign type or fashion as the test of excellence gives place to an earnest endeavor to revise and improve our ideas as the experience of our own people enable us to set up our own standards for the valuation of breed character, judging it rather in accordance with its fitness for the agriculture of the three Prairie Provinces than in accordance with its fitness for the land of the origin of the breed.

What Is Our Agriculture?

First of all, what is our agriculture? One feature of the business of agriculture in this province is that the whole

lands have been taken up and men naturally fitted for and inclined to the stockman's business are still coming and seeking to locate, they, being free from the temptations of becoming possessed of the best wheat lands at a nominal value, find the rougher lands and best for stock acceptable and open to their tenure, with the result that the true principles of the care of breeding stock are being more generally put into practice.

Management of Stock

One other influence has been brought to bear upon the business of the breeder of live stock and that is the accepted teaching of the science of live stock management. This teaching has been directed chiefly towards considerations governing the art of the feeder. This attitude in the past in the teaching of agriculture has been universal, and in old established agricultural communities its omissions have been supplied by the inherited practical knowledge of the people. Is it too much to say that with us those omissions have not been supplied and that in the past we have been, perhaps, unduly influenced by the seeming first importance of considerations of balanced rations, warm stabling and rest and quiet for our animals in order to make more economical the consumption of food, and of the supposed advantages of equitable temperatures and never-varying atmospheric conditions. This kind of science has been very much in evidence while the

Agricultural Societies Convention

The annual convention of the Agricultural Societies of the Province of Saskatchewan was held at the University of Saskatoon on January 27-30. More than ordinary interest was taken this year in the convention as was evidenced by the attendance of over 100 delegates on the opening day. The week previous, the Short Course schools had opened, and were continuing their lectures in an adjoining hall in the University, while the Dairy convention was also holding its sessions, and the Saskatchewan Poultry show were having an exhibition of poultry, which probably has not been surpassed by any previous show in the province; thus providing a continuous round of agricultural entertainment for the farmers who came flocking in from all parts of the province.

Review of Past Year's Work

R. L. Kidd, of Fairmeade, was appointed chairman of the convention, with A. M. Black, of Paynton, secretary. S. E. Greenway, of the University Extension department, gave the convention an interesting review of the year's work, and reported that there had been held throughout the province, under the auspices of the various societies, 17 Spring Stallion shows, 39 Plowing matches, 101 exhibitions, 10 Stock Judging competitions, 40 Standing Grain competitions, and 64 Seed and Poultry shows, and remarked that during the year greater interest had been taken than formerly by the agricultural societies in the different exhibitions and competitions, and that there had been a great advance in all directions on the work of the previous year. The average receipts of the society for the year were: \$3,370 and the average expenditure \$3,430, leaving an average debit balance of \$60. The average increase of expenditure of

each society had been \$390. The average government grant is \$723, showing that in spite of financial stringency a very large amount of money had been raised by the societies for these various educational features. Mr. Greenway highly recommended the work of the Grain Growers' Associations of Saskatchewan and expressed the opinion that this same enthusiasm would extend to the agricultural societies.

Feeding Live Stock

The first evening was taken up by a couple of addresses on practical live stock topics, the first speaker being Dr. C. E. Flatt of Tantalton, the subject being "Feeding of Live Stock under Natural Conditions." Dr. Flatt laid great stress on the need of pure fresh air and a copious supply of pure water for stock, while he strongly advocated mixed farming. He outlined a plan of his own which he finds of considerable benefit. That is, instead of driving the cattle to the straw stack to feed, Dr. Flatt builds a rough shelter and carries the straw to the cattle where they feed more contentedly sheltered from the wind.

Dr. Flatt was followed by T. L. Neish of Carlyle, who is himself a successful feeder of live stock, and whose address dealt principally with fitness of type for natural conditions. Mr. Neish's paper appears in full in another part of this issue.

Reorganization

The attendance on the second day was considerably larger than at the opening, and practically the whole day was devoted to the proposed scheme for the reorganization of the agricultural societies. The societies, a few months ago, were asked to submit a scheme for this reorganization,

but after a long and seemingly futile discussion which occupied the larger portion of the second day, the meeting unanimously adopted the following resolution: "That, in the opinion of this convention, there is not sufficient cause or reason at the present time for a change in the basis of organization of agricultural societies in this province, and that the government should continue the present policy of liberal grants to agricultural societies on the present basis of earnings until a committee on organization shall present a scheme acceptable to the convention of agricultural societies of the province."

A committee composed of Dean Rutherford, A. F. Mantle, S. E. Greenway and R. M. Crowe, of Windthorst, was then appointed to go further into the matter.

The third day was taken up with the work of appointing an executive committee of five, who were authorized to carry on the business of the convention and to consider any matters arising throughout the year, affecting the agricultural societies and their work. This committee was also asked to report to the societies upon the action of the department of agriculture, upon any resolutions which have been presented to them during this meeting and the meetings of the two previous years. The committee appointed met at the close of the convention and named the officers as follows: R. L. Kidd, Fairmeade, chairman; W. A. Codling, Prince Albert; F. J. Batute, Perdue; W. H. Beasley, Moose Jaw; S. E. Greenway, Saskatoon, treasurer; and A. N. Black, Paynton, secretary.

Each society is to be assessed \$2 towards expenses of the executive committee and it is expected that this committee will meet three or four times during the year.

At the afternoon session, A. F. Mantle,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the province, addressed the convention and in the course of an interesting address regretted, that owing to the stress of work upon the accountant of the department, payments of grants in some instances during the past year had been delayed, but he could assure the various treasurers that attention would be given to this matter at once. Mr. Mantle also thought some revision might be made as to the payment of grants in the plowing matches and standing grain competitions. He also stated that the railway fare of the official delegates would probably be paid as usual.

Agricultural College Work

Following Mr. Mantle's address, a number of resolutions dealing with educational problems and other topics connected with agricultural matters were adopted, while an interesting report was presented by Angus McKay, Indian Head, and F. W. Green, Moose Jaw, the representatives of the societies, on the advisory counsel of the agricultural college, in which they noted the good work which had been done in the field husbandry department, the animal husbandry department, the agricultural engineering department, and in fact all the departments connected with the Saskatoon University.

The report finishes up as follows: "Such work cannot help but result in an awakening interest in things pertaining to the bettering of conditions that surround those engaged in dominant interest of the Saskatchewan agricultural societies." The convention closed with a very practical talk by Principal Murray of the University, on the advantages which such an institution as the University of Saskatchewan has to offer the farmers' sons and daughters, and he urged his hearers to take full benefit of these opportunities.

Dairy Convention at Saskatoon

Dairymen from all parts of the province of Saskatchewan gathered together at Saskatoon on January 27-30 for their annual convention, and a number of very highly interesting and instructive sessions were held during the three days' gathering. From the tone of the meetings held, and from the interest taken in the addresses, it was quite evident that the dairy question is one which occupies a forefront position in agricultural matters throughout this great Western province. One had only to listen to the questions put to the lecturers at the Short Course School, which was being held on the same dates, and which were attended with great regularity by large numbers of the dairymen, as to the nature and ingredients of soil and the suitability of same to grow grains, grasses and feed for dairy stock, to realize that in the near future the dairy industry is going to assume much greater dimensions than ever before in the history of this wheat growing province.

Improving Social Conditions

One of the first addresses to the convention was given by Principal Murray, of the university, who spoke briefly on the urgent need of improving the social side of dairy conditions in Saskatchewan. He thought that this was a matter which should claim the attention of the dairymen, as dairying as a profession means a constant attendance to routine work morning, noon and night, seven days of the week, and he delivered a stirring address to those farmers who assigned duties to their boys and girls and who should bear in mind that young people need some change of work and some need of recreation. He drew particular attention to the university with all the advantages it has to offer to the younger generation.

Professor Bracken, of the Agricultural College, gave a very interesting and highly instructive address on the growth of alfalfa as a forage food for dairy cattle. Mr. Bracken's address was listened to most attentively, and on its conclusion, a large number of questions were addressed to him regarding the culture of this splendid legume.

Dairying in Denmark

A. F. Mantle, deputy minister of agriculture for the province, spoke on lessons

in dairying from Denmark. He gave a lot of interesting information regarding the work of co-operative societies, farming operations, breeds of cattle, etc. He described one farm in Denmark of 300 acres where intensive farming is practiced. On this farm seventy cows were kept, and all their feed was raised on the place, and this gave employment to thirty-two men and boys. He stated that in Denmark co-operation in dairying meant success. Co-operation was started in that country in 1886, before which time the resources of the country were very poor. Now nearly every farmer belongs to three or four co-operative societies, and he believed that there was as much prosperity in Denmark as there was in Saskatchewan. He drew attention to the time, thought and money expended in that country in building up the dairy cow and stated that there was not much profit in 3,000 lb. cows, and that in order to make dairying a success they must build up a high producing breed of dairy cattle.

Mr. Mantle also dealt at some length with the price of milk in Denmark and the care of the by-products. He told of the great bacon factories, some of which cost over half a million dollars to erect. Over sixty-four per cent. of all the hogs exported were exported thru these factories, and 1,362,000 had been exported in 1912. Denmark, he said, was a free trade country and had few sources of revenue, and the government had found it necessary to do but little to financially aid these enterprises. The money for these co-operative bacon factories was raised by the people themselves. The bacon was all graded and stamped and the poorer qualities could not be exported. The same applied to the eggs, and the speaker was convinced that the dairymen of Saskatchewan could learn many lessons from their Denmark cousins.

Progress and Future Policy

The dairy commissioner for Saskatchewan, Mr. Wilson, gave an interesting history of the progress of the year, and outlined his policy for 1914. He intimated to the convention that already 5,000 boxes of Saskatchewan creamery butter were on order for the current year. Commenting on the demand of the Pacific

Coast trade, he stated that altho it would be some time before they would be able to meet the requirements of that trade in the winter, there was no reason why they should not very shortly be able to handle the summer trade. While he found that coast dealers were anxious to handle New Zealand butter, he thought that they would prefer to deal nearer home, if they could be assured of a sufficient and continued supply of the quality wanted. Commissioner Wilson stated that in the plans for the coming year they would not only grade cream, but they would grade the butter after it was made. In the past the product of the creameries has been put up in boxes bearing the government's stamp, and if a manager were a little lenient with patrons, the quality of the cream or butter might not be up to the mark, and the reputation of the government creamery was bound to suffer. This year all the boxes would be ordered without a mark of any kind, and there would be an official grader appointed. The date of each churning would be placed in the box, the butter would all be graded, and only that graded No. 1 would be sold under the government brand. No. 2 would be sold, but in boxes without any brand. He also announced an extra grade of cream which would be called Extra No. 1, Sweet Cream, and which would be worth 3 cents more than ordinary No. 1, and 5 cents more than No. 2.

Grading Alberta Butter

C. P. Marker, dairy commissioner for Alberta, spoke on what grading had done for the Alberta trade. He also dealt with New Zealand butter coming to this country, and remarked that the high quality of New Zealand butter had made it necessary that Alberta dairymen must produce an even better quality if they were to successfully compete.

Wm. Newman, a practical creamery man from Ontario, spoke on the subject of improving the quality of butter. He reviewed what had been done in this line in Ontario and said that managers of their Ontario creameries must be graduates of recognized dairy schools. Mr. Newman believes Saskatchewan is turning out better quality butter than Ontario, because the dairymen of the province are paying special attention to quality.

Another interesting talk was given by K. G. McKay, the assistant dairy commissioner for the province. Mr. McKay dealt with the breeding and feeding of dairy cows, laying special stress on the feed, care and management of the dairy herd. He stated that fall calving cows show an increase of fifteen per cent. of milk and twenty per cent. of butter fat in the lactation period, and that under ordinary circumstances a cow should have from six to eight weeks rest in preparation for this period.

Railway Companies Represented

The next session was taken up by addresses from representatives of the railways and also of the Dominion Express Co., who all promised to do what was in their power in order to further the business interests of the company they represented and to satisfy and protect their patrons. The railway men heard quite a number of serious complaints regarding the way in which cream and butter were often shipped during the hot weather, while another complaint was the carelessness shown in returning milk cans and the rough usage given them. The representatives of the railways promised to do what they could to remedy these complaints.

Winnipeg Stockyards

The meeting also passed an important resolution regarding the Winnipeg stockyards, which was carried without discussion. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, that this convention herewith urge the Manitoba government and the Winnipeg municipal authorities to take steps to bring about a united stock market at Winnipeg for the benefit of the stock raisers in the three Western provinces, by arranging for the closing of the C.P.R. stockyards at that point, as a divided stock market is a detriment and has a tendency to hinder the free and beneficial marketing of stock.

"And be it further resolved, that unless such a united market be obtained by the exertions of the combined livestock interests, that steps be taken immediately to provide, what in any case must eventually be provided, a market within the province for the disposal of the surplus livestock products of Saskatchewan.

Continued on Page 29

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

THE FOREIGNER

In a recent issue of a certain daily paper there appeared a letter criticizing some of the pictures in the Winnipeg Art Gallery. To the writer's opinion of art in general and the moral effect of this exhibit in particular we are utterly indifferent, but that any reputable newspaper should have allowed a certain sentence in that letter to pass censorship in this supposedly enlightened age is a matter for comment.

The sentence to which we take very indignant exception is this: "It is also painful to think that the portraits of two negroes, possibly late attendants in disorderly houses, should be allowed to besmirch the walls."

The pictures referred to are merely two very excellent and respectable portraits of negroes and the only reason for the base insinuation against the originals is the writer's race hatred.

That there are those mean and cowardly enough to cast such an unfair aspersion on a people not strong enough in the community, either numerically or financially, to make an effective protest is conceivable, but that a paper with any standing in the community should lend its columns to so contemptible an end gives one a shock of surprise.

Because we of the Anglo-Saxon race have been able to bully less militant and aggressive peoples into handing over their territory to us is a poor basis for the assumption that we as a race are the anointed of God and the one and only righteous and virtuous people.

Even if we could draw the curtain of forgetfulness over certain dark and un-beautiful passages of our history, ancient and modern, and believe ourselves to be all that we ought to be, it would hardly justify us in denying the claims of any other race to those same virtues. Certainly nothing could excuse the brutality of such wholesale condemnation of another race merely because it does not happen to be born of the same color as ourselves.

The pity of it is that this base innuendo that any and all of the women of the African race are apt to be immoral is all of a piece with a too common attitude on the part of our race towards foreigners. We throw the doors of our country wide open to them and when they enter we treat them as if they were the very dust beneath our feet. The wonder is that they submit so patiently to this unchristian treatment and struggle as hard as many of them do to become good citizens of our country.

SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT MOVING

The suffrage movement in Manitoba has been moving ahead so rapidly during the past two weeks that we have to do a quick step to keep pace with it.

First there was the deputation to Parliament to ask that the franchise be conferred upon women on the same terms as men, and the Premier's halting and troubled answer, which converted more people to the cause than the eloquent pleadings of the suffragists.

On the heels of this achievement there followed the Suffrage Play and Woman's Parliament in the Walker Theatre on the night of January 28. By Monday noon of that week the theatre was nearly sold out and by Wednesday night, to the merriment and glee of all ardent suffragists, people were telephoning madly about the city for seats. It was an enlivening sight to observe lawyers and doctors and other august professional men, who condescendingly strolled in at the last minute, turning away from the box office with a chastened air and hiking to the rush seats in "the gods." The loud applause that greeted the opening number, a suffrage song rendered by a male quartette, promised an interested and sympathetic audience, which promise was amply fulfilled before the evening was over. The play was built up around the supposition that the women had struck and had one and all gone home to live on their nearest male relative until such time as the men were willing to bury in forgetfulness that antiquated old platitude that woman's place is the home and grant them the vote. It was cleverly acted and brought round after round of applause.

Then followed the Woman's Parliament, a brilliant satire on the present system of government and the existing condition of our laws. For one evening the women were in power and the government was adamant to all the pleadings of the more tender-hearted members of the Parliament who were inclined to alleviate the miserable condition of the men. Mrs. Perry begged for a dower law for men, basing her appeal touchingly on justice and decency and all the finer sentiments which human beings could be expected to entertain. Miss Kenneth Haig in reply protested that it was bad form to mention justice in a House of Parliament. It was true, she said, that it was a government of half the people, by half the people and for all of the people. In short, it was a one-eyed Parliament and it was outrageous to ask that legislation be passed favorable to a section of the community that had no votes to offer in exchange for it. She did not know of anyone who had a greater affection and admiration for men than she had. She was not sure whether she had them on a pedestal or a higher plane, but she had them shelved. Mrs. A. V. Thomas was

BRANDON GRAIN GROWERS' CONVENTION

Dear Miss Beynon:—May I come in for a little chat as I have been to the Grain Growers' convention at Brandon as a delegate from the Roaring River Woman Suffrage Association. I was disappointed in two things; first, that there was no lady speaker as promised for the first evening; secondly, the small attendance of ladies. I do not think there was a dozen on any occasion except the evening session, when there was a fair sprinkling of strangers, both male and female.

This would have been a splendid opportunity to have formed local branches of Women's Associations in the province and also a central organization. One has only to attend a convention like the one at Brandon to see the power of organization and co-operation.

Several of the speakers referred to the question of woman suffrage, and one could plainly see that the spirit of the convention was in favor and prepared to help, but it is up to us to work ourselves and to be prepared to take our stand definitely, to read and study all we can

WOMAN SUFFRAGE WOULD NOT REFORM THE WORLD

Dear Miss Beynon:—The letters in your most interesting department are usually of Western origin—as they naturally must be—and I almost hesitate to break into the charmed circle with a word from the East, and am only impelled to do so by that most charming letter from Wolf Willow, in which she unveils her identity. She says so much, and says it so convincingly, that I write, not to cavil or condemn, but to extend and broaden a bit out of my wider masculine experience—or what I fondly conceive to be such—some points which she has noted.

For instance, when she speaks of the demoralizing influence which her sons may hereafter be subjected to from the "painted women," etc., has it ever occurred to her that her sons may be in danger of being prepared to succumb the more easily to these same evil influences by a preliminary training at the hands of those young "respectable" girls between the ages of fifteen and seventeen, whom indiscreet or indifferent parents allow to roam about at their own sweet wills, angling for masculine admiration? These thoughtless young creatures are almost always without any moral principle higher than keeping out of actual trouble, and are ready to condone—nay, to admire—any sexual iniquity in a young man, if he will only pay them attention. Can it be wondered that a young fellow meeting such fledglings as these at his most impressionable time of life should imbibe a contempt for women as a class and look at the idea of marriage with aversion, if not with loathing? Sadder yet, in that minority of cases where the young woman is possessed of too much native refinement to indulge in reckless husband-hunting, her mother may be depended upon to break down her modest scruples.

As a case in point, I know a young lady of modest demeanor and absolute purity, whose character is in every way admirable, save that she is morbidly shy and lacking in self-esteem, tho' not in self-respect, and is devoted to her mother, a coarse-minded, strong-willed woman, who is repaying that devotion by attempting to force her daughter to marry a drunken, dissolute fellow, the victim of a loathsome complaint contracted from his abandoned female associates. This is known to the community, and, thru the strengthening influence of friends, the girl has so far been encouraged to refuse, but at any moment the influence of the mother may prevail and the iniquity be consummated. Would it not mend matters greatly if this mother had the ballot?

I am an old man now, some years past sixty, and for some thirty of these I have been convinced that there was no moral or social reason why women should not have the franchise, if they wanted it; but I am equally convinced that no millennium would ensue in consequence of their getting it. As with Wolf Willow, my relations and associates are about equally divided between the two sexes, and I find that each sex has its peculiar weaknesses and its peculiar excellences, and that in point of all-around virtue neither predominates over the other. If all women were like Wolf Willow—and I judge her by what she has written—no sane man would wish to deny them the ballot. "She opens her mouth with wisdom," and if on her tongue is not "the law of kindness," then her writing very much belies her.

AN EASTERNER.

REPORTS OF LOCAL HOUSES TOO VAGUE

Dear Miss Beynon:—Re Premier Scott's letter in your editorial of December 31, I would like to mention the following facts:

Last fall, being anxious to know what was actually said and done in the Provincial House re the woman suffrage question, I wrote to our member asking if he could obtain me a copy of official records of the recent proceedings of the House. I herewith enclose a copy of the reply I received:—

Office of Executive Council,
Regina,
31st October, 1913.

Dear Madam:—
Mr. C. H. Cawthorpe, M.L.A., was in Regina yesterday and handed me your
Continued on Page 24

FRIENDSHIP

By Edith Wyatt in Colliers

Not mine are purple muscadine,
Green wine and precious salve;
I bring a token more divine—
I give you what I have.
My roof, my road, my soul's abode,
The winds that scent my day,
My firelight's shade, my fig-tree's load,
Are yours upon your way.
But ask no foregone beauty
Of money, musk or wine,
Nor call the name of duty;
Of stuff far more divine
The gladness in whose name I'll give
You anything that's mine.

moved nearly to tears by the need on the part of the men for equal guardianship rights of their children with women. If children could have only one parent, that parent ought to be the mother, she thought, but with parents to the right of us and parents to the left of us, parents in front of us and parents behind us, why not in the name of commonsense let them have two parents?

In conclusion the House resolved itself into a committee to receive a delegation of men asking for the franchise, to whom Mrs. Nellie L. McClung, as Premier, gave a hard, relentless and absolutely final negative. The arguments—if one can call them so—that she offered against this reform were so delightfully reminiscent of the speech addressed to the women recently by one high in authority that the audience was convulsed with laughter. Needless to say the House adjourned leaving the men as voteless and as badly discriminated against in our laws as before.

That in presenting this entertainment the Political Equality League has covered itself with glory is generally admitted throughout the city and many are the demands from all sides that it be given over again, which the Attorney General and several other members of the late Parliament are dubious about, but it is being considered.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

on this subject and see how we can further the work.

One resolution sent in by the delegate from the Roaring River Grain Growers' Association read thus: "That this convention reaffirm their decision to support the woman suffrage movement, and further suggest that each secretary of Manitoba Grain Growers' Associations bring before his Association some scheme to form a Woman Suffrage Society in connection with the local Grain Growers' Association." This resolution was passed and I would ask all readers who are interested to keep this in the mind of the men folks and give them no rest until there are Woman Suffrage Associations formed in connection with the different branches of the Grain Growers' Association.

We are only demanding our rights when we ask for equal suffrage, and as our daughters have to go out into the world and work side by side with our sons, so they should have equal rights in the making of the laws by which they are governed and a voice in choosing who shall represent them.

Shall be glad to answer any enquiries in regard to our method of working, if any one desires to organize.

FANNIE E. LIVESEY.

Swan River, Man

Sec. Treas.

The Mail Bag

INTERIOR STORAGE ELEVATORS

Editor, Guide:—Referring to F. J. Collyer's letter in your issue of January 21, regarding interior storage elevators, there seems to be a lack of information among grain growers as to whether these elevators are being proceeded with or not.

I am in a position to state that contracts for two interior terminal elevators, as they are called, one at Moose Jaw, and one at Saskatoon, were made several months ago, that material for them is being prepared at Winnipeg and elsewhere, and finished material for them has already been shipped to the sites.

It is a safe assumption, therefore, that the building of these elevators will start with the spring.

I have helped in the preparation of a portion of the above mentioned material, and while betraying no confidence in giving you this information, which should be more fully known, for obvious reasons, desire my name withheld.

“WESTERN FARMER.”

FAVORS INTERIOR STORAGE

Editor, Guide:—I notice a letter under the head “Opposes Internal Storage” in the mail bag of January 21.

I am sorry to see the interior storage elevator opposed by any of our farmers, because during the long term of years I have been in this country I have seen so many seasons when elevators would have been of great service to us.

It is not my intention here to discuss the merits or demerits of such elevators, for space will not permit, but rather to give a word of warning to any one who, like Mr. Collyer, has decided that because the bumper crop of 1913 was handled without blockade, blockades are a thing of the past.

Mr. Collyer says: “The railway companies have proved that they can handle a crop practically as offered in a season of heavy shipments.” Mr. Collyer should remember the fall and winter of 1913 and 1914 have been especially favorable to the rapid transportation of our grain.

What would have the conditions been had the season been like so many—in fact, the majority—have been? Almost as bad a blockade as ever, for instead of farmers being able to hold their grain this season, as many had done other years, almost all were compelled to sell, and had bad weather blocked our transportation only for a few days, a great blockade would have resulted and farmers would have felt the results more severely than during any previous blockade. The conditions which would have made a blockade extremely severe this year need not be dwelt on; they are well understood. Are we always to have seasons as favorable to transportation as this season has been? That cannot be expected. Then why not be prepared for what is to be expected?

Mr. Collyer weakens his argument by saying: “Should it be thought that the railway companies would fall down in their deliveries from these interior storage houses from any cause.” Every one admits these storage elevators would be a relief to transportation companies in a time of heavy traffic. Mr. Collyer says himself: “Those who would be benefitted by the change, namely, the railway companies.” Now if there is a chance of the railway “falling down” under conditions greatly improved is there not a great deal more danger of a “falling down” without the improvement? I would express an entirely different opinion than Mr. Collyer does, by saying I hope the construction of these interior terminal elevators is pushed ahead as rapidly as possible.

I would suggest that Mr. Collyer and all others who see the great advantage the railways would get from the proposed system, and see no advantage for themselves, to look carefully into the subject before giving it any serious opposition.

R. R. TIGAIT

Rouleau, Sask.

FOR A NEW PARTY

Editor, Guide:—It is generally conceded that present day governments are not legislating in the interests of the wealth producing people of our country. The degree of insincerity seems to be so

manifest that right-thinking people accept their legislation and statements as a part of a play to conceal the real and treacherous plot, the results of which we see driving our country to the poorhouse as fast as it can be put there.

For some years I have been a supporter of the present government and must confess that I appreciate the early work accomplished by the Conservative party. Great statesmen have been identified with it, and equally great with the Liberal party. There are, I believe, great men in both parties today—men that see the real condition of our country and would stand true to her cause if they could. But government life is like school life, the bullies rule, and the cause of the people is sacrificed. Might I suggest that after all the people have the power to put a stop to class legislation by a proper use of the franchise. Candidates for elections are nominated by cliques, not by bodies of voters representing the interests of the country, hence the sordid election campaigns conducted by both parties. Is there not some way of influencing and elevating the ideal of election promoters and enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of the good-substantial people of our country? Is not this all that is needed? I have no faith in candidates that call themselves Independents, but I do believe in a great Labor, Democratic or Progressive party, cut clear and distinct from the other two, with a platform of its own, that would not be duped by the hiring press of Tory or Grit, and, further, that the time is ripe for such a party now. It is opportune because there is a great deal of labor and farm organization in the country at the present time. This would make complete organization comparatively easy. It is the right time because there is two years before a general election in which to complete organization and get candidates in the field. And, Sir, might I suggest that some move be made in that direction? It might be thru the executive of the Grain Growers of each province. If the voters get a chance

in the next election, there is no doubt but that the four provinces, namely, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, would send enough new party men to Ottawa to influence legislation in the right direction. It is not too much to expect with the new distribution of seats and with the present feeling in the West that from fifteen to twenty seats could be captured for the new party.

I would like now to suggest a few planks for the platform of such a party: planks which strong Liberals as well as Conservatives accept gladly and have promised to support. First—Free trade with all countries. Second—Revenue raised by income tax. Third—Direct Legislation. Fourth—Government commercial fleet to put our productions on the market. Fifth—Our natural resources taken out of the hands of trusts and railways and operated by the government. Sixth—Prohibition of the liquor traffic, wholesale and retail. These, with various others, I think, would meet the requirements.

R. S. ANDERSON.

Stelcam, Sask.

CO-OPERATION AND AMALGAMATION

Editor, Guide:—In your editorial columns of late and in leading circles amongst the organized farmers of the West the desire has been prominently expressed that the farmers' commercial organizations should adopt co-operative methods and also amalgamate their forces. You have also invited an expression of opinion from your readers. I understand that the matter has advanced so far that the directors of The Grain Growers' Grain Company have been instructed to prepare a scheme of co-operation and submit it to the next annual meeting of shareholders.

I have watched with intense interest, tinged with sadness almost bordering on despair, the efforts of the leaders of the farmers' organizations to evolve co-operative schemes of handling grain. When the last scheme, the Alberta one, was accomplished I felt (to use Robert

L. Scott's remark about the Saskatchewan D.L. Bill) that “outright defeat never takes the vigor out of reform movements. Only betrayal by professed friends can do that.” The commercial success of those undertakings and the undoubted general benefit they have rendered to all the farmers of the West should not blind us to the fact that they lack the one essential that would make them truly equitable as well as increase their efficiency and commercial success, that is, co-operation.

When The Grain Growers' Grain Company applied for a Dominion charter they inserted an anti-co-operative provision that led the Dominion legislators to enact a counter provision that 8 per cent. must be paid on investment before the other provision could become operative. Now, if The Grain Growers' Grain Company had sought to adhere to the truly co-operative method of dividing its profits amongst its shareholders in proportion to the patronage of each, it is not reasonably to be supposed that the Dominion House would interfere; but the power was sought to divide the profits amongst the patrons, irrespective of their being shareholders, and the Dominion members, to protect the shareholders, and rightly so, inserted the only amendment that could suggest itself to their capitalistic minds. That is one rock which can be surely avoided in future.

I one day encountered one of the framers of the Saskatchewan scheme, in fact, a member of the commission that investigated the whole question. This man has the inconvenient habit of blurting out the unadulterated truth when surprised by an abrupt question. I asked him: “Will you explain to me why you did not make the Saskatchewan Elevator Act co-operative?” His answer was: “The truth is, we did not know enough.” Since the establishing of the Saskatchewan Elevator Company The Guide has published many excellent articles explaining the principles of co-operation, so ignorance can no longer be advanced as an excuse.

The betrayal of co-operation in Alberta was hotly contested. The majority of the U.F.A. directors who accepted the Elevator Bill have pled no excuse. They insist and reiterate that it is co-operative. I sincerely believe that these men are honest in their conviction. I know that among them are men of extraordinary ability and singleminded purpose, men who would never try to deceive anyone else until they had first successfully practiced deceit upon themselves, so I am led to the conclusion that their minds became unnerved thru fear of leaving the beaten track, the track already beaten by Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Now, all those schemes are huge successes. So were John D. Rockefeller's schemes. The West has really benefitted by the establishment of utilities and true competition. John D.'s schemes must also have been beneficial to the public or they would never have brought their author wealth. There are miniature John D.'s in the farmers' commercial companies and altho at present their operations are of undoubted benefit, within life's span a thousand of them may become as great a burden as one John D. In January, 1913, I wrote to The Guide on this subject, pointing out the possibility of farmers disposing of their holdings, investing in The Grain Growers' Grain Company stock and living in idleness and comparative comfort on the profits. In April of the same year there appeared in two successive issues of The Guide a display advertisement of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, announcing how John Hopkins, of Carnduff, Sask., had sold his property, bought for himself and family one hundred and sixty shares in The Grain Growers' Grain Company and retired to England where he can live comfortably on the sweat drops wrung

Continued on Page 23

OUR CO-OPERATIVE NUMBER

Following the practice of several years past The Guide will publish a special co-operative number on March 18. In this special number we want to publish a complete report of the co-operative buying done by every local farmers' association in the three provinces. In past years the reports received have not been very satisfactory in number, but this year we do not want to miss one. As a special inducement to local secretaries or others in charge of co-operative buying we are going to distribute \$50 in prizes for the best reports received. The prizes will not go to those who have done the largest amount of buying, but will be awarded for the best report received, even tho the total purchases may be small. The prizes will be as follows:

FIRST	\$10 00
SECOND	8 00
THREE PRIZES	5 00 each
FOUR PRIZES	2 00 “
FIVE PRIZES	1 00 “

These reports to be counted in The Guide competition must be in The Guide office not later than March 6. They must be written plainly and on one side of the paper only and, in addition to being a general report, must contain the following information and answer the following questions as far as is possible:—

- 1—The total amount of purchases, specifying whether coal, apples, lumber, fence or whatever it may be.
- 2—The cost of each shipment laid down at the local shipping point.
- 3—The name of the firm from whom purchased.
- 4—As nearly as possible the exact saving effected on each shipment by buying co-operatively instead of buying individually at the ordinary retail prices.
- 5—Whether or not it is your policy in making co-operative purchases to deal with those firms who advertise in The Guide; state the views of the farmers in your locality on the matter of supporting The Guide by purchasing from Guide advertisers.
- 6—How has co-operative buying affected your association?
- 7—Do you allow non-members of your association to participate in your co-operative purchases?
- 8—Are your co-operative purchases made cash in advance, draft attached to bill of lading or on time?
- 9—Is the secretary or member who collects the money and makes the payments bonded?
- 10—Have you an incorporated co-operative society? If so, give the report of its work; if not, is there a desire to incorporate such a society?

It will not require much time to answer all these questions and give a complete and comprehensive report on the co-operative buying done by each local association. These reports will be of immense value and will do more to stimulate co-operation than almost anything else. It will require not more than an hour's work to prepare these reports in most cases. It is to be hoped we will receive several hundred reports.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

Winnipeg, Man.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

EXECUTIVE	
Hon. Pres.:	E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw
Pres.:	J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw
Vice-Pres.:	Chas. A. Dunning, Beaverdale
Sec.-Treas.:	Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw
	A. G. Hawkes, Percival
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	A. G. Hawkes, Percival

Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

DIRECTORS	
Dist. No.	1—B. M. Hendrickson, Outlook
	2—M. P. Boudy, Rouleau
	3—Nelson Spencer, Carnduff
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	5—J. W. Easton, Moosomin
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	11—Thomas Sales, Langham
	12—And. Knox, Prince Albert
	13—Dr. Henry, Mildon
	14—Jno. N. Burrell, Gerowville
	15—Thos. Conlon, Archie

Laura G.G. Save \$1,144

The Laura branch of the Sask. G.G.A. held their annual meeting in the Orange Hall on Saturday, December 27. There was a good representative turnout. J. Johnston, president, occupied the chair. The secretary read the annual report and it was shown how much money was saved by buying co-operatively. The spread being between what was paid at the cars and what the same amount of stuff would cost if bought privately. The savings were as follows: On 6 car loads of cord wood, \$143; 1 car load of fence posts, \$75.84; 1 car load of apples, \$259; 1 car load of flour, \$217; 40 sacks of bran, \$16; 10 sacks of rolled oats, \$20; 522 lbs. of formaldehyde, \$78.30; 24,000 lbs. of binder twine, \$240; 50 tons of hard coal, \$65; 40 tons of soft coal, \$38. Total savings, \$1,144.14.

The next item taken up was the consideration of having the loading platform on the C.N.R. at this point extended, as the present platform only accommodated the loading of two cars at a time. A memorial was drafted up and it was moved by W. J. Hahn, and seconded by M. B. Clark, that all members sign the paper asking the Railway Commission to have the platform extended long enough to accommodate the loading of eight cars at one time. Carried. Moved by H. Stenkie, seconded by H. C. Kurtain, that all members sign a like paper asking the Railway Commission to have the station platform extended fifty feet on each end for the accommodation of passengers getting on and off trains. Carried. Other business in regard to co-operative buying was discussed with much interest, until the election of officers was called, which was got thru with in short order. As all the old officers appeared to have given good satisfaction during 1913, they were all re-elected by acclamation, as follows: President, J. Johnston; vice-president, J. W. Parker; secretary-treasurer, A. P. McLelland; directors, J. G. Wilkie, M. B. Clark and George Carr.

We believe our Association is on a fair way to success as all our members pull together. We have no complaining, but feel that if the members are benefitted by the Association, farmers who are not members also receive benefit from our labors. Hence the tendency to induce others to join. With the commencement of the New Year we hope to make it the best year since our Association organized.

A. P. McLELLAND,

Sec'y Laura Assn.

After the Hundred Mark

Please find enclosed \$1 for which I wish you to send me by return mail fifty membership tickets. When I ordered tickets last I thought fifty would be the limit of our membership, but up to date we have sixty-seven, and I think if we handle another car load or so of coal we will reach the 100 mark.

D. M. STRATH,

Sec'y Sceptre.

How Some Cattle are Lost

We passed a resolution calling upon the members of Parliament for this constituency to urge the appointment of a man to examine the brands of all cattle received at each marketing point, in order to prevent the possibility of cattle being wilfully or accidentally taken out of a district without the knowledge of the owner. If the shipper cannot show a bill of sale for all cattle he ships, the owner of the brand to be communicated with and paid for such cattle. This resolution is not well worded, but several farmers have (in this district) lost cattle that they have put out to graze and there is not much doubt that they have been shipped out with others to some of the central points such as Edmonton, Calgary or Winnipeg. There is, I understand, some such law as the above in the States, to protect the owner of cattle from such practices.

GEORGE H. HANANT,

Sec'y Newlands Assn. No. 1

Fern Glen's Difficulties

Please find enclosed \$2, being the balance of twenty-eight memberships paid up for 1913 for Fern Glen local. Those who have not already secured a copy of the Grain Act from Ottawa, evinced no interest. The majority of this Association have expressed the opinion that buttons are an unnecessary expense and the money could very well be spent to better purposes.

As far as this local is concerned, increase of membership has become a secondary question. The vital one is: How can we hold what we have? It seems that co-operative trading is the main attraction, the considerable interest is always taken in nearly all public questions by the members, but this Association is not, and likely never will be a centre for extensive debates or any of the other frills mentioned in one of your former letters. One thing which stands in the way of increased membership or regular attendance at our meetings is the bad roads and the broken nature of the country, two rivers cutting thru the township, and where they are unbridged our members have double the distance to travel.

There were no requests made for either sample market pamphlets or annual reports, mainly because most of our members have seen these in The Guide. I would personally draw your attention to the fact that the copy of the annual report which we received was very poorly put up, a great deal of repetition and in two places parts were seemingly omitted. These two things being remarked by the members who looked over the report at the meeting following the receipt of it. Our Association will not likely have resolutions to present to the convention unless the one enclosed should reach the meeting.

Our meeting came too late to do anything with regard to the district convention and I must plead guilty to negligence in not at least writing Mr. Knox, without waiting for instructions from the Association so as to find out his intentions and been prepared to act quickly if he was holding a meeting. Our meeting was December 1 and the district meeting was December 5 and 6. The following officers were elected to fill the various offices of our Association for 1914: President, Peter Goodal; vice-president, W. N. McGown; secretary-treasurer, R. P. Willock; executive, R. Daniels, Wm. McGown, sr., N. Stanley, M. Fritshaw, G. N. McCullough and H. Daniels. The regular monthly meetings will be held the first Monday evening in each month at Fern Glen schoolhouse.

R. P. WILLOCK,

Sec'y Fern Glen Assn.

Membership and Interest Increasing

I hereby submit the annual report of our local Association for year ending December 31, 1913. We had thirty ordinary members and two life members. The financial standing of this Association is in rather bad standing, owing, to a great extent, to the entire failure of a picnic held on July 1, 1913. Elaborate preparations had been made for an enjoyable day of games, races and lunch stands, with a dance in the evening, but the day proved to be a wet one, raining heavily from early morning until night and, in fact, for several days. Consequently a large amount of the cakes, sandwiches, ice cream, etc., which had been paid for was spoiled. Not to be done out of a picnic, preparations were made for another day, which proved to be warm and bright and was a great success, as far as numbers and enjoyment went. Now that we have our new railroad here the farmers have most of their grain hauled, so we can give full attention to the Association. Meetings have been arranged for every second week and an ever increasing interest and ever increasing membership roll is anticipated for 1914.

GEO. O. CUMMING,

Sec'y Kincaid Assn.

Interested in Mixed Farming

I have pleasure in informing you that I have been appointed a delegate to the convention at Moose Jaw by this Association and shall be glad to receive credentials, etc.

We had a splendid supper and entertainment on January 15, given by the members of this Association. Two committees of three members each were appointed three weeks beforehand to look after the arrangements for the occasion, and the way in which the affair was carried thru shows that much time and labor was expended to make it a success. We hope to make it an annual affair. Mr. Pensom, of the Greenwood Association, was present as an invited guest and in the course of a short speech between the supper and concert he complimented this Association on the harmony which existed amongst the members and the splendid way in which they worked together. At our regular meeting on the 17th I read some of the resolutions to be submitted to the convention, which seemed to concern us, especially those with reference to co-operative trading and Direct Legislation. This district is essentially a mixed farming one and not suitable for large acreages of grain, as the country is covered with small bluffs of poplar and willow, and our members have consequently more interest in the live stock industry and are looking for some improvement in the methods of marketing live stock. With sincere wishes that the work of the Association may continue to prosper.

E. W. STEPHENSON,

Sec'y Harlan Assn.

Off to a Good Start

It is with great pleasure and satisfaction I report our first meeting to organize a branch of the G.G.A. The meeting was called here last Saturday afternoon in the Pleasant Butte schoolhouse. The attendance numbering about seventy-five. The meeting was called to order and James McCurdy appointed chairman. We were somewhat handicapped in not having an official organizer, but owing to some misunderstanding we arranged our meeting a few days too late to suit the date of the organizer who was coming in here. However, as Mr. McCurdy has been a Grain Grower for some years he was able to explain the advantages and benefits derived from the organization of the farmers and co-operative principles of the G.G.A. We enrolled thirty-nine members, of whom thirty-two have paid their fee of \$1 and the balance will come in at the next meeting. It was decided to hold our meetings on the third Saturday in each month. We expect to have ten or fifteen new members join at our next meeting. Great interest is being taken in the work of the Association in this district and we hope to have an Association 100 strong before long. The following is a list of the officers elected: President, James McCurdy; vice-president, L. Kulhmier; secretary-treasurer, J. R. Paisley; directors, J. M. Bailey, C. W. Bell, H. Heft, J. Scott, J. Low and J. T. Johnson. I am enclosing fees to the amount of \$16 and would ask you to kindly forward me all information available, also literature you may have.

J. R. PAISLEY,

Sec'y Pleasant Butte Assn.

Enclosed find money order for \$1.50 membership fees due the Central. We now have thirty-three members, twenty-five of which are paid up. We have not as yet given up the hope of reaching the forty mark, altho it has not been going as fast as we, in our new-born enthusiasm, anticipated. To put the society here in a good working condition is not an easy task and can not be done in a twinkle. All have grown sick at heart, of the way the affairs of this branch have been administered, especially during the past year. They had all begun to believe that the officers were but using the society for purposes of their own, a

stepping stone to favor in the eyes of the "powers that be." It will be the purpose of the present administration to prove that they can forget themselves in the interest of the society, something, it seems, that was hard for the former leader to do. It will take lots of patience and lots of perseverance. This we are aware of, but in the end we will prove that this is one place, at least, where any man may raise his voice and be heard, and not a society where one man's will is law. Looking back one must reflect. One need put forth no special effort to kill an Association. One man can do it without much pain. If the president is selfish, wants to be "too much," or just uses the Association as a feeding trough for personal conceit, the Association is bound to disintegrate.

At our last meeting, January 15, we endorsed the resolution of the Tantallon branch re Direct Legislation. We also drew out a resolution re finishing of road work started here immediately before the last election and left unfinished. All work on this road being stopped almost as soon as the result of the election was known, altho we had the promise that this road would be completed. A motion was also put thru admitting the ladies to membership for a fee of 50 cents. We believe that our meetings will improve if we can have a good attendance of the gentler sex. I was instructed to enquire whether or not the Central would be willing to allow us half of these membership fees as they do on the full fees, believing, as we do, that these fees are really extras, which would not have come in without the reduction. We elected as our delegate to the convention our popular president, A. E. Sahlmark. Please send credential card. At our next meeting, February 26, we intend holding a basket social, the proceeds to help pay our delegate's expenses, and to pay up past indebtedness "wished" upon us by the old administration.

B. R. EDQUIST,

Sec'y Ohlen Assn.

Branch at Spring Lake

We organized a local of the G.G.A. at Spring Lake on December 27 with thirty members, and enclose herewith \$15 membership fees. The following officers were elected: President, David Whipper; vice-president, John Hannah; secretary-treasurer, A. F. Loyst; directors, Peter Martinson, A. F. Smith, J. E. Littlehale, W. Helme, A. F. Loyst, M. A. Towensend. Kindly send me information re purchasing car load lots of lumber, flour, coal, fence posts, etc.

A. F. LOYST,

Sec'y Lucky Lake Assn.

Standing Rock Organized

I am now ready to send you a reply to yours of November 21 as we have now organized a local here. A meeting was announced to be held at Standing Rock schoolhouse on January 21, where a travelling organizer of the G.G.A. was to address the audience. However, the organizer did not come. I was there and had with me your letter of the 21st November, also constitutions you sent me. The meeting was called to order and a chairman appointed and I explained the object of the meeting and read the constitution. All those present then voted in favor of organizing. We organized with fifteen paid up members, for which please find enclosed herewith \$7.50 due Central. The following officers were elected: President, John Colter; vice-president, Lewis Pope; secretary-treasurer, George Strom; board of directors, W. Bell, Donald McLacklin, David Dunlop, G. W. Westall, Thomas Wilson and M. Hovland. It was voted that the name of our local be Standing Rock. Will you kindly forward tickets and information you may have.

GEORGE STROM,

Sec'y Standing Rock Assn.

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

DIRECTOR TREGO'S LETTER

The following letter has been sent by W. D. Trego, the newly appointed Director for the Medicine Hat constituency to all the secretaries of Local Unions in his district. We hope that it will receive general attention from our members.—P. P. W.

Medicine Hat District U.F.A.

Gleichen, Alta., Feb. 1, 1914.

Dear Sir,—Another convention has passed and I think we were all very much pleased with most things that took place. It was especially gratifying to me to notice that the members of the Alberta Government have come to consider the United Farmers of Alberta as a power to be reckoned upon, and that we will be able to get some support from them at least in the future.

I was, however, disappointed that the matter of co-operative buying was passed up with so little discussion, as it was very evident from the resolutions presented, that the time is about ripe for a move in that direction for the benefit of all. It is my personal opinion that a good strong wholesale store, operated at Calgary, with sufficient capital to be able to buy everything we use direct from the manufacturers, would be able to make a very great saving for every farmer in Alberta, and in fact all consumers of Calgary, who would be able to buy supplies in wholesale quantities. The same organization could do a great amount of good in the marketing of farmers' produce in a wholesale way. It is true that The Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited can do us a great deal of good along certain lines, but I think we need another organization to handle such articles as they are not-able to handle.

I am of the opinion that if the matter were taken up in the proper manner, that by going to the farmers of the entire province and the laboring classes as well that we could get enough stock subscribed to start a good strong company, and by going to the government for a loan, for the money to buy the necessary property and erect the buildings, the loan to be along the same lines as the loan to the elevator company, I do not see why we could not get the business started in the present year. Will you take this matter up in your union and see how your members feel, and report back to me, so I may take the matter up with the Board of Directors, if sufficient interest is manifested to warrant it.

Organization Work

Another thing I wish to discuss with you is the matter of pushing the organization work. It is very evident from the reports from Ottawa, that the strength of the organized farmers of the West is not being reckoned on down there very much yet, or they would not treat our demands for tariff reduction with silent contempt, nor would they be considering another donation of the people's money to the Canadian Northern Railway to the enormous amount of \$25,000,000.

It is very evident that if we are not to be fleeced indefinitely by the leaders of the political parties that we must all get together and not keep one half of the people pulling against the other half, and the only way of doing this is by all getting together in the United Farmers of Alberta and all reading and following the instructions laid down in The Guide. Have you stopped to think what a large scope of country the Medicine Hat District covers, and how many farmers are living within this district who are not yet members of the United Farmers of Alberta nor readers of The Grain Growers' Guide? Most of them would be glad to become both members of the organization and readers of The Grain Growers' Guide if the matter was only presented to them in the right manner. I would like to be able to put the matter up to every one of them, but this is out of the question. I, like yourself, have a family to support, but I am ready

and anxious to do what I can to help the good work along and I sincerely hope that you feel the same way.

Getting New Guide Readers

Now is the time, from now until spring, to do this work while we have the time to spare, and while the other farmers have the time to get out to meetings to listen and to read the articles which are appearing in The Guide every week. It is a pity that these articles are not sinking deep into the minds of every farmer thruout the entire West, but more especially those who are among us, to whom we could go out and spread the gospel, if we only woke up and got busy.

Will you do your part to try to get every farmer in this entire district into the ranks before seeding time, this coming spring? Do you know of any other men in your locality who could go out and help with this work? If so, see them and get them to write to me at once, as I want to get every available man busy right away. I presume you are an agent for The Grain Growers' Guide, and I would ask that you see to it that every member who is not reading it starts in at an early date. If you cannot get them to subscribe, get them to promise to read a few sample copies and get them started in that way, and if they have any desire to better their conditions they can hardly refrain from continuing to read such a paper.

Hoping to hear from you at an early date, with a report stating that you are doing your very best to secure new members for your own union, and readers for The Guide, and are willing to go out and organize new unions, I beg to remain, yours respectfully,

W. D. TREGO,
 Director, Medicine Hat District.

Keen Interest at Bingen

The following report has been received from A. J. Halquist, of Weybridge Local Union No. 458: We held a large farmers' meeting at Bingen on January 14, which was presided over by R. K. Peck, the organizer for the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. He spoke briefly and well to the point and answered all questions in a very able manner. We were well pleased with his remarks on co-operative buying and selling. We are hoping to have an elevator with shares fully subscribed and in readiness to market our grain at Nemiscan in the fall of the year. Our Local was very busy at the last meeting, when a keen interest was shown by members to send some delegates to our annual convention. After much discussion it was decided to send A. L. Hoer and H. W. Knauss and a committee of three were appointed to arrange a concert and dance to liquidate the delegates' expenses.

The annual meeting of the Amundson Union No. 413 was held on December 11. The meeting was called to order with the president as chairman. Officers for 1914 are as follows: President, G. Price; vice-president, W. J. Ewing; secretary-treasurer, E. R. Morley. The report of the financial standing was then read. Our secretary was instructed to pay our share of deficit re Highland banquet as soon as full statement is returned to him by the secretary of the Highland banquet. S. R. Sylvester was appointed by the chair to take orders for flour. An interesting address was delivered by G. Price on the subject of "Interest."

Ferry Bank Union Started

The following is a report of the Ferry Bank Union No. 578, which has just been organized: A meeting was called in the Ferry Bank schoolhouse for the purpose of forming a local of the United Farmers of Alberta. The meeting was opened with N. McEwen in the chair. Mr. Harper gave a short talk on the object of forming the U. F. A. and the advantages of belonging to same. Mr. Canning, of Lacombe, gave an example of the work done by the Locals of the U.F.A. around Lacombe. It was moved by W. Stewart,

and seconded by M. Arundel, that Wm. Hoar act as president. Moved by Jno. Stewart, seconded by W. R. Smith, that Chas. Kay be vice-president. Moved by Chas. Crandell, seconded by M. Crandell, that N. McEwen be secretary-treasurer. The following directors were also elected: W. R. Smith, M. Crandell, A. Siesel, S. Knudson, Chas. Crandell and D. W. Mays. It was moved and seconded that the next meeting be held at Ferry Bank schoolhouse, on Feb. 5. It was moved by Chas. Kay, and seconded by N. McEwen that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Bullock and Mr. Harper for kindly assisting us in forming this Local.

Raley Branch Organized

A meeting of the farmers of the Raley district was held at the Raley schoolhouse on January 19. After a little discussion in regard to the object of the meeting, the decision was arrived at to organize a local union of the United Farmers of Alberta. H. A. Walter was appointed temporary chairman and E. F. Church temporary secretary. We then proceeded to elect permanent officers of the union for the year 1914. L. H. Jeliff was unanimously elected president and H. A. Walter vice-president. A motion was moved, seconded and carried that the chairman make the appointment of six directors. The chairman appointed the following: A. G. Robertson, A. Dower, A. Darby, H. J. Flock, E. F. Church and C. H. Olson. A motion was carried that the regular monthly meetings be held at the Raley schoolhouse on the first Saturday evening of each month, the time of meeting to be 7.30 p.m. in the winter and 8 p.m. in summer. The directors were given an opportunity to confer in order to appoint a secretary-treasurer. The result of the conference was that E. F. Church was appointed secretary-treasurer.

COWLEY CO-OPERATED TO EX-TENT OF \$8,421

The annual meeting of Cowley Local Union 106 was held on Saturday, Dec. 27, the hall being filled and many being unable to get inside. This speaks for the standing of our Association in the district. President Buchanan called the meeting to order at 2.15 p.m. commencing to review the year's work with the beef ring, which had proved such a success and saving to the farmers who took this opportunity of getting their beef at the cost of production, also the purchasing of three cars of flour and mill feed, one of salt, one of binder twine and four of coal. This collective buying enabled those who bought in small quantities to buy at wholesale prices. The president also remarked that last December we had a membership of fifty, today we have one hundred and fifty-three. This alone shows that farmers have come to realize that if we are to accomplish anything we must organize, and organization means "progress," the motto of our union. The balance sheet was read by L. M. Peel, who emphasized the amount saved to the members by purchasing in car lots, taking merchants' prices as the basis. The commodities handled by the Association amounted to the sum of \$8,421.00. A vote of thanks was moved by J. C. Drewry approving the excellent manner the directors and officers had managed their business in. The election of officers being the next business, W. T. Eddy nominated G. W. Buchanan for another term. He declined, thanking the members for their kindness and the courtesy which had been shown him during the five years he had occupied the president's chair. Mr. Buchanan was then elected honorary president, and L. M. Peel president, by acclamation; Thos. Sheppard, vice president; J. Kemmis, J. Bennett, C. V. Hodgson, J. McLean, R. Welsh and W. Nickason, directors; R. Coates, secretary. Fifteen delegates were appointed to go to Leth-

District Directors:

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

bridge to take part in the deliberations of the U.F.A. annual convention. The matter of providing proper facilities for marketing live stock and the high freight rates charged from points in Southern Alberta to points in the United States were discussed. A committee, consisting of J. C. Drewry, C. Elton and R. Staunton, were appointed, and are now in communication with Mr. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner, who will arrange for a committee to meet the Railway Commission. This brought to a close one of the best meetings held for a long time.

Annual Dance

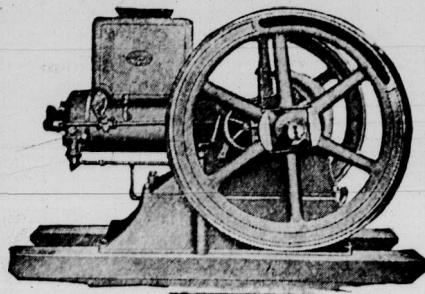
The annual dance took place on January 16, which proved a splendid success, the fine weather enabling ninety-two couples to be present, the hall being far too small to accommodate such a large gathering. Dancing commenced at nine o'clock, the Coleman Orchestra furnishing the music, great credit being due to the performers. Refreshments were served at midnight, provided by the ladies of the Union, who must be complimented for the bountiful supply of cakes and sandwiches. After partaking of the good things provided, our president, Mr. Peel, spoke a few words, remarking that without any doubt this was the best and most enjoyable dance ever held in Cowley. It also gave him much pleasure to convey the wishes of the whole Union to our honorary president, Mr. Buchanan, wishing him many happy returns on this, his birthday. Mr. Peel urged all members to give the best of their energy to the scheme which would be laid before them on January 31, as nothing will help to solve the financial troubles of farmers more than co-operative trading. The past year's activities in co-operation and fellowship have proved that self-help is the only help that will bring permanent relief, and wherever you find men taking an active part in the public welfare there you find a live association. We have got away from the old pessimistic idea that farmers cannot stand together. Our enterprises during the past year have proved that "Unity is Strength," and to battle with the great interests we must unite. In conclusion, Mr. Peel urged all members to help along the monthly bulletin, both in advertising and any matter of interest for the good of the Union. V. B. Hawkins in his usual style sang "Till the sands of the desert grow cold," and "I would like to live in love land." Dancing was continued until four o'clock, everyone having enjoyed themselves and all were full of praise to the dance committee of Local 106.

How Co-operation Pays

The annual meeting of the Horsehaven U.F.A. No. 460 was held in the district schoolhouse on December 20, 1913. The turnout was a good one, there being about fifty-five present out of a roll of eighty-one members. The ordinary business of the meeting was first done and another carload of lumber ordered. The delegates to be present at the convention were appointed. Afterwards an account of the business done was read showing a turn-over of \$7,224. Since March the Union has bought eleven carloads of goods and another carload of lumber is on order. The good work of the U.F.A. is shown in the moderation in prices of lumber, flour, apples, etc. locally. Lumber can be bought from \$5 to \$6 per 1,000 feet cheaper, flour 30c to 40c per 100 lbs. cheaper and apples sold to the members at \$2 cost the non-members \$2.50. The officers for 1914 were then elected. We had two socials and dances to raise funds for the building of a barn at the schoolhouse to accommodate the members' teams during the meetings, and a third, to be held on New Year's Eve, will probably raise enough. Prospects for further expansion are good and our membership is likely to reach the 100 mark early in the New Year. We wish all our friends in the U.F.A. good luck and prosperity in 1914.

The Engine You Want

It is backed by the goodwill of thousands of intelligent farmers. There are no tin tanks to this engine. The cylinder and base are cast separately and it has a speed changing device. The "Judson" is about as close to perfection as it is possible to build a gasoline engine these days. It is staunch, simple, economical; built to last; starts easily and runs smoothly; has a guaranteed surplus of over 10 per cent. H.P. above rating.



If you need a Gasoline Engine you will purchase a "Judson" if you investigate thoroughly, because you cannot find its equal anywhere near the price we ask.

The following prices enable you to buy a large and a small "Judson" engine for less than the prices of one ordinary engine.

1 H.P. . . . \$33.50 7 H.P. . . . \$197.50
1 1/2 H.P. . . \$42.50 20 H.P. . . \$325.00
3 H.P. . . . \$87.50 Any size up to
4 1/2 H.P. . \$130.00 25 H.P.

If you haven't a copy of our Gasoline Engine and Farm Supply Catalog, just write "Gasoline Engines" on a postal card and address—

C. S. Judson Co. Limited
181 Market St., Winnipeg

RAW FURS

Trappers! If you want quickest returns and most money for your furs ship them to

**FRANK MASSIN
BRANDON, MAN.**

I pay all express charges. If sent by mail I refund postage. When requested will hold shipment separate subject to your approval. Write for Price List and Shipping Tags.

Men Wanted

At once to prepare for summer's work. By entering now you will be in time for the spring rush. We have more orders now for gasoline engineers and automobile repair men than we can fill. Write at once for catalog. **OMAR SCHOOL OF TRADES AND ARTS, 447 Main Street, Winnipeg.**

Dressed Hogs

We pay highest price for fresh killed hogs. Write us for quotations. We will be glad to add your name to our list and send you notice of price changes.

Matthews Blackwell Ltd.
James and Louise Sts., Winnipeg

FISH

Buy your winter supply by mail order. We pack and ship any quantity to all parts of Western Canada.

ASK FOR OUR PRICE LIST

CITY FISH MARKET
DEPT. A. WINNIPEG, MAN.

RENNIE'S SEEDS
If you want a copy of the Rennie Canadian Seed Catalogue, address Rennie's Seeds, 394 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

Manitoba

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

STONEWALL'S CONCERT AND SUPPER

The first annual concert, supper and ball of the Stonewall branch of the Grain Growers' Association was held in Stonewall Town Hall, on the evening of Friday, January 16. The hall was crowded and a most enjoyable evening was spent, thanks, in a great measure, to the indefatigable efforts of Messrs. R. D. Laing, Krunfisz and Hand, who succeeded in securing local amateur talent of no mean order for the concert. It would be insidious to name in any special manner any of the artists, ladies or gentlemen, as all acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner, and gave the gathering the opportunity rarely afforded of hearing the ability that is in their midst. The supper was provided by the Grain Growers' wives, and reflects great credit on them, as ample refreshments of the finest quality, well cooked, were furnished, and the ladies who saw to this part of the evening's entertainment most assuredly deserve the best thanks of those who partook of the repast. After supper a dance followed and about seventy couples tripped the light fantastic till about 2 a.m., when the meeting broke up, all well satisfied with the night's proceedings. Music for the dancing was furnished by members of the Association, and was of the proper kind for thorough enjoyment.

Mr. Stanbridge, President of the branch, very ably presided during the evening. What astonishes us is the fact that only twenty-five cents per head was charged for the night's enjoyment, and we understand the result of the meeting has added a tidy little sum to the coffers of the branch.

Farmers in the Stonewall district who are not members of this live and prosperous branch of the Grain Growers' Association are realizing that they are missing a good thing.

MEETINGS ARE SOCIAL CENTRES

The Ladies' branch of the Mulvihill Association held their first social on Friday, January 23, in Mulvihill school. Over a hundred men, women and children were present, some coming six or seven miles with ox teams to attend the social. The larger portion of the evening was taken up by a select program of songs, readings, recitations, etc., largely by the younger members of the community. M. McCuish, organizer for the Grain Growers' association, being present on invitation, addressed the meeting on the work of the Association.

Mulvihill is situated in the newer districts about one hundred and twenty-five miles north-west of Winnipeg. They are taking hold of the work of the Grain Growers' association with vigor, and are making the meetings of their Association the social centre during the winter for the community. We believe that this is the first branch in Manitoba that has organized a ladies' branch of the Association, and they are to be congratulated on the enterprise that they have shown and the vigor with which they are taking hold of the work of the Association.

The officers of the ladies' branch are: Mrs. T. W. White, President; Mrs. E. B. Lindley, Vice-President; Mrs. T. Mitchell, Secretary-Treasurer.

FROM OUR LARGEST BRANCH

The following interesting letter is from the secretary of the largest branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, Eriksdale branch, which was formed only last summer and now has a membership of 188.

We were pleased to have a visit from the provincial organizer, Mr. McCuish. We advertised one meeting at Hartfield school, where we had a nice meeting. Mr. McCuish related some of the benefits we were now enjoying as a body of farmers in Western Canada, and also some of the benefits we have derived locally thru the work and efforts of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association. After the address of Mr. McCuish the meeting was open for questions and discussion. Mr. McCuish acquitted himself well and proved in my estimation well worthy of his position, and the good work the Association is doing for the

farmers. Everybody seemed to enjoy the splendid meeting we had.

We then proceeded to Pine View district and had another meeting in the Clydebank school. The attendance was not as large as it might have been, but Mr. McCuish was not discouraged, his efforts were untiring and he handled the subjects he took up well, and went on to show what the Grain Growers had attained and to what objects they were attaining. We had a nice fireside talk after Mr. McCuish was thru, and I can assure you it was very edifying to sit there and have an exchange of views with Mr. McCuish to help us out. That morning I handed Mr. McCuish over to the care of the president, as I was unable to go with him the next day. At the last general meeting of this branch, it was the wish of those present that the secretary communicate with Central in regard to the advisability of nominating a Farmers' or Independent candidate for the Provincial House at the next general election.

JAMES FORSYTH,
Sec. Eriksdale Branch.

GLENELLA DOUBLES MEMBERSHIP

At the annual meeting of the Glenella Grain Growers' association, we had the best attendance we have ever had. The annual report of the secretary showed the membership had doubled during the year, and the finances of the Association very satisfactory.

After discussing the advisability of forming a Co-operative Society, a committee was appointed to investigate the cost of a site and building and report to the next meeting. Officers elected for 1914: T. Wilson, President; R. H. Smith, Vice-President; Austin Smith, Secretary-Treasurer; C. Wilson, Auditor.

W. TOMPKINS, Sec.
Glenella P.O., Man.

MEMBERSHIP BOOSTED BY 36

The Branch at Ashern seems to be in a very flourishing condition. They have increased their membership by 36 since the annual meeting, due almost entirely to the enthusiasm of the secretary and other officers of the Branch. This shows the necessity of our Branches, when electing their officers, being sure to elect good live men who have the good of the Association at heart, as the efficiency of almost any organization depends very largely upon the officers of that organization.

MOLINE BUSY CO-OPERATING

Perhaps a summary of what this Branch has been doing during the past year may be of interest to some of your readers, and also may, incidentally, encourage some other Branch that has as yet not tried anything along the line of buying in car-load lots.

It was with some fear and trembling that we ordered our first car of flour last February, but it went off all right, under the able management of the president and secretary. Then two cars of wood were disposed of, then a second car of flour. Later a car of apples, three cars of coal, two more of wood, and there are on order now two cars of fence posts and one of cordwood.

An arrangement is made with the bank (by a business committee) to pay the sight drafts for these cars as they come to hand, but we hope in the near future to provide a contingent fund by which this financing may be done without the charge of interest and exchange.

Our regular meetings are held at 8 o'clock p.m. on the first Tuesday of each month, but owing to the interest in, and the amount of business on hand, during the winter months we have been holding two meetings each month. At the first meeting in January, 1914, the formation of a beef ring was discussed and a clear and concise address on the subject was given by Mr. Wolstenholms, of Pettapiece. The "bill" is to come up for its final reading on March 3. At the second meeting in January the formation of a co-operative society, with headquarters

at Moline, was the subject under discussion. Mr. Shanks and Mr. Hindson both gave interesting addresses on the subject and prospects are good for something being done along this line very soon. We have also been favored by a visit from the representative of the Robin Hood Mills of Moose Jaw, but he found business in this locality exceedingly dull.

A social evening, a visit from Mr. Kennedy, and the Grain Growers' lantern lecture are some of the items on the program for future meetings.

SOCIAL SIDE OF GRAIN GROWERS

A box social was held in the school house at Oatfield, Man., on Friday, Jan. 30, in connection with the building fund of the Mulvihill Branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. It is the first of a series to be held there in order that funds for the building of a store can be raised by the members of this branch who live in the district of Oatfield. Dancing commenced at 8 p.m. and was continued till 12 p.m., when a short program was arranged, which was met with loud applause. M. McCuish delivered a very interesting address, in which he gave us sound advice on our present undertaking, and also explained, for the benefit of those who did not understand, the method by which we intend to work our co-operative store. Mr. McCuish then sold the boxes, which were most beautifully decorated. One box reached the price of \$2.75. The sale realized the sum of \$12.00. After supper dancing was continued until 3 a.m. The president, Mr. Linfley, and the secretary, Mr. Mitchell, drove out from Mulvihill with a couple of sleigh loads in order to give this Oatfield dance a start. We organized a sub-committee of ways and means which will look after the dances there and report to the main ways and means committee. We also enrolled two new members. Mrs. Thos. Mitchell, secretary of the ladies' auxiliary of the Grain Growers' association of Mulvihill, was also present and was successful in enrolling several new members. On the whole a most pleasant time was spent and was very successful.

We would recommend the above to all of our branches as one of the best methods there is of maintaining an interest in the Grain Growers' association, and at the same time raising funds for the building of a co-operative store, hall or any other project that the members may want to enter upon. Many of our ranches do not pay enough attention to the social side of the community and therefore interest lags. Getting everyone out, men, women, boys and girls, to these socials and giving them instructive addresses on the social and economic questions that are affecting the farmers at the present time, interspersed with music, songs and other forms of entertainment, is one of the best means of holding the interest of the older members and instructing the younger ones in the questions which most affect them.

ASSOCIATION LETTERHEADS

In the Manitoba section of The Guide, under date of February 4, I notice an excellent letter from B. N. Thomas, and your own comment on same. I just wish to give you a little experience with the use of the Association letterheads, to back up what was said about advertising our Association. Some time ago I wrote to a machinery firm in the United States asking for their catalog and price list of stumping machines, etc., and I used our Association letterheads (as I do in all my correspondence). In replying they sent their catalog, containing the regular prices at which their machines were being sold, but they stated in their letter that noticing the Manitoba Grain Growers' letterhead they were enclosing a slip containing their regular trade discounts to agents, and as our members might be needing a number of machines we could get one or more at these prices. Now their discount was from 50 to 60 per cent. on their different machines. Take for instance one machine, costing \$40.00. I could save \$20.00 which would pay for my stationery for a good many years. I hope the time will come when every member of our Association will use our Association letterheads.

COLIN H. BURNELL,
Sec., Oakville.

Breeders' Notes

HOGATE'S PERCHERONS

J. B. Hogate, of Weston, Ont., and Brandon, Man., purposes holding his second annual sale of Percheron stallions, mares and fillies in the arena at the Brandon Winter Fair, on Friday, March 6, at 10 a.m., when 24 head, comprising six stallions and 18 mares and fillies, all greys and blacks, from one to four years old, will be sold. This consignment, which is a particularly high class one, contains some animals of especial merit, and prospective purchasers will do well to find out particulars of what Mr. Hogate will offer for sale.

All the animals are of the good, big, drafty kind, with good feet and legs supporting big round tops. They were imported from France last November and are the type which suits the lovers of this great breed in the West. The terms of the sale are as follows: Stallions will be sold on two payments—March 1, 1915, and March 1, 1916. Seven per cent. interest. The fillies and mares, twenty per cent. cash, the balance payable the first of November, 1914. Seven per cent. interest. Approved joint note.

congratulated on his purchase. His already strong herd will be further strengthened by the infusion of such valuable new blood, and the Oak Bluff herd is now probably the strongest Shorthorn aggregation on the continent of America. It is a pity to see a man of the calibre of the proprietor of "Dunrobin Mains" going out of the pure-bred business, but "it's an ill wind that blows naebody guid."

J. H. GRAHAM'S PERCHERONS

J. H. Graham, 313 20th street east, Saskatoon, the well known importer of Percheron and Belgian horses, sends us the following list of his recent sales:

Percheron stallion "Keranleau" to Martin Oimoen, Eagle Creek, Sask.; Percheron stallion "Jacobus" to J. H. Noble, Stranraer, Sask.; Belgian stallion "Jubert de Thiel" to Peter I. Wiebe, Steinback, Man.; Belgian stallion "Gamin de Girvey" to Medrick J. Duverger, Alberton, Sask.; Belgian stallion "Eclatant D. Aerseale" to E. G. Code, Flaxcomb, Sask.; Percheron stallion "Konfluent" to Jacob Herman, Nut-

IN GROWERS

in the school on Friday, Jan. building fund of the Manitoba. It is the there in ordering of a store mbers of this district of Oat- at 8 p.m. and , when a short hich was met -Cuish deliver- ress, in which on our present lained, for the ot understand. ntend to work McCuish then e most beauti- x reached the realized the pper dancing a. The presi- secretary, Mr. Mulvihill with order to give t. We organ- ys and means dances there ys and means lled two new hell, secretary of the Grain ulvihill, was sssful in en- gers. On the ne was spent



This is the kind that will be offered for sale by H. L. Emmert at Brandon, March 5, 1914

Bring your bank references along and save delay. Five per cent. discount for cash.

CALGARY PRIZE LIST

In revising the prize list of the Calgary Industrial Exhibition it has been found that the acre yield competition and the district exhibit features, altho most successful for the first year or two, are not now receiving such generous support from the exhibitors, and it was decided to cancel these features, and make a special feature of the two-bushel samples of threshed grain, the prize-winning grain to become the property of the Exhibition to be used by the publicity branch of the city of Calgary and the province of Alberta for advertising. For the two-bushel samples of hard spring wheat, white oats and six-rowed barley, the prizes will be as follows: First, \$100; second, \$40; third, \$25; fourth, \$15; fifth, \$10, and sixth, \$5. For the two-bushel samples of hard winter wheat, soft winter wheat and two-rowed barley the prizes will be \$70, \$30, \$20, \$10, \$5 and \$5. The prizes for peck samples of Timothy seed, western rye grass seed, brome grass seed and alfalfa seed will be \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5 and \$3.

In view of the fact that the Calgary Industrial Exhibition pays freight on all these exhibits, it is expected that such generous prizes will be the means of stimulating the interest in this feature of the exhibition. The prize list will be ready for distribution at an early date.

SALE OF VALUABLE SHORTHORNS

Hon. W. C. Sutherland, of Saskatoon, has just sold his famous Shorthorn bull "Gainford Marquis" and sixteen cows, ten of them with calves at foot, to H. L. Emmert, Winnipeg. The cows are all high class breeding animals of most fashionable families, while the bull, "Gainford Marquis" was bought by Mr. Sutherland from R. W. Caswell, at his dispersion sale last November, for \$5,000, and is the champion Shorthorn of Canada and reserve champion at the Chicago International Show. The transaction is said to be the biggest individual deal in Shorthorns ever put thru in Canada, and Mr. Emmert is to be

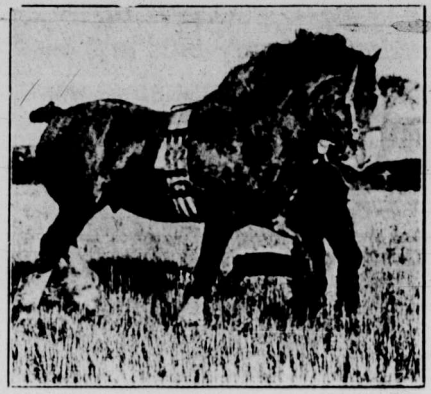
ana, Sask.; Percheron stallion "Herberger" to Wm. O. Donoghue, Kerobert, Sask.; Percheron stallion "Glenavon" to Geo. G. Lidster, Birtle, Man.; Percheron stallion "Constant" to C. C. Kain, Saskatoon, Sask.; Clydesdale stallion "King Edward" to H. C. Quick, Borden, Sask.; Percheron stallion "Klojeau" to Biehn Percheron Horse Co., Guernsey, Sask.; Belgian stallion "Oculiste" to Thomas Grainger, Alsask, Sask.; Percheron stallion "Lais" to Peter C. Penner, Langham, Sask.; Percheron stallion "Kessart" to Schellhorn and Eby, Plunkett, Sask.; Percheron stallion "Lugo" to E. Lindquist, Oyen, Alta.; Percheron stallion "Imitable" to M. A. West, Oyen, Alta.; Hackney stallion "Firebrand" to F. T. Skeleher, Dalmeny, Sask.

Mr. Graham has at present in his barns a nice selection of good young stallions, all with size, quality and substance.

EDMONTON SPRING SHOW

The Edmonton Spring Show has now been placed on the same basis with the Calgary show, by the Department of Agriculture for the province of Alberta, and will be conducted along similar lines. One of the special features of the cattle sale is the fact that entries will be received from anywhere in the Dominion and both males and females will be sold. The entries for the cattle sale close on Thursday March 12. The new stock pavilion on the exhibition grounds, in which the show will be conducted, is the largest of its kind in Canada, and has every modern convenience. It is 195 feet wide by 315 feet long, has inside stabling for about 200 horses, and will seat 4,000 people. The building contains a fine large hitching room, has wash rooms for carriages and animals, includes lecture rooms, tea rooms, and is complete in every respect. The show ring is 86 feet wide by 220 feet in length—larger than that of Madison Square Garden, New York. It is lighted by flame arc lamps, specially imported from England, and the brilliancy of the lighting has been the subject of much favorable comment. It is perhaps the best lighted building for show purposes on the continent.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Hackneys



Forty-four Head of Clydesdales and Three Hackneys—For sale. Thirty-two of the lot are stallions, the balance mares, mostly all imported. The offering is up to my usual standard, and by the leading sires of the day. I have horses at all prices, to suit all buyers and terms on application. Fifty-five Head of Shorthorns—Have a few young bulls and females for sale, all sired by imported bulls, and good individuals.

Five Imported Bulls—Which have just landed, and two of the lot are top show ones. To anyone in want of a first-class bull to head their herd, you will find nothing better in the country for sale.

JOHN GRAHAM - CARBERRY, MAN.
HORSE STABLES IN TOWN. FARM TWO MILES SOUTH
Consignment of Stallions and Mares at Branch Stable, THREE HILLS, ALTA.

Alex. Galbraith Is offering High-Class

CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS AND HACKNEYS

CHAMPION PRIZE WINNERS At Prices and Terms IN EACH BREED which defy Competition
Address: : BRANDON, MAN.

MAPLE VIEW IMPORTING COMPANY



PERCHERONS BELGIANS SHIRES HACKNEYS

New importation just arrived of imported and home bred Stallions and Mares. They are of the big draft quality kind. All horses sold under a breeding warranty, priced right, and sold under liberal terms. See my horses at the Brandon and Regina Winter Fairs. Correspondence solicited, visitors welcome.

MAPLE VIEW FARM
Half a mile from Station. Phone 104, Ring 32
R. P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Sask.



Glencarnock Champion Angus Cattle

Glencarnock Victor II, Champion Steer Chicago 1913
To Breed Champions Sow the Seed of Champions
We have a splendid lot of young bulls of approved breeding at reasonable prices. Also a few good heifers in calf to our famous stock bulls. Lay the foundation of a pure bred herd by purchasing one or more heifers. Write for Catalog and prices. Sold out of Boars and Rams. A few bred Yorkshire sows still for sale.
J. D. MCGREGOR : BRANDON, MAN.

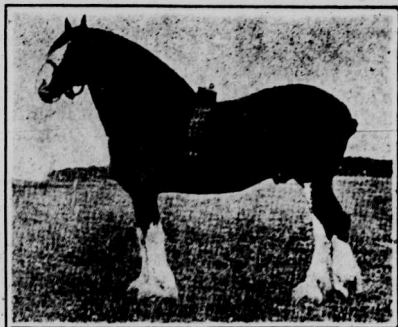


Piegan Creek Horse Ranch

CLYDESDALES BERKSHIRES S.C.R.I. REDS
I have a choice collection of Stallions of the best blood and breeding, three and four years old. All have been in the country over eighteen months and are thoroly acclimatized; have size and quality, and all are broken to work. Also some fine big four year old Geldings.
The Berkshire Horses are all from prize-winning stock, and are all ready for service. Prices reasonable—Terms liberal. Parties wishing to see the stock will be driven out to the ranch from Seven Persons Station by Mr. Carlson.
DAVID CARGILL, Seven Persons, Alta.

Clearing Sale of Registered Clydesdale Horses

Stallions, 1 to 6 years, \$190 to \$1,500 each. Imported and home-bred Mares, all ages, \$190 to \$600 each. Holstein Bulls, 1 year, \$65 each. Holstein Cows, with Calf, \$85 each. Cash. Farm 4 1/2 miles S.W. Regina.
JOHN HORN, Home Farm, REGINA, Sask.



AUCTION SALE

McLEAN'S SALE STABLES

Thursday, February 19th, at 2 p.m.

OUR SIXTH ANNUAL BONSPIEL SALE 150 to 200 head of carefully selected Manitoba horses, including heavy draft, farm and delivery horses, and a few choice drivers; also one Clydesdale stallion, "Willow Creek Boy" (6498), seven years old and weighing about 1950 pounds; one

black German coach stallion, "Pirate" (2599), weighing 1500 pounds; one standard bred stallion, "Captain Sims" (51523), coming five years old and weighing about 1100 pounds. This horse is a square trotter and can show better than a twenty clip.

AUCTION SALES EVERY THURSDAY AT OUR NEW STABLES, Corner Arlington and Alexander, south of the Stock Exchange Hotel. Take a Logan Ave. West car at corner of Logan and Main to Stock Exchange Hotel; or Arlington car at Union Bank to Arlington Street, and walk a short distance north.

E. W. McLEAN, Cor. Arlington and Alexander Streets, Winnipeg
TELEPHONE No. GARRY 3709



SEE THE O.I.C. PIG GROW INTO MONEY

If you are interested
in Hogs write :-

GLENLEA STOCK FARM

Office: 702 Grain Exchange
WINNIPEG, Man.

TENTH ANNUAL Pure Bred Cattle Sale

By the Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba

Brandon, Man., March 4

THE MOST FASHIONABLY BRED CONTRIBUTIONS EVER
SENT FORWARD TO THESE SALES

All Stock sold at Your Own Price

Delivered anywhere in Manitoba for \$3.00; to other points
cheap rates. Catalog now ready.

JAS. DUTHIE, President
Hartney, Man.

A. W. BELL, Secretary
Winnipeg, Man.



Pure Bred Clydesdales

STALLIONS from 2 years old up. Also a bunch of yearlings from such well-known stock-getters as "BARON'S PRIDE," "HIAWATHA," "UP-TO-TIME," and other famous Scottish sires. 45 MARES from weanlings up, all imported or from imported stock. All thoroughly acclimated. Size, quality, action and soundness. Terms to suit buyers. Farm 10 miles west of Calgary. Parties wishing to see the stock will be taken out in car. Write for particulars.

W. S. HERRON, 1202 FIRST ST. E., CALGARY, Alta.

The J C Ranch Clydesdales

One hundred and fifty head of Stallions and Mares, all ages to choose from. Home Bred and Imported. In the lot there are many choice Mares and Stallions. Prices right. Let me hear from you.

JOHN CLARK, Jr., Box 32, GLEICHEN, Alta.

BROOKSIDE HOLSTEINS

Bull Calves ready for Spring service, sired by our champion bull Sir Pietertje de Elverside, whose three nearest dams average over 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and 87 lbs. of milk per day. Some choice females, due to freshen shortly, as well as stock of all ages.

MICHENER BROS.
BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM, RED DEER, ALTA.

Nature and Live Stock

Continued from Page 8

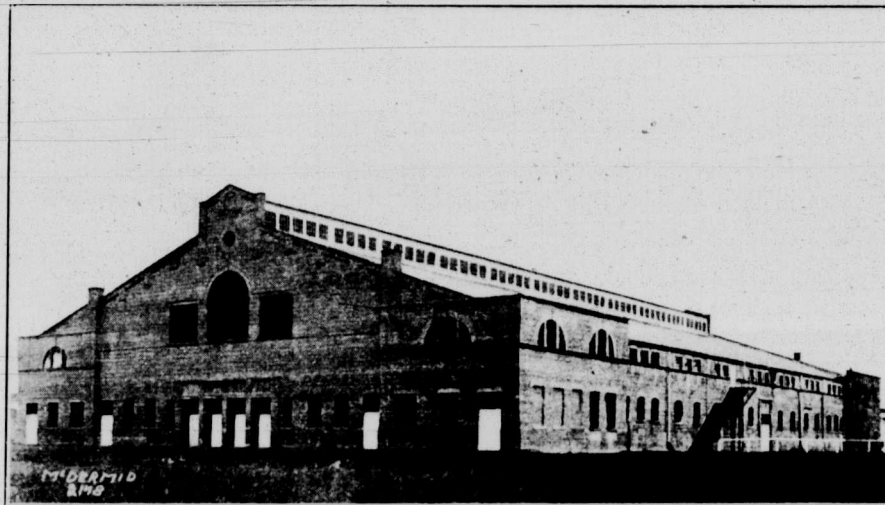
gleaning the waste of crops which the binder has left or other farm animals have foraged upon, and supposing that the feed of the ewes is supplemented by some suitable and abundant fodder, such as green oat sheaves, harvested and stacked in adjoining fields, let us go with the shepherd and see which type of sheep is most fitting to those conditions. Imagine that it is cold and frosty winter and that there is some snow in the fields, but not deep. The ewes from early morning will have been scattered about happily employed in finding something to eat. The sleigh with the day's allowance of green oat sheaves is welcomed by the ewes with lusty noise as they gather to it. The shepherd, well knowing that exercise for the ewes is the best assurance of good luck at lambing time, and wishing to improve the cultivated land by having them upon it, keeps the team moving over it while he cuts the sheaf bands and finely scatters out the fodder. Before the feed is all out the team has travelled a mile or more and the flock, at first following the sleigh, has straggled out all long its course and are busily moving about selecting their feed with vigorous contentment. We will notice that those sheep with close wool have shaken the frost and snow from off themselves and look warm and comfortable, that those with longer, more open fleeces have some snow crusted on their backs, and that some with wool on their faces are frosted round the eyes and can hardly see. We will notice that some ewes have a much more hardy and active dis-

position than others and that they are equipped with evident fitness for those particular conditions. They are comfortably woolled to the ears and round the throat and on the forehead and down to their knees and hocks and they have well-developed feet and strong, straight legs, and perhaps one ewe in particular, which the shepherd knows raises the best pair of twins every year is quite leggy, with a long, smooth body, long neck, very fine bone and a face showing remarkable active intelligence. Then there may be a few other ewes which have been brought by mail order from another farm. They are so-called extra good ones because they have broad-backed, deep-ribbed mutton conformation. But they have small undeveloped feet and legs and a disposition spoiled by unnatural upbringing. As the sleigh returns along the line of feed those sheep look round and bleat in a melancholy way, and truly those and the sheep which can hardly see are at a disadvantage among their better equipped, active companions.

It would appear from these observations that a hardy, intelligent disposition, a natural development of feet and legs, and a suitable wool covering, in other words fitness for the natural conditions belonging to this particular mode of farming is the first essential for profit on such a farm, and that a sheep used for breeding purposes deficient in those fundamental qualifications, although desirable to the butcher at the block, is a false type and unprofitable.

Dairy Cattle

If, with the same purpose in view, we consider the dairy cow we will find that rather unfortunate animal tied in a stall in winter in an atmosphere warmed and made comparatively humid by her exhalations. Nature is not always kind in her outside conditions, but her changes are seldom so sudden that animals under natural conditions cannot overcome a feeling of discomfort by exercising their normal resistance. The sudden changes from comparative warmth to cold which the dairy cow is generally subjected to is a condition of things which no animal was ever created to withstand, much less the sensitive



New Live-Stock Building at Edmonton Exhibition Grounds

dairy cow. The keeping of her tied and the air of her stable at an equable temperature, notwithstanding the hourly changes of temperature outside, tends to weaken her natural function of resistance which, every time the door is opened, she is called upon so unnaturally to employ. Under such conditions, even when her barn is well lighted and furnished with the most sanitary fittings, the dairy cow will become subject to the disease to which she is most prone.

Suppose we give her conditions natural to a cow by letting her move about in a clean strawed loose stable, the door of which is never closed, giving her access to a sheltered yard and allowing her to be subject to the diurnal changes of temperature, a type can be developed suitable to those natural conditions—a long-lived, large-bodied cow and a profitable milker, and is not the selection of cows in keeping with such convenient, clean and healthful natural conditions a more likely way to improve them for our use than the importation of an indiscriminate choice of breeds with no other consideration than their performance at the pail. Here again fitness of type to natural conditions is the first consideration in ultimate profit and with the dairy cow, as with other live stock, if we cannot raise for ourselves our most profitable types we cannot sustain the benefits derived from importations.

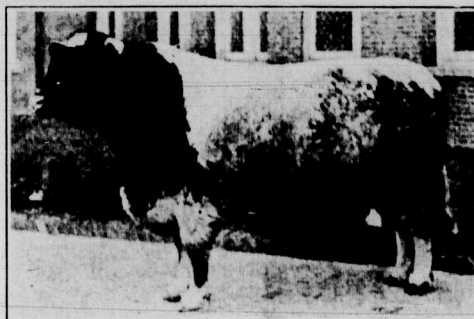
Housing vs. Open Air

An intelligent system of subjecting our live stock to natural conditions is

Shorthorn Cattle Sale

Having purchased from the Hon. W. C. SUTHERLAND his Herd of SHORTHORN CATTLE headed by the CHAMPION BULL

Gainford



Marquis

I have decided to offer for Sale FORTY HEAD OF SHORTHORN FEMALES at the Winter Fair, Brandon, on March 5, 1914

OAK BLUFF STOCK FARM,
JAMES YULE, Manager

Make your own Selection where you can
Buy at your own Price

H. L. EMMERT, 275 Portage Ave.
Winnipeg, Man.

not generally practiced, partly for the reasons that animals exposed to outside temperature are considered to require more food, and that animals kept under open air conditions in winter do not do so well as those that are stabled. Those ideas can be disputed both in theory and by the evidence of practical results. This winter climate, tempered by the bluns or open air structures, is not too cold for suitable types of domestic animals to thrive in, any more than the confines of the Arctic circle is too cold for the polar bear, or ice cold water too cold for the muskrat. The range of our winter temperatures do no more than stimulate a healthful natural resistance in our well-nourished cattle, sheep and horses, and the labor of housing them away from it is ineffective, useless and harmful, as is also the practice of subjecting them to intermittent periods of warmth and exposure. Cattle subjected to such unnatural and harmful changes may be seen on any cold day standing outside of barns in an uncomfortable condition, the very opposite of the flesh-forming attitude, no matter how they are fed, as also horses nervously frisking, galloping and playing until when it is nearly stabling time in the late afternoon they are cold and fretting with restless impatience, alarmed at one another's ill temper, over-active with sudden jerky movements, their gracefulness all gone, exercising the very opposite temperament to that which would develop strong heavy muscles and free, confident action.

It will be seen, therefore, that the practice of warm stabling with daily periods of enforced exposure will defeat the intentions of those who employ it and will break up the inherent tendency of all breeding stock to develop types suitable to any healthful condition because of the unnatural and contradictory situations in which they are placed. Furthermore, it is exposure to cold under those conditions, and not when animals are constantly exposed, that will cause a profitless consumption of food.

Greater Food Consumption

The belief that steady exposure to our winter temperatures will cause a greater consumption of food will stand in the way of the easy, clean, healthful practice of subjecting animals to natural conditions in winter even when the principles governing its practice are admitted to be sound. With breeding stock this seeming expense should not be considered at all for reasons already given, but the advocates of liberty and fresh air for our breeding stock need not be afraid to dispute the idea. Animals native to cold regions eat no more than those native to temperate regions, mountain sheep do not eat as much as lowland sheep, the wild Indian did not eat any more than people of other countries, nor are restaurant rates put up

during the winter months. Sudden cold does stimulate for a time the appetite of the animal that is invigorated by it, but vigor, appetite and thrift depend on each other, and when there is a naturally increased consumption of food there is an increase of bodily well-doing. Mental and physical comfort and abundant food everywhere lead to the greatest consumption of food and at the same time its most economical and profitable use, and the evidence of out-wintering in suitable locations in this province and of natural conditions for our live stock anywhere in this province proves that suitable types of live stock are quite at home under such conditions. A long-experienced cattle buyer says that the thriftiest, thickest cattle are to be found where intelligent out-wintering has been practiced, and one has only to go among horses that are intelligently out-wintered to realize their mental comfort and their perfect physical condition, to realize also from their way of conducting themselves when fenced off from strange horses and undue excitement, moving quietly about as they do in search of food or resting contentedly together, that such out-wintering makes the very circumstances which attend an ideal development of the draft horse.

The very types we are most anxious to produce in all our live stock are the types which this climate will naturally produce, the dual purpose cow, the thick-fleshed beef steer, the smooth, compact, heavily muscled, clean legged, straight-actoned, vigorous and graceful horse. Those types are nature's gift to our agriculture, if we will accept her ways as the foundation of our art.

Short Course Schools

It must, indeed, have been gratifying to the lecturers as well as to the rest of the faculty of the college of agriculture at Saskatoon to have observed the growing attendance which is each year manifesting itself at the short course schools of agriculture which are annually held in the province, and to note the increasing interest with which men who, a few years ago, saw money in nothing but grain growing, are now viewing the practice of mixed farming. The short course school of agriculture held at the University at Saskatoon, from Jan. 22 to 30, was attended by upwards of 250 farmers from all parts of the province, and the manner in which these men listened to the lecturers and questioned them on points concerning the raising of the different breeds of live stock, the type and variety of grains and grasses, the principles and practices underlying the management of soils and other subjects closely connected with agriculture, must have been sufficient evidence to the merest onlooker or listener that a decided change was coming over the agri-



Champion Producing Holstein Blood

A few choicely bred bull calves sired by prize-winning bulls and dams who are from the best blood to be found. Also a number of young cows, good milkers and in calf to our herd bull, who won first at the Dominion Fair, and who headed the dairy herd which won the cup at Dominion Fair this year. GLENLEA STOCK FARM, Office: 702 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

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The Glen Ranch Percherons are the CHAMPIONS OF CANADA, as they swept the prize lists at Calgary, Lethbridge, Winnipeg, Brandon (Dominion Fair) and Regina in 1913. At every Exhibition they won the Gold Medal for the best five stallions. I breed and keep for sale the right kind. They are for sale at reasonable prices and on fair terms. Over 60 Holsteins to select from. Come and see, or write:

J. C. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta.



Gaston the Needle Breaker No. 533. Imported 4-year-old Belgian weighing 4,100 lbs.

VANSTONE & ROGERS' Clydesdales Percherons Belgians

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STALLIONS ACCLIMATIZED AND FOAL GETTERS

We have an exceptional bunch of Big Drafty Stallions at North Battleford, Sask. They have great size and excellent breeding, many of them top prize-winners in the Old Country and Canada. Write to our Manager, Mr. James Brooks, North Battleford, Sask., or to

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The Largest Percheron Breeding Establishment in the World. Special offering of 20 High Class Stallions, coming two years old. Also a few superior matured horses, imported and home-bred. If you want a sure prize-winner and money-maker make your selection early. No such selection elsewhere. For particulars apply to—

GEORGE LANE - PEKISKO, ALTA.

Or to ALEX. GALBRAITH, SALES AGENT, BRANDON, MAN.

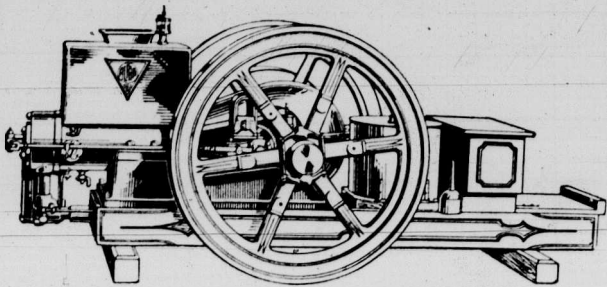
H. G. WHALEY, Pres. H. E. CRABBE, Vice-Pres. N. F. McINTYRE, Sec.-Treas.

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The "Alpha" is a good engine for any purpose, but because there is no "mystery" in either its construction or operation it is ideal for farm use.

It isn't built of rough castings and put together like a stove. It's built more like a high grade watch.

It starts and runs on a slow speed magneto. That means you have no batteries to fuss with or to exhaust themselves.

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You Could Buy an IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

every year and still be money ahead.

If you keep cows or raise stock you are losing money every year you try to get along without a silo.

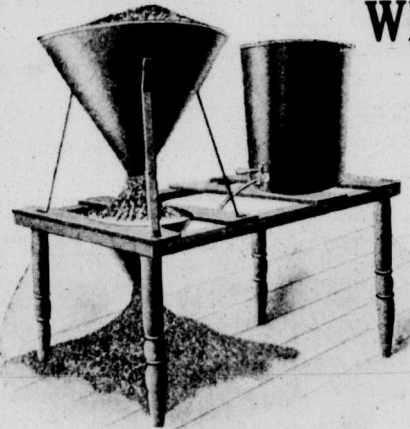
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It absolutely kills smut on any kind of grain. It is automatic and feeds evenly—no manual labor or mechanical device required. Foremost Western farmers have used the Stratford Automatic for years, and swear by it. You are losing money every year you are without it.

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cultural operations of the province. Space forbids us to go fully into the different lectures which were delivered, and we can only touch on the subjects dealt with in the papers at the present time.

Practical Addresses

Professor Cutler, of the University, gave some very practical talks on oats, their type, variety and judging. He explained the points in which the varieties of oats differ, and gave some interesting data regarding experiments with different varieties on the university farm, during a period of three years. He also touched on the diseases and blights affecting this cereal. His lecture on flax, peas and rye was listened to with deepest interest, while his talk on barley was also thoroughly appreciated.

Prof. John Bracken touched on soils and their management, and gave very interesting discourses on corn, roots and potatoes in Saskatchewan, while his lecture on grasses and clovers, and the discussion which followed the last named paper, and the discussions on alfalfa, showed that both speaker and hearers alike were thoroughly interested with the great economic value of good feeds and pastures. Prof. Bracken also gave an interesting account of agriculture in other countries.

Dean Rutherford's talk on market types, the management of farm horses, management of the dairy herd, and his demonstrations on horses, dairy cattle, and sheep, with animals taken from the various herds on the farm, were a treat in themselves and should prove of incalculable value to the different farmers who listened attentively to him.

Prof. Willing spoke on weeds and seeds and their eradication. He also gave a very attractive paper on birds and their relation to agriculture. Prof. Gregg talked about farm motors and farm buildings. H. S. Carpenter gave a good paper on the policy of the Highway Commission and the maintenance of earth roads.

Prevention and Cure

Dr. Wright touched on sanitation and hygiene, and discussed at length influenza in horses and cholera in hogs, and pointed out the symptoms, remedy and best methods of prevention.

Norman M. Ross, chief of the Tree Planting Division, Department of Interior, Forestry Station, Indian Head, touched on farmsteads and shelter belts, the growing of seeds, shrubs, and flowers and the fruit garden, on all of which subjects he is recognized as probably the best authority in Western Canada.

Besides listening to the lectures, the farmers took special advantage of their opportunity to inspect the University buildings, poultry and sheep houses and the machinery building and their equipments connected with the agricultural operations of the college.

These short course schools are of great benefit to the farming communities of the province, and, altho the course at Saskatoon was better attended this year than ever before, still there is room for even better attendance in the future. No farmer, let him be ever so well up in his profession, can afford to miss such opportunities of hearing the experiences of men who have made a lifelong study of the different phases of the profession of agriculture, and farmers should make every endeavor, if they cannot attend the lectures themselves, to make some arrangement whereby some of their boys who mean to take up farming as their life work, have an opportunity to profit by the experiences and work of such men as provided the lectures at the short course school at Saskatoon.

CAUSTIC FOR DEHORNING CALVES

If the hair around the button or horn of the young calf is chipped off, and the part is rubbed with a piece of caustic, wetted in a little water, till the skin is burned, the horn will not grow, but while it is not necessary to burn into the skull, if the caustic is not well rubbed into the horny part, the horn will grow stunted and disfigure the animal. Burning by caustic, if carefully done, is an effective way of dehorning cattle. It should be done when the calf is only a few days old and will save the cruel method of dehorning by knife when the animal has probably reached maturity; besides, dehorned cattle are much quieter, do not fight among themselves, and consequently thrive better.



Number of Draft Stallions imported to Canada in 1912, from the Government Official Report:

Percheron 314, Belgian 76
Clydesdale 371, Shire 48,
Suffolk 20.

For particulars of the popular

Percheron and Belgian Stallions

For Sale on Liberal Terms and Guarantee, write or call on

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Barn 313 20th Street W. (Near Barry Hotel)
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We are offering yearling boars, yearling sows; just bred to imported boar. A number of mature sows due to farrow in November.

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

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Largest breeders in Western Canada of pure bred Scotch Collies, St. Bernards, Fox Terriers, Airedales, Pointers, Setters, Cocker Spaniels, White Silk Poodles, Bull Terriers and Bloodhounds. Pups any age, any breed, for sale.

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Ayrshires and Berkshires

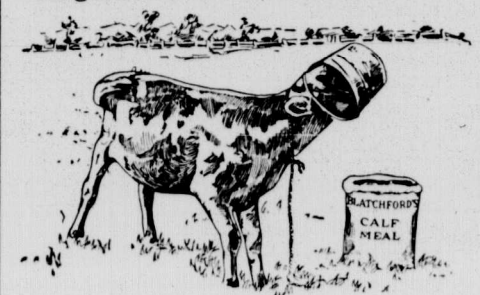
For immediate sale, 2 young bulls, fit for service, sired by our stock bull "Netherhall Douglas Swell," out of prize-winning, high producing dams.

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

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"Getting the Last Drop" Blatchford's Calf Meal

As good as New Milk at half the Cost



100 pounds makes 100 gallons of Perfect Milk Substitute.

Send for pamphlet, "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."

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SASKATCHEWAN DIRECT LEGISLATION VOTE

Full Details of the Referendum

Below are the details of the referendum vote taken thruout the province of Saskatchewan on November 27 last to decide whether or not the Direct Legislation Bill passed at the previous session of the provincial legislature should go into force.

Table with 3 columns: Constituency, For, Against. Lists 52 constituencies and their respective votes, ending with a Total of 26,696 For and 4,897 Against.

INTERESTING RAILWAY FIGURES

Mileage, Dividends and Earnings Show Big Increase

Statistics tabled in the House of Commons last week show that the railway mileage in operation in Canada on June 30 last was 29,304, an increase of 2,576 in twelve months.

Dividends paid by railway companies in 1913 amounted to \$33,670,651, an increase of 160 per cent. since 1908, when the dividends amounted to \$12,955,243.

Bond Guarantees

Guarantees by governments of principal and interest of bonds increased by \$29,890,329 during the year. The total of bonds guaranteed on June 30 last was \$274,964,374, of which the Dominion was liable for \$95,486,590, Alberta \$45,489,000, Saskatchewan \$33,735,000, and Manitoba \$24,059,447.

No less than 46,230,765 passengers and 106,992,710 tons of freight were carried and the earnings for the year totalled \$256,702,703, an increase of \$37,298,951, the largest advance ever recorded.

There were 742 persons killed and 4,572 injured by the railways during the year.

The number of employees increased by 22,751 in 1913, bringing the total to 178,652. Salaries and wages amounted to \$115,749,825, as compared with \$87,299,639 in 1912.

PERSONAL CHARACTER AS A FINANCIAL ASSET

Shortly before his death, J. Pierpont Morgan declared that the asset which he regarded as most valuable in a borrower was character. Character is also the basis of the Banks of the People—Banche Popolari—of Italy, founded by Luigi Luzzatti, a pupil of Schulze-Delitzsch.

Italian's system, as described by John L. Mathews, in Harper's Monthly. The Popular Banks of Italy are based on a fact so obvious that it has often escaped detection. For Luzzatti discovered that assets of the small laboring man which had previously been of negligible value in securing credit—namely, character, thrift, the normal ambition to get on—when joined together are no more to be despised than the assets of a Rothschild.

Formed with limited liability, the issue of shares unrestricted—the price not more than ten dollars and often only four—these banks invite the mem-

bership of every one, from the line of real poverty to the edge of wealth. The service of the administration boards, elected by the general meeting, is voluntary and unpaid, though in some larger banks a sum is set aside out of the profits as an honorarium. The keynote is responsibility of all the units, and business is largely done on personal surety, by the simple indorsement of one or two men for another.

If the government is to blanch, flinch, falter, or fail to maintain the law of this country and punish with all the rigors of the law those who made unprovoked attacks on innocent and inoffensive people, then that government will not remain in office for twenty-four hours.—The Lord-Advocate.

Advertisement for Florida land opening. Includes images of a home, church, school, and grape vine. Text: 'Big Florida Land Opening. Prices Very Low for a Short Time Only. If You Ever Expect to Own a Home in Florida—Now is Your Opportunity.' Includes a coupon for a book.

Vertical text on the far left edge of the page, partially cut off.

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WANT TO BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT

MANITOBA FARM FOR SALE—CHOICE
Improved Quarter Section, in one of the most desirable well settled districts in Manitoba, 4 1/2 miles south of Macgregor on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and 77 miles from Winnipeg. Within easy reach of church and school, and good roads all thru the municipality. The soil is a deep, rich, black clay loam on clay subsoil and free from stone, scrub or slough. 80 acres under cultivation, of which about 45 were summer-fallowed last summer and all balance can be broken. Two good wells supply an abundance of good water. Partially fenced with three strands of barb wire. The buildings are amply adequate and include a log house, 18x24, with kitchen 14x20; frame stable for 7 horses; frame cow house for 10 head; frame granary, holding 1,000 bushels, all shingle roofed and nicely sheltered from the north by a fine bluff of trees. More land is desired the adjoining quarter, unimproved, may also be bought. Reasonable terms of payment, with interest at 7 per cent. Apply G. A. Merrick (Merrick-Anderson Co.), Winnipeg, Man. 5-2

FARM TO RENT—800 ACRES, 350 READY
for crop, 120 summer-fallow. Seed grain on hand. Good stable, granaries, house. Four miles from town. 60 acres pasture. Box 16, Netherhill, Sask.

FOR SALE—240 ACRES HIGH LAND, 5
miles from two stations. Crop land plowed. No waste. Good new buildings. Phone. Abundance excellent soft water. Also Hart-Parr engine and 8-furrow Verity gang complete. Good condition. Apply Buckland, Otterburne, Man. 5-2

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section of good clay loam, all under cultivation. Free from scrub, sloughs and rock. 175 acres fallow. Half mile from town. Good district. Apply J. Morrison, Box 21, Yellow Grass, Sask. 6-2

FOR SALE—160 ACRES—130 BROKEN,
balance fenced, at \$25.00 per acre. Buildings, improvements, etc. exceed \$2,000.00. Box 34, Webb, Sask. 6-3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CATTLE—
One or two choice quarter sections in good district. Will also sell Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, Dray and Coal business in connection. Geo. B. Weller, Adanac, Sask. 6-2

800 ACRES BEST RED RIVER VALLEY
land for sale—650 cultivated, 200 fallow. Four miles north Culross, Man. T. Halford. 6-3

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM
property, one 10-acre fruit lot. Young bearing orchard. Good house. Fine water. Near Summerland. Apply Box 52, Summerland, B.C. 3-4

MONEY-MAKING FARMS—21 STATES, \$15
to \$50 an acre; live stock and tools often included to settle quickly. More for your money in productive land near good markets here today than elsewhere on earth. Get the facts. Big Illustrated Bargain Sheet Free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 3201, New York City. 5-4

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write E. L. Thompson, Regina. 5-4

CATTLE

HOLSTEINS—REGISTERED MALES,
Young Cows, and Heifers. Also nicely marked grade cows and heifers. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 3-10

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

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS—SIX
months, \$15.00; one year, \$25.00. Bred sows, 1 year, \$30.00. C. M. Brownridge and Sons, Browning, Sask. 5-2

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Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

**ROBERTS BROS., VEGREVILLE—LARG-
est herd of Shorthorns in Western Canada.**

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER
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FOR SALE—PURE BRED HOLSTEIN
Bull, rising two. Sire, Korndyke Johanna Fay, dam, Mabel Cornucopia. Wm. Muller, Spence Centre, Alta.

MANAGEMENT AND FEEDING OF CATTLE
—A splendid book dealing with the management of farm animals. Special reference to food values, composition of feeds, balanced rations, etc. Price \$2.20 Postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide.

SHEEP

LEICESTER RAMS—LAMBS, YEARLINGS,
and twos. Priced cheap to clear. Choice bred ewes and ewe lambs. Summer farrowed Berkshires of both sexes. A. J. McKay, Macdonald, Man. 50tf

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7	26	12	3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6		.27	.24	.30	.26	.33	.28
8	48	16½	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9		.29	.26	.32	.28	.35	.30
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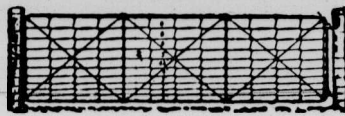
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Sixty Thousand trappers now send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges, charge no commission and send money same day goods are received. Millions of dollars are paid trappers each year. Deal with a reliable house. We are the largest in our line in Canada.

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GLADSTONE, MAN.



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If you have any Clear Title Land (either Wild or IMPROVED) that you have not been able to sell in the regular way, send us a complete description of any such land, giving location, etc., and we will promptly send you full particulars of good exchanges that we can get for you in the way of revenue producing property in Winnipeg. We specialize on exchanging properties, and are in touch with nearly all the desirable exchanges to be had in the City. You pay us nothing till we complete a deal that is satisfactory to you.

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REALTY EXCHANGE SPECIALISTS

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FATAL EXPLOSION ON MANITOBA FARM

Daughter Killed, Father Seriously Burned

Hamiota, Man., Feb. 6.—Samuel Kirk was very seriously injured and his daughter, Viola, aged six years, killed, when his farm home, five miles west of here was destroyed by fire, following a gasoline explosion, which occurred at about 9.30 this morning. The mother was away at the time attending another daughter, who gave birth to a child the previous evening.

Mr. Kirk and his two sons had had some difficulty in starting a gasoline engine, with which they had intended doing some chopping. The father took the gasoline to the house to warm it by placing the can in hot water on the stove.

The can exploded and the man was instantly enveloped in flames which spread to the house and destroyed it. The little daughter was still in her bedroom and was forgotten for a few minutes until it was too late to save her.

The father was rescued by the sons, who dragged him out of the house and rolled him in the snow. Henry Andrews, who lives on an adjoining farm, happened to be driving past at the time and took the man to his home. Dr. Hudson was summoned from Hamiota, and upon arrival found that the flesh had been roasted off the limbs, while the arms and face were badly burned, making the chances for his recovery very doubtful.

The house, which was fully insured, was one of the finest in the district, and was built two years ago at a cost of \$5,000.

FEW PARCELS EXPECTED

The attention of the public is called to the fact, that they will not immediately enjoy the full benefit of the parcel post system that was inaugurated thruout Canada on Tuesday, February 10. While the limit of weight to be accepted is fixed at eleven pounds, this maximum will not be reached until the expiry of three months, and in the meanwhile no parcel weighing more than six pounds will be accepted for carriage. During the first three months an extra charge of five cents per parcel over and above the regular schedule and weight limit will be levied on every parcel for delivery. These charges are being made with a view to preventing any undue pressure on the existing postal system.

No special provision is being made in the Winnipeg post office to meet the new demand, the officials being of the opinion that the present staff and office facilities will be sufficient for the present and changes will be made only as the situation and needs develop. Should the delivery men need it, wagons will be hired from day to day, according to the local needs. No changes are contemplated in the railway service or provision, as the contracts existing with the railways are sufficiently wide and elastic to cover any additional car space that is needed.

DAIRY INSTRUCTION TRAIN

In connection with projected establishment of creameries at Melville and Unity, the Saskatchewan government is sending instructors over the lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific in Saskatchewan and meetings are being held at all principal stations. In order to encourage the work, the Grand Trunk Pacific have provided a tourist car for the accommodation of the lecturers, and a coach will be used as a lecture hall. Two regular meetings for every day are scheduled, one at 2.30 and one at 8.00 p.m., as cars will make stops of twenty-four hours in nearly every place. The instructors, however, expect to do a large amount of work outside of the formal meetings, and will continue their demonstration in connection with dairy work as long as there is one person in attendance. The dates of meetings are as follows: Spy Hill, February 3; Gerald, February 4; Cutarm, February 5; Yarbo, February 6; Atwater, February 7; Bangor, February 9; Fenwood, February 10; Hubbard, February 11; Ituna, February 12; Jasmin, February 13; Kelliher, February 14; Touchwood, February 16; Punnichy, February 17; Quinton, February 18; Raymore, February 19; Tate, February 20; Semans, February 21; Watrous, February 23; Young, February 24; Allan, February 25; Kinley, February 26; Landis, February 27; Biggar, February 28; Scott, March 2; Unity, March 3; Yonker, March 4; Artland, March 5; Melville, March 7.

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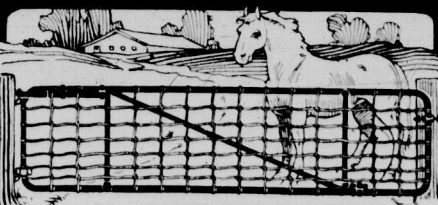
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Braced Like a Steel Bridge

JUST as the engineer strengthens the points of strain in a big, mighty bridge, so we have designed braces, stronger than was necessary, to make our gates stiff and rigid. They can't sag—they can't twist—they are a great improvement over gates made the old way.

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are made of first-class material. Frame work of 1 1/2 inch steel tubing electrically welded together. Peerless pipe braced gates are all filled with heavy No. 9 Open Hearth galvanized steel wire—built for strength and durability—weather proof and stock proof.

Send for free catalog. Ask about our farm and poultry fencing, also our ornamental fence and gates. Agents nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in open territory.

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Russian Willow cuttings at \$4.50 per 1,000, express paid to any station in the three Prairie Provinces; also a fine stock of hardy apples and crabs, shrubs, small fruits and Russian poplar cuttings. No agents. Deal direct with me and save 35% to 50%. Any trees that are not satisfactory may be returned at my expense and I will refund the money. I will give away free to my customers this spring 5,000 native spruce seedlings and 2,000 real Red Victoria rhubarb. Nothing beats the Russian Willow for a break. For 10,000 and over send for special low prices. Send me your address on a postcard and I will send you my price list and printed directions.

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Established 22 Years

If You Want Good Paint USE

Stephens'

Made in Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 11

out of Canadian farmers. That is the kind of co-operation that the leaders of the farmers' movements have inaugurated in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. About three per cent of the shareholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Company have been able to attend the annual meeting and of that number no doubt a majority are budding Rockefellers, whose acquired purpose will be to exploit the great mass.

If The Grain Growers' Grain Company had started on a co-operative basis they would, on a conservative estimate, today have a subscribed capital of three million dollars and a paid up capital at least equal to the present amount. The Alberta and Saskatchewan schemes would never have been organized as competitors, altho probably the governments of these two provinces would have assisted the members in their respective provinces to erect elevators.

Now that the joint stock companies have been established will not every John Hopkins in the three provinces, and outside, come forward and claim the protection of the courts for his investments if there is any likelihood of the pious resolutions with which a small percentage of the shareholders entertain themselves being put to the test? If not, why not proceed at once to rectify matters? There are no intrinsic difficulties. Instead of using gross amounts as a basis for dividends margins could be used. For example, A sold one thousand bushels of wheat on commission. At one cent per bushel A would be entitled to a dividend on \$10. B sold one thousand bushels of wheat on track. The average margin for the season on track wheat is, say, three cents per bushel. B is entitled to a dividend on \$30. C sold one thousand bushels of wheat on street. The average margin on street wheat is five cents. C is entitled to a dividend on \$50. D shipped per special bin selling on commission. Elevator charges \$17.50, commission \$10. D is entitled to a dividend on \$27.50. Other lines could be handled by a subsidiary department. Indeed, as a matter of business exigency and efficiency, this would be necessary, and dividends could be based on gross turnover. The economy of the grain business demands amalgamation of the three companies now operating in the prairie provinces. Let The Grain Growers' Grain Company first change to a co-operative basis and amalgamation will follow as a matter of course. While The Grain Growers' Grain Company remains as at present constituted amalgamation would be a calamity, for the more deeply evil becomes entrenched the more difficult it is to eradicate.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Lloydminster.

RAISE RATES? CERTAINLY NOT

London Hears About Canadian Lake Shipping Combine

London, Feb. 9.—The Daily Mail understands that an important debenture issue is imminent in connection with a Canadian steamship combination which is being effected. The new controlling company is given as the Canada Steamship Lines, with an authorized capital of £5,000,000, and among its sponsors are Vickers, Ltd.; Furness, Withy and Co.; Sir Vincent Caillard; Brown, Chipley and Co., and representatives of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways and of the Canadian Northern.

The companies to be controlled as previously announced are: The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., which holds the whole of the shares in the six subsidiary companies of the Ontario and Quebec Navigation Co. and over 97 per cent of those of the Canada Inter-lake line, and of the Quebec Steamship Co. There are also taken into the combination three other steamship companies, two of them formerly constituting the Merchants Mutual line.

There is no intention, it is stated, to raise rates; on the contrary, the intention is that the accommodation offered to shippers shall be greatly improved, and an increased issue is about to be made which will be over a million and a quarter sterling of 5 per cent, first mortgage debenture stock, at an issue price of 93.

There's a Great Big Advantage to You In Trying the New Model "Dairy Queen"



It will do everything a good Cream Separator should do—taking all the cream from the milk—easy to wash—easy to run—and simple in construction.

YOU CAN SAVE FOUR PROFITS

That's the secret of our amazingly low prices—no big agents' commissions for you to pay—you pay only the rock-bottom price. We actually save you from \$10.00 to \$50.00 on any capacity machine you want.

Thirty Days Free Trial Without a Penny Down

Your simple word that you would like to test this Cream Separator in your own home brings it to you instantly. We give a **FREE TRIAL**—no C.O.D.—no lease—no mortgage—and ask you to test it alongside any separator made before you decide to keep it.

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C. S. JUDSON CO., Winnipeg, Man.
Dear Sirs,—Enclosed find check for the "Dairy Queen," 650 lb. capacity. I am very well pleased with same, having given it a good test. I find it to be the closest skimming and the easiest running machine I have tried, regardless of size.—Yours truly,
Gainsboro, Sask. R. M. MALIN.

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C. S. JUDSON CO. LTD., 181 Market St., Winnipeg
"FROM FACTORY TO FARM"

From Factory to Farmer at Factory Prices!

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WE PAY THE FREIGHT




All kinds of non-rusting Stock, Storage and Oil and Water Wagon Tanks

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THE OLD RELIABLE
ESTABLISHED 1840

CANADIAN SERVICE

LONDON via SOUTHAMPTON and QUEENSTOWN to QUEBEC and MONTREAL during Summer.

LONDON via SOUTHAMPTON and QUEENSTOWN to HALIFAX and PORTLAND during Winter.

LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN to HALIFAX, PORTLAND and BOSTON.

"ANDANIA" 13,400 Tons each (new 1913)
"ALUNIA" 10,900 Tons.
"ASCANIA" New 8,000 Tons.
"AUSONIA" New

Twin screw steamers carrying one class (II.) Cabin and Third Class only and have won great favor with the travelling public.

"FRANCONIA" New 1911 (18,750 Tons Each—Twin Screw)
"LACONIA" New 1912 (20,000 Tons) Turbine
"CARMANIA" Triple Screw

Carrying First, Second and Third Class.

The Cunard Company also maintain services between:
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, FISHGUARD, LIVERPOOL.
NEW YORK, MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC.
BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, FISHGUARD, LIVERPOOL.

Including the fastest steamers in the world, "Lusitania," "Mauretania."
Now building for Canadian Service, S.S. "AURANIA"—14,000 tons.

For descriptive literature, sailings, etc., apply to any railway or Steamship Agent, or

The Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., 304 Main Street, Winnipeg

Make \$2000⁰⁰ more per Year

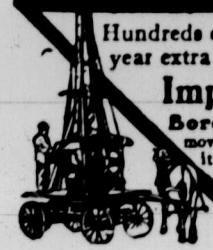
Hundreds of farmers right now are making from \$1000.00 to \$2000.00 a year extra money, besides keeping up their farm work, making wells with the

Improved Powers Boring and Drilling Machine

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

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

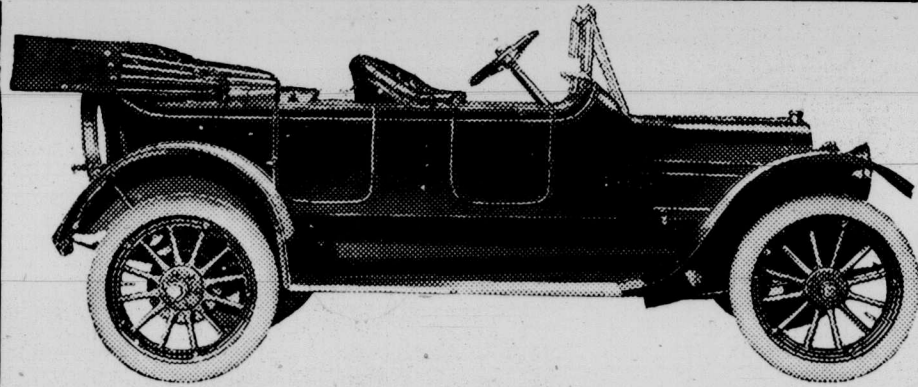
LISLE M'F'G. CO., Box 460 Clarinda, Iowa.



Drink BLUE RIBBON TEA

One of the most wholesome of beverages. Western Canada's most popular Tea. YOU try it

Send this advertisement with 25 cents to Blue Ribbon Limited, Winnipeg, for the Blue Ribbon Cook Book. Write name and address plainly



The Apperson

Built by the Father of the Automobile

You have been reading about the newcomers. You have been buying them, and you have been using them. Why not get acquainted with the "OLD PIONEER?" It possesses more good qualities than any three of them combined. Here are some of the exclusive features:

A Water Vein which will distribute the water equally and in proportion to the speed of the engine.

Hollow Crank Shaft, oiled under five pounds pressure.

All Gears and Transmissions are 25 per cent. stronger than on any other car of the same rating. FULCRUM BAND DISC.

These features are patented, owned and controlled, and found only on the "OLD PIONEER." With reasonable care, this car will last you for twenty-five years. Why not investigate? Made in different sizes. Write for Catalog and full particulars.

HENRY RUSTAD, 108 Carlton Bldg., WINNIPEG



GET A GALLOWAY

Unqualified satisfaction guaranteed, plenty of time given to satisfy yourself, and it is sold direct from our own factory to your farm with one small factory profit, so that you save from \$50 to \$300, depending on the size engine you buy. That money stays right in your own pocket and you get a better engine.

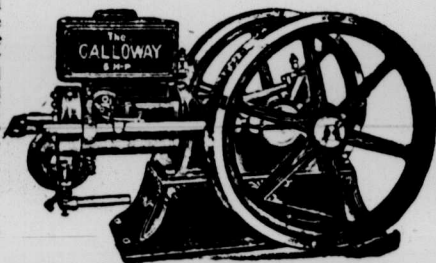
The Galloway is the most practical engine. It has built into it the engine experience of 30 years. It's the simplest, easiest understood, and therefore free from expensive stoppage for any reason.

My best proof is the fact that tens of thousands of farmers call the Galloway engine the simplest, easiest operated, and best engine they ever saw. They bought it after considering the merits of every other engine in the market, and after years of use, they pin their faith to the Galloway.

You want to try a Galloway at my risk. I guarantee to ship promptly. I warrant it will arrive in good condition; I guarantee that you can operate it easily; and I promise you faithfully if in any way you are not pleased with the engine I will refund you all your money, pay the freight both ways and take the engine back to Winnipeg. Better still, I have a special proposition which I would like to make you by which you can partly or entirely pay for your engine. Write today for my new catalog.

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.

Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd.
Dept. G.G. WINNIPEG, MAN.



The Country Cook

We are indebted to the Delineator for the following suggestions for the use of dried fruit:

There seems to be a deep-rooted conviction in the minds of many housewives that the most suitable dessert for supper consists of "sauce and cake." To this end they labor the summer thru, canning and jarring up the sunshine, happy hours with a favorite book, or much-needed rest, into shining rows of preserves and jellies against the coming winter!

Sauce and cake, the season thru, is most depressing, and rather unreasonable, because each month brings its own peculiar foods. Apples, oranges and bananas, supplemented by the dried fruits, are cold-weather foods, and the winter menu can be made most attractive without consuming the summer long in anticipation of its barrenness!

The following recipes suggest a few ways in which dried fruits may be used:

Thickened Prunes

One cupful of dried prunes, two cupfuls of water, one-fourth cupful of sugar, a few grains of salt, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of cornstarch or arrowroot, a few shavings of orange-rind, one tablespoonful of lemon-juice.

Wash prunes and soak twenty-four hours in two cupfuls of water. Add orange-rind and salt, and cook prunes till nearly tender. Add sugar and finish cooking. Skim out prunes from syrup. There should be one and one-half cupfuls of liquid left. If there are not, add boiling water to make up the balance. Thicken with the cornstarch dissolved in a little cold water, and let boil up once. Add lemon-juice. Remove stones from prunes. Add prune syrup to fruit and serve hot on French toast, or ice-cold with whipped cream.

Pickled Prunes

One pound of small prunes, juice and rind of two lemons, four blades of mace, two teaspoonfuls of whole cloves, one teaspoonful of allspice, two peppercorns, one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of vinegar.

Wash prunes and put on to cook in one quart of water. Add lemon-rind, and the spices tied in a cloth, and simmer for two hours, replenishing the water as it evaporates. Add the sugar and cook an hour longer; turn in the vinegar and lemon-juice, boil for five minutes; cool and serve with game, poultry or roast lamb or keep until needed.

Prune Fritters

One cupful of pastry flour, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, two-thirds cupful of water, two egg yolks, two egg whites, one-half tablespoonful of melted butter, one cupful of stoned and halved cooked prunes.

Mix together dry ingredients, beat in the water, then the egg yolks well beaten and the butter. Add prunes, then the well-whipped egg whites, and fry in fat hot enough to brown a bit of bread in two minutes. Drain on brown paper, dust with powdered sugar and serve with a thickened prune sauce. This is an excellent way to utilize a few left-over prunes.

Apricot Ice

One pound of dried apricots, one and one-half quarts of warm water, one and three-fourths cupfuls of sugar, juice of three lemons, juice of one orange.

Soak the apricots as usual in the water. Cook, taking care that the fruit is not broken, and be sure that there is a quart of liquor remaining when the fruit is tender. If the water seems to be too greatly absorbed, add enough to make up the balance during the cooking. Strain off the juice, chill it, add the other fruit juices and freeze in three parts ice to one of salt. Serve in high glasses, partly filled with the cooked fruit, and garnish with candied orange-peel. This may be served without fruit as the punch course at dinner.

Peach Tapioca in Ramekins

Three-fourths cupful of pearl tapioca, cold water to cover, two cupfuls of boiling water, one cupful of peach-juice, ten dried peaches (cooked), three-fourths cupful of sugar, juice and grated rind of one lemon, one tablespoonful of butter.

Soak the tapioca for an hour, then add to the water and peach-juice, with a few grains of salt, and cook until the tapioca is nearly clear. Then stir in the sugar, butter and lemon-juice. Arrange the

cooked dried peaches in a buttered baking-dish, pour over the tapioca, and bake until the tapioca is perfectly clear. Serve warm with cream, or prepare in ramekins, and finish with a meringue.

Date Bread

One-half cupful of molasses, one tablespoonful of salt, three cupfuls of quartered dates, entire wheat meal or flour, three cupfuls of warm water, one and one-fourth yeastcakes dissolved in one-fourth cupful of warm water.

Put together molasses, salt, dates, water and yeast. Beat in flour to knead, let rise till double in bulk, form into loaves again, let rise, and bake fifty minutes in a very moderate oven.

Steamed Date Pudding

Two cupfuls entire wheat flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, two and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, three-fourths cupful of shredded dates, one egg, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, grated rind and juice of one lemon, one-half cupful of milk.

Mix together flour, salt, baking-powder, sugar and dates. Beat egg light, and add to milk, with the lemon. Stir in the flour mixture, beat well, add melted butter, and turn into well-oiled baking-powder cans. Steam one hour, and serve with lemon sauce.

Dried Pear Meringue

Six dried pear halves (cooked), six slices of cake, three egg whites, three tablespoonfuls powdered sugar, a few grains of salt, a few drops lemon-extract, soft custard made from the egg yolks.

Place the cooked pear halves upon the cake. Soften with pear-juice. Make a meringue of the egg whites, powdered sugar, salt and extract, pile upon the pear halves and bake in a moderate oven for ten minutes. Serve warm, accompanied with a custard sauce, or sauce made of thickened pear-juice.

The dried pear is little used in this country. It is most valuable as it is capable of great adaptation.

The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 10

letter of the 20th inst., with a request that I communicate with you in regard to the matter referred to therein. I regret to say that it is not possible to obtain anything equivalent to "Hansard" in so far as the debates in the Provincial House are concerned. No official reporters are employed by the House and the only printed record of the debates is what appears in the daily newspapers.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. McLEOD,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

In December last my husband was one of a deputation to the Provincial House (not on the suffrage question). In speaking to one or two of the members he brought up the suffrage question. He was told that the women had made a mistake in not sending their petitions thru their own members; that the mass petition presented by F. W. Green carried no weight.

Apparently, the resolution passed by the last Grain Growers' convention at Saskatoon, strongly advocating woman suffrage, also carried no weight.

Now, we are told that the Grain Growers do not need to put their own men into Parliament, as all their reasonable requests as presented by their executive will receive the government's best attention. I think as the "Premier" gentleman in the province that Mr. Scott might have contradicted this suffrage report long ago and so saved the farm women useless trouble. I know two constituencies in the province wherein the question was raised at pre-election meetings. Surely there are others. The member for this division has promised us his support right along. Our local branch G.G.A. (men's) has sent the following resolution to Moose Jaw convention (men's):—

"That Provincial House issue an official record of Parliamentary debates and proceedings, obtainable by the people."

I trust that it will be passed and that the government will comply with the request, as I do not see much good in working on the present admittedly erroneous reports. The temperance party seem to have similar troubles to ours.

Yours truly,

VIOLET McNAUGHTAN.

More Room for the Home Departments

The woman's department of The Guide has for several months been suffering from growing pains, but it was not until lately that the editor saw his way clear to relieve the more acute symptoms by allotting additional space to the home departments.

In view of the fact that we are to have more room our first thought was that it ought to be devoted to that very large and invaluable group of our readers—the mothers. We have planned to conduct a department expressly for them, or rather to allow them to conduct it for themselves after this fashion: We will pay fifty cents for each of the letters that appear in this department. What we want is brightly written practical experiences of mothers. The magazines, of course, are full of such advice, but too often the writers have no conception of the make-shifts to which the woman on the prairie farm is driven and their suggestions strike wide of the mark.

So we are planning to make this a mother's department in every sense of the word. It is to be written by farm women for farm women and it is to be practical. No limit is set upon the range of subjects that may be covered and we hope that the letters will cover every difficulty that will rise up and face the most inexperienced of mothers.

This department is to begin as soon as we receive enough contributions. There are no rules to be followed in the mailing, except that letters should be written as plainly as possible in pen and ink, a good sized margin left and at the top of the first page put the words "Mother's Department." Let me suggest here also that those writing for this department confine themselves to topics of interest to mothers, not making references to letters or subjects that are up before the House on the Homemakers' page.

Another department that will appear at regular intervals is the Country Cook, being made up exclusively of recipes or hints for the housewife, and these will be the most simple and practical that can be found. The need for some such department has been impressed upon us by the frequent reference in the letters of our contributors to the recipes, and the fitful appearance of it in The Guide has been due not to lack of willingness, but to lack of space.

The annual Mother's Number will appear on April 1 this year and for it we will use the first and best contributions submitted for the Mother's Department, with other suggestions from outside, and we hope to make it much the finest mother's number The Guide has ever published.

We feel, as I have already said, that the mothering is to the nation the most important part of a woman's work and that every help towards that work that it is in our power to give should be lent to the end that this duty may be performed more effectively.

So we are setting out to make it the most practical, readable and attractive number we have ever published. To accomplish the last feat, namely, making it attractive, we are going to ask you to

Lend Us Your Baby

In other words, we are going to have a baby picture contest, giving prizes of five, four, three, two and one dollars for the five most attractive pictures of babies which are sent to us by March 10.

We will accept pictures of individuals, twins or triplets under the following conditions:—

It is preferred, but not absolutely necessary that pictures be unmounted ones.

A particularly cute picture of a child in a group will do if the figure is large and distinct enough.

About twenty odd pictures will be needed and none that are used can be returned as they will probably be destroyed in making the cuts, but any that are not used will be promptly returned at the close of the contest.

The pictures should be of children not over three years of age and the name and age of the child should be written on the back in ink, together with the address of the sender. This is absolutely necessary to secure the return of the picture if it should not be available for use.

Address all pictures and all letters for the Mother's Number to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

If a sufficient number seem to be

completed. It is entirely wood finish inside and out.

What would be best for ceiling, proper ceiling lumber or narrow matched lumber and then papered? Please understand that we cannot afford anything expensive, besides my husband intends to do the work himself, so no use suggesting lath and plaster. What color would you suggest for wood-work—base board, window casing, doors and floor? We can not afford carpet nor floor covering of any kind except a few rag mats. This room is intended for dining room and sitting room, as we have only kitchen, with bedroom and pantry off besides.

Which will be best, green or yellow blinds, and what can I get inexpensive for curtains, not lace, in a cream or ecru shade that I can make myself? I want the room to look nice and yet I have very little furniture, just a table, lounge (which I must recover) and a few chairs and small bookshelf. Would be very pleased to have benefit of your taste in this matter at your earliest in The Guide, as I have only very little time each day, and when work on the farm begins I will not have so much. I often think how much help we might both get and give if we only knew who to apply to or who would need our help.

"SHAMROCK."

Answer

I would make the ceiling of ceiling lumber and stain it with a stain just a little lighter than the walls. The floor should be still darker. Be sure and finish the walls and ceiling with a dull varnish so that there will be no irritating gloss. Use a fairly light brown stain for the wood-work. To brighten the room have the blinds yellow and use cream scrim curtains. We can get a good quality of scrim at from twenty-five to forty cents a yard here. Make them to come just a little over the window ledge and finish with a deep hem, allowing them to hang straight down.

There is no need to apologize for the rag rugs. Stain and varnish your floor and then rub it with wax. If you have the time you could make yourself rugs of rags which you have dyed in soft shades of yellow, brown and dull greens, and I venture to say you will have as pretty a room as one could wish for. If you feel that you can afford it, over-curtains of yellow and light green madras would add a touch of color to the room, but if not, bring in a bit of orange and green in your sofa cushions when you get around to them.

F. M. B.

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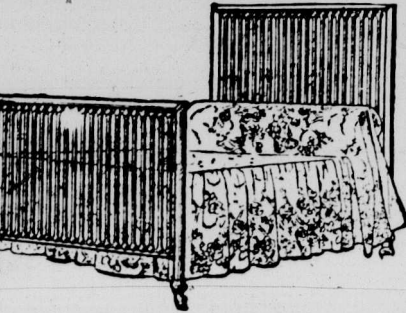
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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

QUEER HAPPENINGS OF CHILDHOOD

I want each of you to tell me about the thing in your experience that stands out most clearly in your memory. It may be an unjust whipping, a quarrel at school, a holiday, a journey, a pleasant surprise, or an accident; and please tell me the whole truth about it; if necessary you may use a pen name.

Please also make the telling as bright and interesting as you can, for I am going to give three splendid books as prizes for the three best stories that come to me, subject to the following conditions:

All stories must reach me not later than March 1. They must be written in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only, and you must get your teacher or one of your parents to certify that the story is original and that the age given is correct. As the stories are judged not only by merit, but according to age, no one will be granted a prize, no matter how good the story, who neglects to give the age and have it certified as stated above. Anyone under seventeen years of age, either boy or girl, may contribute, but you must not think from this that all the prizes go to the older ones, for little folk of eight and ten years have been among the prize winners.

So brush up your memories, little folk, and put a new point in your pen and see what you can do about it.

DIXIE PATTON.

THE THREE CATS

Once there were three cats and this is their colors—white and black and yellow. And they all had bonnets on and the yellow cat had a brown bonnet on and the white cat had a pink bonnet on and the black cat had a purple bonnet on.

When they got pretty far from home they met a dog and the dog did not know what they were until he heard them spit and make all kinds of noises. Then he started to chase them up a tree. After he went away they went off and they came to where the people were having a picnic and they had a lot of bread and cake, but they did not have any tea, but they had milk instead and they could not eat any more when they got home.

DOROTHY COATES,

Kawende, Man. Age 8 years.

A RACE WITH A LYNX

One day as I was walking in the woods to find flowers and leaves I suddenly looked up and what did I see but a wild cat or lynx. It did not see me at first, but as I tried to get away it saw me and ran after me. I was very much afraid as I was nearly three miles from home. I ran and ran. Still it ran after me. At last I came to a barn which used to be our neighbor's, but as there was neither windows or doors in it and one side out, it was not much shelter for me as the lynx came after me. I was then two and a half miles from home.

I ran thru wheat fields and crops of oats hoping to get somewhere I could hide, but the lynx kept up with me. At last in despair I could see our house in the distance and I ran quicker and quicker. When I got up to the house it was not far behind so my father came out and shot it. I was quite out of breath with running and could not have run much longer. I shall never forget that day.

PHYLLIS WAINWRIGHT

Borden, Sask.

A PRINCESS' MISFORTUNE

The first thing I can remember is that I was in a prison. I became very thirsty and hungry. Of a sudden the prison door flew open. As soon as I saw that the door was open I hurried out.

All that I could see when I got out was wild beasts. I made up my mind that I would start out on my journey; just as well to be killed by the wild beasts as to suffer with hunger and thirst. When I had walked about half a mile I found a well trodden path. I had not walked far till a lion stood in my way. I said, "Please let me go on my way." He said, "I don't like to see you go on your way yourself; I will go with you." We walked thru the forest and by the time we got thru it was dark and I lay down and went to sleep. In the morning we started out and about noon we reached the city gates. Then the lion said, "I can't go any farther for if the people see

me they will kill me." Then I said that I was a Princess. I was stolen away from my father's palace by robbers.

Then the lion said, "Come and see me tomorrow at noon." Then I went home. In the morning I went to see the lion, but instead of seeing a lion I saw a prince. Then we went and told my father and we were married and lived a happy life.

ANNIE MATHESON,

Lang, Sask., Canada. Age 13.

JANE, THE WOLF AND MYSELF

I am a little dog named Rex. I have a little mistress called Jane. One day her mother said we could go for a walk in the woods and pick berries. We started off in high glee; Jane was singing and I was frolicing after birds.

Jane got nicely started picking berries when we heard a rustling among the bushes. Out came a big wolf. Of all things I was afraid of a wolf. If I had been a big dog I would not have been afraid. Jane looked around and was so frightened she dropped her berries. The wolf came nearer and we started to fight. Jane was crying for help. I was bleeding in several places and almost exhausted when a man came by.

He shot the wolf, then looked at me. He saw I was hurt and he picked me up and took Jane by the hand and took us home. We never went picking berries again unless we had somebody older with us.

CATHERINE M. KIRKLAND.

Age 13.

THE RABBITS

The first thing I remember was lying very close to my mother in a small hole in the ground. When I looked around me I saw four more small rabbits like myself. We had long flapping ears, but we had no tail.

Some days later our mother went to the top of our den and called us to follow her. We were glad to get out of our dark hole into the pure air. We had great times. We ran about and chased each other around the hole. Our parents kept watch that Mr. Wolf or Mr. Fox did not come on the scene while we were enjoying ourselves.

A while later our parents called us back into our den. Then father went to get us some food. Soon he came home with some ears of wheat and a nice fat mouse, which we ate heartily. When we were half grown rabbits our parents took us for a romp across the prairie. When we got about half a mile from home we heard the branches cracking and before we knew how to act Mr. Wolf was on us. He killed my two brothers, but my parents, my sister and myself managed to escape home. We felt very sorry for our dear brothers, whom we should never see again. After that we did not go so far from home. When we wanted anything to eat father would go to the nearest wheat field for some wheat and sometimes we got a few berries.

But one day a sad thing happened. Father had gone to get some food. He stayed longer than usual and mother went to look for him, but neither of them came home. This was sad for my sister and myself, but we just had to get over it. Then we had to earn our own living, but it was not very nice.

MAGGIE PATTERSON,

Copeland, Sask. Age 11.

HALLOWE'EN

One evening around the last of October, which is generally called Hallowe'en, a bunch of school boys secured some pumpkins which they made into Jack-o-lanterns. They got some sheets and after fastening them on they resembled ghosts very much.

Then they visited a neighbor's house, but finding them in bed they hastened on. In the next house they found them awake. It happened that the people were all reading and this gave them a chance to get to their places around the house. They then showed themselves. As soon as those inside saw them they were frightened and hid their faces. The next day all the talk was about ghosts and witches.

CLYDE HITCHCOCK,

Trossachs, Sask. Age 12.

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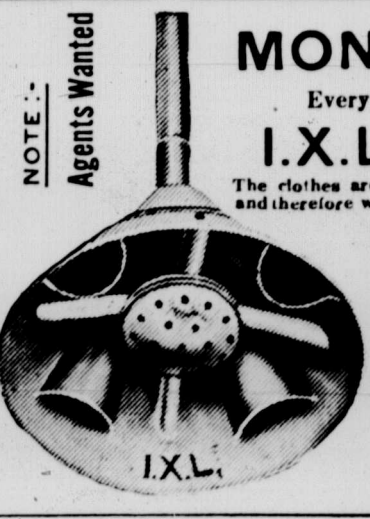
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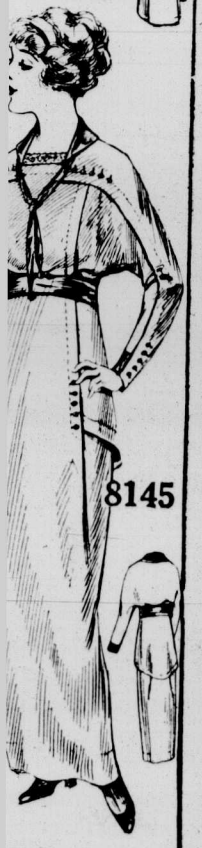
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THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

MANITOBA DIRECT LEGISLATION LEAGUE

Extracts from Annual Report

In Manitoba we have maintained our campaign of education. Our speakers have addressed a large number of meetings in different parts of the province. We have sent speakers by request to explain Direct Legislation to Grain Growers' Associations, Church Clubs, Literary Societies, Epworth Leagues, Sunday School Picnics, Brotherhood Meetings, Temperance Organizations, Trades Unions and similar bodies. We have distributed a large amount of free literature and answered numerous enquiries. The requests we get for information indicate that this is one of the most widely discussed questions before the people of this province.

A petition for a Referendum on Direct Legislation was presented to the Legislature of Manitoba on January 31, 1913. This petition was signed by 8,600 electors and was supported by a deputation composed of delegates from the various organizations affiliated with our league. Our president has written to the premier and members of the government urging action on this petition, but nothing has been done.

A resolution in favor of Direct Legislation was introduced at the last session of legislature by members of the opposition. A very interesting debate followed, with the opposition forces supporting Direct Legislation and the government opposed. It is a matter of deep regret that this much needed reform should be made a party question when it might easily be settled by a direct vote of the people of Manitoba.

Since we presented our last annual report the Political Equality League of Manitoba and the Independent Order of Good Templars have become affiliated with our League and appointed

delegates to our executive. We welcome this valuable support, and hope for more of a similar nature.

The withdrawal of the generous offer of Joseph Fels to duplicate the amount of money raised in this province for propaganda purposes threw us upon our own resources, and it is with genuine pleasure that we record our appreciation of the way in which our members have responded to our appeals for funds to carry on the work. We finish the financial year with a small balance to our credit (contributions, \$3,620.48; expenditure, \$3,612.28), and look forward to another year of progress in 1914.

THE FARMER AND PARCEL POST

There is much of good sense in some recent comments on Parcel Post made by Postmaster Campbell of Chicago, and all who are anxious for the extension of the service will gladly heed his statements regarding the farmer's end of the Parcel Post business.

Mr. Campbell calls attention to the failure of the Parcel Post to establish the desired link between the farmer and the city man, asserting that the amount of foodstuffs shipped by Parcel Post into that city is scarcely worth considering. He goes further, pointing out changes that he thinks will have to be effected before the Parcel Post can be made an important factor of exchange between farm and city. These improvements he specifies as follows: "Further increase of the weight limit; greater dispatch in handling perishable goods; special facilities at post offices for loading and unloading farm products; special facilities, such as icing, for protecting perishable goods; increased rates of special delivery of perishable goods as demanded; co-operation among farmers in establishing shipping facilities and in creating a demand for

their products in the homes, thereby insuring a permanent market for the producer, and a campaign of education among farmers in scientific packing.

"These are points eminently worth considering. They go to explain why the Parcel Post is developing very slowly along the lines mentioned, and why the express companies will continue to do business despite the Parcel Post—that is to say, unless the latter shall be elaborated and improved far beyond its present state.

Will Bring New System

"This is specially important, because the Parcel Post, in so far as it becomes an important medium for the disposal of farm products, must do away with the sale of products in large bulk lots and create in its place a system of sales in small units, properly prepared for transmission through the mails. In place of disposing of his products to a single jobber, or to a few concerns, the farmer would deal with a large number of customers, and if this trade were transient or fluctuating, an element of uncertainty and insecurity would arise which might easily cause the farmer to revert to the older and safer system."

All this may be said without in the slightest degree detracting from all the benefits that have already resulted from Parcel Post enactment, but is simply calling attention to one side of its possibilities in which the Grange must take an active interest in trying to work it out, for the good of the farmers of the country. This is well stated by one of the large newspapers of the country, which commented editorially upon Postmaster Campbell's statements as follows:

"It is well to take account of these matters, not by way of disparaging the Parcel Post or discouraging this medium

of exchange, but in order that the problem may be studied intelligently in its various bearings, and no false expectations fostered by an imperfect estimate of its advantages. That the Parcel Post can be made an important factor in our distributive system is already assured; that it has its limits, as it is run at the present time, is equally apparent. If its promoters expect to serve the public equally as well as the express companies in all respects, while blazing new paths by which fresh foods can be carried to the city consumer at small cost, provision must be made accordingly, and the requisite facilities, whatever they may be, will have to be paid for."

Postal Express

All of which looks forward clearly enough to exactly the ultimate consummation which has long been the Grange ideal—Postal Express. If this was the dream of ten years ago it is as certainly the expectancy of today and bound to be realized in the very near future. Meanwhile all these discussions are valuable and will serve to develop more rapidly the Parcel Post possibilities. In fact, there is no more timely topic to introduce into the thought of Grange meetings this winter than just what is suggested above, which might be phrased this way: "In what ways should Parcel Post be helping the farmers more than it has so far done?" Put it on the program and see how much interest it will awaken among all the members.—From The National American Grange Monthly.

We learn wisdom from failure much more than from success. We often discover what will do by finding out what will not do; and probably he who never made a mistake never made a discovery.—Smiles.

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NOTICE

Pursuant to Resolution of Directors of Western Farmers' Lumber Company, Ltd., **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of said Company will be held at the Board Room of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, 7th Floor, Keewayden Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba, on Saturday afternoon, February 28th, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the statement of the Company's affairs for the past year, the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly be brought before such meeting.

Dated at Winnipeg this 28th day of January, A.D. 1914.

Western Farmers' Lumber Company, Ltd.
D. K. MILLS, Sec.-Treas.

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Dairy Convention

Continued from Page 9

"Further be it resolved, that whereas the province of Saskatchewan has at the present time, in certain sections, a surplus of hogs, and whereas in a large percentage of these sections the producers are unable to find sale for same at current prices; be it resolved, that in the opinion of this convention steps should be taken to improve marketing facilities, and that an effort should be made to standardize prices thruout Saskatchewan in accordance with, and in relation to the Winnipeg and Calgary markets, and also that if the existing packing firms are unable to take care of the supply, steps should be taken to encourage the establishment of competitive packing plants at suitable points within the province.

"Further be it resolved, that the approval of this convention be given to the action of the Saskatchewan government in appointing a director upon the public markets board at Winnipeg, to secure full publicity of its actions and fair treatment for the stock raisers of the province."

Dairy Convention

The dairy convention each year has been composed of delegates from various co-operative creameries thruout the province. A provincial dairy association had also been formed, and last year a committee was appointed to draft the constitution for such an association. The committee reported to the convention and brought in a draft constitution, which was taken up clause by clause, over which there was considerable discussion as to who should be eligible for membership and who should vote on the election of directors, etc. In the end the matter was referred back to the committee to prepare another draft and present it next year.

On the last day of the convention Mr. McCorkell, of Moosomin, Sask., spoke to the farmers on dairying. He advised the farmers not to go to Ontario and pay over \$100 for cows, but if any one wanted to pay big money for a cow he should get the opinion of an expert. Mr. McCorkell stated that there was no money in dairying, if you had to pay exorbitant prices for cattle. He showed how dairying was on the increase in the province and stated that 290,000 lbs. of butter were made at the Regina Creamery last year. Creameries were also in operation at Lloydminster, Shellbrook, Wadena, Tantallon and several other northern towns, with several in the south, at Moosomin, Moose Jaw, Regina and Oxbow. These creameries pay the express charges on the cream. Mr. McCorkell went on to tell of the work done by the government to stamp out tuberculosis in cattle, and stated that it was the government's intention to do its best to foster the growth of the dairy industry.

Resolutions

The following are some of the resolutions adopted at the close of this session:

That we ask the railway companies to provide closed accommodation at flag stations for cans containing cream and that the trainmen pick up these cans; also that agents be instructed to take better care of cream while waiting shipment.

That we recommend the system of the additional grade of sweet cream.

That we support our creamery managers in rejecting cream unfit for making butter of the best quality.

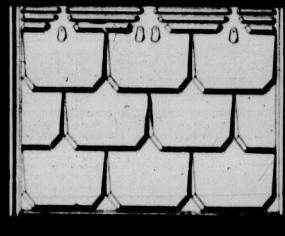
That we, the delegates of the fifth annual convention, heartily endorse the commendable way in which the government, thru their dairy commissioners, is managing the directing the creameries of Saskatchewan.

At the close of the convention Professor W. J. Rutherford, dean of agriculture of the college, gave a very interesting and helpful address on the different types of dairy cow, using individuals from the herds of the college for purposes of illustration.

ALFALFA SEED FOR MANITOBA

Brandon, Man., Feb. 3.—To encourage alfalfa growing by farmers of this district, J. D. McGregor and a strong body of citizens have formed a syndicate to purchase alfalfa seed from the Black Hills of Dakota, where it is extensively grown, at first cost. This will be given to farmers at cost price. An order for \$30,000 worth of seed has already been placed.

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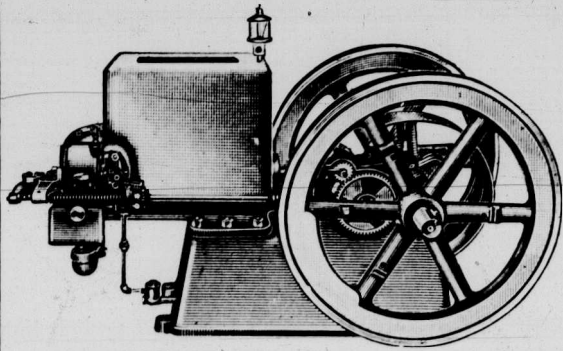
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International Stock Food keeps the brood sows well and strong—they give more milk—and raise more and stronger pigs. It's just what the "fall" pigs need to keep them fat and vigorous all winter and have them ready to market when prices go up.

Sold by dealers everywhere. If you will write and tell us how many head of stock you own, we will forward to you free, our \$3,000, Stock Book. 103

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD
CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.

Marketing Our Wheat

Continued from Page 7

Australian and Canadian wheat better than any claim that one is "better" than the other.

Sold on Certificate

"2. Canadian wheat is usually bought and sold on Dominion Government Certificate of Inspection and not upon sample. Probably 90 per cent. of the wheat of our contract grades (Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Northern) is imported on this basis, while wheat of our commercial grades is more often dealt in on sample. The wider spread in value between the lower grades and the lack of legal definitions of these grades are barriers to trading in them on certificate, especially while first arrivals of a new crop are coming to hand. After the characteristics of the commercial grades of a new crop become known they are dealt in on certificate more freely.

"3. The Canadian certificate is highly thought of in the world's markets. It enjoys a better reputation than any other certificate. United States grain is exported under a variety of certificates emanating from different and unrelated sources, such as State authorities, boards of trade, chambers of commerce and port authorities. The reputation enjoyed by these certificates in importing countries is not such as to commend to Canadians any change in the source of the Canadian certificate. Seaboard inspections in particular are not popular among importing merchants.

High Grading Pays

"4. Because it is imported on a dependable certificate Canadian grain is dealt on a smaller margin of profit than the grain of any other exporting country. Three-eighths of a cent per bushel is the profit the importing merchants of Liverpool and London calculate on their Canadian business, as compared, for instance, with as much as 2½¢ per bushel on Russian business, owing to various elements of uncertainty connected with that trade.

"5. The importing trade makes little or no distinction in its bids as between grain shipped thru United States ports in bond and grain shipped thru all-Canadian channels. Importers are satisfied that the integrity of the grades is preserved as well one way as the other. Liverpool prefers Canadian grain ex New York to that ex Montreal, if anything. Some markets claim that spring and summer arrivals are not of as high a standard as those of the fall and winter, but make no distinction as between routes. On the other hand the trade does not like to purchase Canadian wheat with only a United States seaboard inspection certifying the wheat to be of some specified grade but of 'Canadian origin.'

Arrivals Compare Well

"6. At each port visited the Commission saw the whole parcel or a large sample of whatever Canadian grain was then being unloaded, and oftentimes samples of other recent arrivals as well. In every case looked into, arriving wheat appeared to be a fair sample of the grade the certificate called for. In oats this was not always so. The deliveries of oats on certificate do not give as unflinching satisfaction as do the deliveries of wheat, and dissatisfaction in these matters is reflected in bids. The fact that on every exchange visited the official samples of the various Canadian grades were rarely if ever referred to is further proof that the trade at these ports is satisfied with the character of arrivals.

"7. The grain markets of United Kingdom and the Continent are remarkably free from restrictions, governmental or self-imposed, and are keenly competitive. The spirit of the exchanges is broad and tolerant. Members settle their differences by arbitration amongst themselves rather than by harsher methods.

"8. Except in Scotland where some mills grind it exclusively and where many bakers bake it exclusively, Canadian wheat is used as one constituent of a blend, the other constituents being, perhaps, English and Australian wheats

or Argentine and Indian. Within certain limits the proportions of each wheat in the blend will be varied according to the price of each. The cheaper the wheat, relatively, the more of it will be used, up to a certain point.

A Business Proposition

"9. There is certainly no discrimination against Canadian wheat as such. On the other hand, other conditions being equal, blood counts and Canada gets the business. But competition is too keen and too widespread to permit of any but a businesslike view being taken of the situation, one way or the other. Millers have their preferences and their prejudices; so have the bakers to whom they must sell their flour, and so have the consumers who buy the bread. Some millers won't use Canadian wheat, but these are becoming more and more scarce. Other millers use nothing but Canadian wheat. But whether a man uses much or little he pays the market price for it.

"When properly grasped, the fact that Canadian wheat is tenderable on the Liverpool option but that the great bulk of it is not tendered because it sells in the cash market at a premium over the option, is the surest proof of the fact that our wheat finds its proper level as compared with the wheat of other exporting countries. Of course the price of the option goes up and down according to the volume of receipts and offerings from those countries whose wheat is tenderable. Then, too, if wheat is plentiful and deliveries on the option are being made freely, the seller will always tender the wheat that would bring him the lowest price on the cash market. This will, of course, be the wheat of the country that has relatively the largest exportable surplus at the time, whose wheat is arriving freely and whose offerings are plentiful. If then, as some allege, Canadian wheat is offered on the bargain counter most of the time, this would be the wheat that would be bought for tendering on option sales. And yet, as has been stated, this does not happen to any great extent, and to no greater extent than is the case with other tenderable wheat. For every bushel bought on the bargain counter, as it were, and applied on option sales, eight or nine are sold to better advantage, the proportion varying with the time of year.

Rush Causes Loss

"10. The relative values of cash or spot wheat from the various countries and, if tenderable, the relation of such values to the option, is determined by the actual arrivals and offerings. In this particular Canada undoubtedly loses heavily each year through the rush to export as much of our crop as possible before navigation on the lakes and the St. Lawrence closes. But the situation is one of our own and Nature's making, and is not chargeable to any efforts on any one's part to discriminate against Canadian grain. The importing merchant only buys what is offered to him or bids on what experience has taught him will be available."

It is concluded that some at least of our present customers are prepared to buy from year to year almost unlimited additional quantities of our wheat, for they like the grain itself and they like our ways of doing business. On the other hand the Commission is able to reach the conclusion that perhaps only Australia of our principal competitors among the wheat exporting countries is likely to very materially increase its production and exports, while some at least may be expected to reduce their exports of wheat from year to year.

Sample Market Injurious

The commissioners considered the sample market question very fully and set forth many reasons why a sample market would not benefit the producer. In concluding their remarks upon this subject they say:

"For these reasons, conceived, it is hoped, in the broadest spirit, the Commission believes that a successful sample market is diametrically opposed to the

best interests of our export wheat trade and that the more the sample market is patronized the greater harm will it do to the producers. The Commission further believes that the farmers will be better off without a sample market just so long as our surplus of wheat that must be exported sets the general price level at which the entire wheat crop will be purchased.

"The Commission has endeavored to hold the broadest possible ground in considering the effect of a sample market on the welfare of the producers. Such questions as whether or not premiums or higher prices would be paid to any extent for grain sold on the sample market, whether such premiums, if paid, would find their way back to the producers, whether the effect of the sample markets on transportation facilities would be appreciable and if so, whether such delays as might be inseparable from it would more than offset any benefits that might be derived from it, have not been discussed, fruitful as they might prove."

Conclusions

As the outcome of its inquiries and the thought and discussion devoted to the subjects investigated, the Commission reached certain conclusions, which in part summarize matter contained in the Report, and in part supplement observations and suggestions made here and there in its pages. These conclusions are as follows:

Relating to Production

"1. Exclusive grain raising in Saskatchewan, as generally practised by even our best farmers is not remunerative at the present time.

"2. The cost to the farmer of producing and marketing grain at interior shipping points can be reduced in the following principal ways:

(a) By effective instruction as to the best methods of cultivation, the best varieties of grain, and as to the principles that should govern his economic relations with Nature on the one hand and his fellows on the other;

(b) By raising the standard of efficiency and altering the attitude towards service, of very much of the labor upon which the farmer and farmer's wife must depend;

(c) By extending the practice of mixed farming not only thru instruction but thru continued practical assistance;

(d) By gradually reorganizing agricultural credit facilities until their source of supply and control alike shall be largely within the province and necessary credit can be supplied at cost instead of at a large profit;

(e) By the reduction or abolition of the tariff on articles and commodities which the farmer must purchase for the equipment of his farm and the carrying on of his business;

(f) By the reduction of freight rates on merchandise brought into or distributed in Western Canada;

(g) By the curtailment and gradual elimination of the credit system of merchandizing;

(h) By the continued improvement of country roads to shipping points;

(i) By the extension of railways into districts not yet adequately served.

Relating to Marketing and Transportation

"3. It costs the farmers more to have the exportable surplus of Western Canada's grain crop placed on present ultimate market than the farmers of any other large exporting country have to pay.

"4. The cost of marketing and transporting Saskatchewan grain should be decreased and the price paid to the producer correspondingly increased in the following principal ways:

(a) By further extending the system of co-operative grain marketing companies, and by the organization of their business, as soon as may be feasible, in such a way as to permit of profits being distributed co-operatively instead of on the basis of shares held;

(b) By extending the operations of co-operative grain marketing companies beyond the commission business to the operation of terminals (if not purchased and operated by the Dominion Government) and the conducting of an export business;

(c) By increasing the quantity of grain sold by farmers on track or consigned by them for sale on commission;

(d) By creating, if competent engineers endorse the project as feasible, a navigable system of canals and canalized waterways from the heart of the grain growing areas to the head of the lakes;

(e) By fixing the charge for selling grain on commission at Winnipeg at one per cent. of the gross proceeds of the carload instead of one cent per bushel as at present, which latter charge the experience of the farmers' companies has shown to be unnecessarily high;

(f) By the banks reducing the rate of interest charged on grain loans and the rates of exchange charged on transfers of credit and cash from one part of the country to the other;

(g) By lowering terminal charges and changing terminal practices, experience having shown that present charges are too high and present practices too generous to the terminal operators;

(h) By setting maximum charges for the carriage of grain on the great lakes; such charges preferably to be fixed by an international commission and to apply to the domestic business of both countries and to international business;

(i) By continuing to improve the St. Lawrence waterway, both above and below Montreal, and the Welland and Soo canals;

(j) By continuing to improve and extend the Port of Montreal, particularly the grain handling and storage facilities;

(k) By securing a reduction of insurance rates both on hulls and cargoes, on the ocean route from Montreal to Europe and on the Great Lakes; such reduction to be effected by a Dominion Government scheme of marine insurance, if necessary;

(l) By building up our trade with Great Britain, particularly in such commodities as will, from their bulk or weight, make acceptable westbound ocean freight and thus, in recognition of the fact that Canada's exports go principally to Europe, attract to the St. Lawrence route a larger number of vessels.

Public Owned Terminals

"5. All terminal and transfer elevators as well as interior terminal storage elevators should be owned and operated by the Dominion Government, as some already are. This would link together and co-ordinate the grain handling, transporting and storage facilities of Canada (apart from country elevators) and thus make alike for economy and efficiency in these services.

"6. Canadian export grain (of which at the present time more than half is of Saskatchewan origin) occupies a deservedly high place on the markets in which it is known and is becoming increasingly popular with the trade in those markets.

"7. The standing of Saskatchewan grain on the world's markets can be improved and the price obtained correspondingly increased in the following ways:

(a) By extending the number of available markets to include the nearest one, which may be done,

1. by removing the duty on two commodities that Canada does not import, i.e. wheat and flour,

2. By accepting the United States offer (which still stands) of free access for our oats, barley and flax.

Increase Farm Storage

(b) By our farmers realizing the importance of storing as much as possible of our exportable surplus on the farms, and each withholding a portion of his crop from market as he becomes financially able to hold and provide accommodation for it. Farm storage is the cheapest form of grain storage for the farmer, and is the most satisfactory because grain stored on the farms is generally a bullish factor in the markets while grain stored in public elevators, whether such grain is still owned by the producer or has been sold, is a bear factor. All such grain has its effect on the world's prices as soon as it has its place in world statistics of visible

Continued on Page 34

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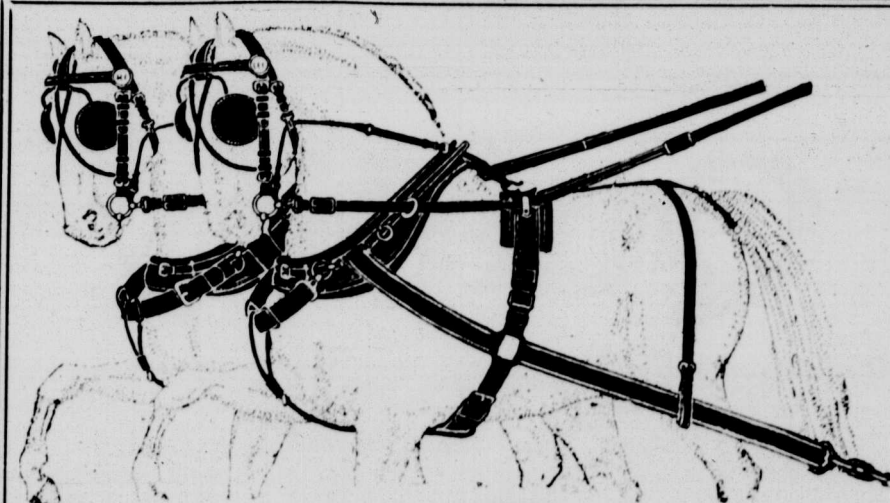
	Post Paid		F.O.B.	
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W. C. SUTHERLAND, SASKATOON, SASK.

FALLING REVENUES — GROWING EXPENDITURES

Dominion Finances Feel Pinch of Hard Times

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—The financial statement for the month of January, as issued today by the finance department, is a record breaking one, with the record on the wrong side of the account. The difference between falling revenues and increased expenditures was never more marked in the history of Canada. During the month the net debt of the Dominion increased by \$10,821,765, and now stands at \$314,383,870. The revenue for January decreased by nearly \$2,000,000, while expenditures increased by over \$4,000,000, as compared with January of last year. The decrease in customs revenue last month was a little over \$2,000,000, or nearly 25 per cent. Also indications are that a monthly decrease will be the rule for some time to come.

For the first ten months of the fiscal year, the total revenue has been \$139,101,515, an increase of \$1,081,580 over the first ten months of the preceding fiscal year. Expenditure on consolidated fund accounts totalled \$93,088,371, an increase of \$10,437,047 for the expenses of carrying on the ordinary administration. Expenditure on capital account has totalled \$46,476,063, an increase over the corresponding period of 1913 of \$21,234,278.

Railway subsidies for ten months totalled \$18,023,149, or \$13,382,059 more than for the corresponding ten months of the last fiscal year, the increase being largely due to the \$15,000,000 to the Canadian Northern last session.

Indications now are that the total revenue for the complete fiscal year will fall a little below that of last year, namely \$168,689,903, while total expenditures will probably run up to about \$184,000,000, or an increase of approximately \$40,000,000.

It is stated that owing to the continued illness of Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, Hon. Geo. E. Foster will be called upon this year to deliver the budget speech.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

succeeded in getting off. He said that the final decision as to whether a man should hang or not should be left to the jurors who try the accused and give the verdict. There should be no appeal from the verdict of the jury unless circumstances should arise which would warrant a new trial.

RENT

"Rent" is commonly defined as "the price paid for permission to use land," but that is scarcely a sufficient definition. Obviously, some land is so poor that it only just produces enough to keep its cultivators decently, and such land as this ought to be free. Any man ought to be able to get a patch of such land, if he would undertake to work it properly, without having to pay rent. But land that is more fertile or that contains valuable minerals, or that is better situated, will yield more than a living to its users, who ought to pay for the advantages they get. This payment is "rent" and it is obvious that "rent" is both a natural and a just payment.

This being so, the only question that remains is: Who should receive the rent? Since rent is payment for natural advantages, it is obvious that it is not earned by any individual. Hence it should be paid into the coffers of the State to be used for collective or social purposes. The taxation of land values is the proposal to convert rent into a tax payable to the State. The taxation of land values does not mean a tax on land; it simply means the State appropriation of rent (gradually, of course). Nobody can deny the justice of this proposal, because it simply means taking from the individual the unfair advantage he has over his fellows through his ownership of more valuable land. The freeing of land which will only

produce a bare living, leaving no margin for rent, is a most important matter. As William Blake, the poet, said:—

A bitter hour 'twill be
 For trifer, thief, and idler,
 When English land is free.

—Louis Williams.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Calgary, Feb. 7, 1914.—Receipts of livestock at Calgary this week were as follows: 974 cattle, 137 sheep, 5,663 hogs and 110 horses.

There has been very little action in the cattle market for the past week, as all packers seemed to be filled with beef. While there has been a few good sales this week, most of the stuff was sold at a decline of about 10 cents under last week's prices. Some extra good butcher steers were sold at \$7.00; these steers would have brought \$7.50 twelve months ago. A few good picked steers were sold for \$7.25. Cows and heifers sold at \$6.10. Hogs continue strong and a steady increase in price, as the ruling price was \$7.75 off cars. We were able to sell several good lots at about \$8.00. The good well finished hog is much sought for and is easy to sell at an advance of from 10 to 25 cents over the half fat hog. There has been 17 double deck cars of hogs shipped to Seattle in the past week. Sheep continue strong and very scarce and some good sheep would make a good price.

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 7, 1914.—Receipts 250 cattle, 1,900 hogs, and 50 sheep. Prices—Killing Cattle—Steers, \$5.75 to \$8.40; cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$7.10; canners, \$3.50 to \$4.25; cutters, \$4.00 to \$4.50; bulls, \$4.30 to \$6.25; veal calves, \$4.50 to \$9.00. Market steady, veal calves steady. Pitcocks and Feeders—Feeding steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs., \$5.75 to \$7.15; stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs., \$4.30 to \$6.60; stock cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$6.15; stock bulls, \$4.30 to \$5.65. Market steady. Hogs—Prices range from \$8.20 to \$8.40. Market steady to strong. Sheep and Lambs—Spring lambs, \$5.75 to \$7.00; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$6.00; bucks, \$2.50 to \$3.00; wethers, \$3.75 to \$5.50; ewes, \$2.50 to \$5.00. Market slow.

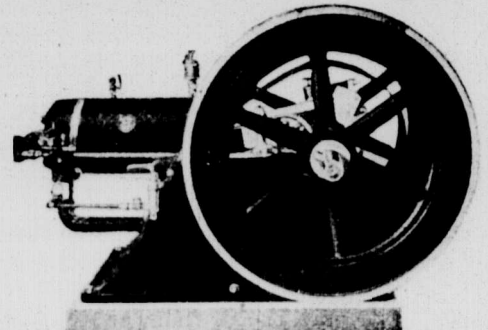
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We want all the good oats we can get right now, as we have a big demand for Winnipeg consumption.

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

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Marketing Our Wheat

Continued from Page 31

wheat. Wheat on the farm is "invisible," its existence is uncertain, and uncertainty is a bullish factor;

(c) By continuing to improve the efficiency of our grading system which now commands the confidence of the world, is without a peer, and is the means of enabling Canadian wheat to be imported on a smaller margin of profit than the wheat of any other country;

(d) By extending the jurisdiction of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada to include eastern transfer and storage elevators and, if possible, thru agreement with the United States government, storage and handling facilities in the United States used by Canadian grain;

Standardize 3 and 4

(e) By standardizing Nos. 3 and 4 wheat and giving them a legal description which would not vary from year to year;

(f) By, without changing in any way the present basis on which Canadian grain is imported into Europe, i.e., "certificate final," the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada arranging for systematic sampling at European ports of arriving cargoes of Canadian grain by officials of the Board. Samples so secured for an extended period and at a number of ports would, when compared with sample of cargoes ex Fort William, give the Board definite knowledge as to whether our grades were being at all systematically deteriorated in transfer or bonded elevators;

(g) By the appointment by the Dominion Government of a special grain trade commissioner to encourage trade between Canada and Great Britain in grain and grain products, which constitute the largest class of Canada's exports. This officer should be a person having a detailed knowledge of the grain trade and it should be his business to watch and safeguard the interests of Canada in Great Britain in all matters connected with the grain trade, and to advise the trade commissioners at Rotterdam, Hamburg, Antwerp, etc., in this department of their work.

"8. That valuable and necessary a safeguard and shipping facility as it is, the increased use of the loading platform is not probable and would not make for efficiency in the transportation of grain in periods of congestion;

"9. Regular steamship service is an essential feature of a steady and developing trade with any particular port. Tramp steamers may supplement the regular sailings, but a permanent and profitable trade cannot be built up on the uncertain movements of tramp steamers.

Diversified Farming

"10. Every effort should be made and every possible encouragement be given to bring about greater diversity in the products of our farms. Our grain trade is at present preponderating importance. For decades to come it must continue in that position, for nature thru thousands of years has been storing up fertility in our virgin soils and the growing of grain offers at once the most natural, the most speedy and easiest method of turning that fertility to the use of man. Yet the Commission realizes that the exportation to other lands of immense successive crops of grain must sooner or later bankrupt the province of its greatest resource, unless intelligent efforts are made by every farmer, after perhaps a few years of exclusive grain raising on prairie land, to maintain the productiveness of his soil. The experience of the world is that this can only be done, over wide areas, by combining an ever increasing amount of stock raising with grain growing operations.

Live Stock

"11. To this end, coupled with such efforts as may be made to extend grain markets, facilitate economical marketing and improve our grain products, the government should seek to effect an improvement in the conditions under which live stock and live stock products are marketed. The Commission believes that more and better live stock—which

will be the actual outcome of improved marketing conditions—means more and better grain products, and greater permanence and security in our rural life.

"12. The most prosperous and contented farmers in the province, speaking generally, are those on half section farms. Farmers themselves are almost unanimous that the half-section farm is best under our present conditions. The tendency will be towards even smaller rather than larger farms. An important reason for this conclusion is the scarcity and cost of farm help and the inefficiency of much of the help that is obtainable."

Advocates Special Currency

The following is an appendix to the report, signed only by the chairman, which did not appear in the official summary, but was forwarded to The Guide by Mr. Haslam:

"Before Canadian grain can receive its full value on the British and Continental markets some systematic, thorough and economical method of financing it until it arrives at its final destination must be devised. The Imperial Bank of Russia is now doing this by advancing on the grain in warehouse under its control, and by purchasing the bills drawn against it when exported, some \$150,000,000 being used for this purpose this season.

"My opinion is that the Canadian Government should make an advance on the grain in its possession on the storage receipts issued therefor, after having taken over the whole system of storage as recommended in the report. This may be done by the Commission having charge of the storage, having placed at its disposal a special issue of currency legalized for the purpose, which would be redeemed by the bills taken in payment when the wheat was sold. This currency would be for this special seasonal purpose, and would be withdrawn from circulation automatically when the grain was out of the possession of the Government, by not issuing more or by calling in, if necessary, at the end of the grain marketing season. The currency would be redeemed by the Receivers General of each of the provinces. The issue would not disturb the existing asset currency emitted by the chartered banks, but make necessary the gold currency which the banks are not allowed to issue.

"I am of the opinion that the small farmer who sells by the load has the greatest cause for objection to the present conditions, and that he can only get relief by joining with his neighbors and selling by the carload. The only method which seems possible to enable the small farmer to store any quantity of grain on his farm is by the formation of small Co-operative Credit groups, which, under the control of the central organization, could borrow the necessary funds from Dominion Government savings banks, part of the money on deposit in which banks should be made immediately available for loaning to co-operative societies, in a conservative way, for productive purposes only. I am of the opinion that the commissioner recommended for the purpose of promoting the sale of Canadian grain abroad should be an adviser to the producers, merchants and warehousemen in Canada, and, if possible, a system gradually perfected that would put the marketing of our grain in the hands of one man. This system is now in operation by the farmers of South Australia and enables them to get from 5 to 10 cents per bushel more for their wheat, which I am informed is no better, if as good, as ours."

Several other appendices are in the report, one of which is the report of John Millar, of Indian Head, dealing chiefly with the cost of producing wheat in Saskatchewan.

The complete report of the Commission is now being printed. Any persons desiring a copy of the full report should send their application to the Department of Agriculture, Regina.

Military glory cannot be had without the shedding of human blood; the ambition for it is therefore inspired by the devil.



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Touring Car
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Mr. Gopher gets no warning when the grain is poisoned with

GOPHERCIDE

ONE big trouble with ordinary strychnine is that its intensely bitter taste gives it away. The gopher "gets wise" before he has swallowed enough to kill him.

Gophercide is a preparation of strychnine without this bitter taste. Gophers actually like grain poisoned with it—eat it greedily—and trouble you no more.

Mr. W. E. Wright, of Vanscoy, Sask., says this about it:—"Gophercide" has given me complete satisfaction. It is easy to prepare, and is a sure killer. I used it on land that was full of gophers, and it certainly did its work well."

A 50c package of Gophercide, dissolved in half a gallon of water, poisons a gallon of wheat—and that's enough to kill 350 to 400 gophers—7 for a cent. Get a package from your druggist, and start after the gophers early.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
7 OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL

Perhaps you know how hard it is to dissolve ordinary strychnine and get enough soaked into the grain to be deadly. Gophercide is just the opposite. It dissolves freely in warm or even cold water, making a strong solution which poisons every grain through and through. Rains won't wash it off, for it goes right into the grain, and though the gopher may not get it for days, it gets him—quick.



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There is no grander sight in the world than that of a body of men fired with a great purpose---dominated by one unwavering aim

They are bound to win--the world stands to one side and lets them pass. It always makes way for an organization that has truth and right on its side. What could be more inspiring than to see The Association and The Guide going straight towards their goal, cutting their way thru difficulties and surmounting obstacles as tho they were but stepping stones! Opposition on the part of the Tariff Barons and holders of Special Privileges only make us fight all the harder for that which is right. No matter what comes The Guide will continue to struggle and fight until the farmers of the West obtain relief from the many injustices under which they are now laboring.

a spirit of loyalty and interest and help us to attain our object by recommending The Guide to all their acquaintances who are not subscribers. Send in your own renewal today and get us one new reader. Let us not desert the ranks or get weary of well doing.

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- Nor'-West Farmer } \$1.25 for one year
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- Western Home Monthly } \$1.25 for one year

Our sixty-day campaign for 10,000 new readers will not end until April 1st. There is active service before us, and we are sure every reader of The Guide will continue to manifest

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WINNIPEG, MAN

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Co-operation *in* LUMBER

Arrangements have just been completed with large lumber mills in British Columbia, whereby we shall be able to supply all kinds of lumber in carload lots. We have been fortunate in arranging prices very close to the actual cost of manufacture. The quality of our lumber will be equal to the best on the market.

Quantity per Carload

From 23M to 25M feet of ordinary lumber (30,000 lbs.) will make a minimum carload. Many individual farmers will be able to handle a whole car. If you cannot handle a whole car yourself you will have no difficulty in making up a car along with your neighbors. **Everyone wants lumber.**

A Chance for Municipalities

We can give special quotations on bridge timber. Any municipality calling for tenders will do well to advise us and give us an opportunity to quote prices.

We Will Assist You

In preparing Plans and Specifications. As soon as possible we intend preparing a number of plans and specifications for farmhouses and outbuildings which will be of valuable assistance to any intending builder. Our aim is to give our customers all the assistance we can that will enable them to erect the necessary buildings at the lowest possible cost.

Prices on Application

We are now in a position to quote prices on all classes of lumber, including shingles, doors, laths, mouldings, etc., and make shipment at once. We will also assist you in any way we can in making up your order.

Fence Posts

We expect to have an arrangement completed within a few days for supplying carlots of both cedar and tamarack fence posts. Let us know soon if you will require any posts and we will send you price list as soon as prepared.

We can also Supply You with Flour and Coal

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Limited

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