

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

## MILLIONAIRE BEGGARS

SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE AND SIR DONALD MANN, WHO ARE ASKING THE GOVERNMENT TO BACK THE BONDS OF THEIR RAILWAY FOR \$45,000,000 AND TAKE WATERED STOCK AND A VALUELESS MORTGAGE IN RETURN, ARE BOTH MILLIONAIRES MANY TIMES OVER. THEY WERE BOTH POOR MEN WHEN THEY COMMENCED TO BUILD THE C.N.R., YET AFFIDAVITS HAVE BEEN MADE THAT THEY HAVE NEVER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY MADE MONEY OUT OF THAT ENTERPRISE. THE GOVERNMENT IS EVIDENTLY SATISFIED WITH THESE AFFIDAVITS, AND MACKENZIE AND MANN WILL NO DOUBT GET WHAT THEY ARE ASKING FOR, BUT THE PEOPLE OF CANADA WILL NOT BE SATISFIED TILL THEY KNOW HOW MACKENZIE AND MANN ACQUIRED THEIR MILLIONS, AND WHY THEY DO NOT USE THEIR OWN MONEY TO PAY THEIR OWN DEBTS.

MAY 27, 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.

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

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg



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## Our Ottawa Letter

Details of C.N.R. Guarantee Severely Criticized—Big Majority for Proposals on First Division

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, May 22.—Three out of four days on which the house sat this week were taken up with the further consideration of the government's proposal to give a guarantee to Mackenzie and Mann to an amount of forty-five millions. Thursday being a parliamentary holiday the discussion did not proceed. The resolutions are now in committee where they are likely to remain for a few days. After that the bill must be introduced and put thru all its stages including committee again. There is no doubt that if the opposition were really determined to hold up the measure they could keep the discussion going for a long time; unless the closure were applied. At the moment of writing there is considerable mystery as to what the Liberals really propose to do, with the result that predictions as to the date of prorogation of the session vary from June 3 to June 15, and even later. If the date of the Ontario elections were announced for the end of June, as is expected, it would not be surprising if the opposition were to keep the house sitting until well into the month in order to keep in Ottawa the big group of Ontario Conservatives, who are anxious to take part in the provincial fight.

During the discussion tonight on Hon. C. J. Doherty's bill in regard to naturalization and which, in conjunction with a measure to be passed in the British house will bring about uniform naturalization within the empire, objection was taken by W. M. Martin, of Regina, to the provision that an immigrant must spend five years in Canada before he can take out naturalization papers, instead of three as at the present time. He also objected to the new provision that in order to become a citizen of Canada one must be able to speak either French or English. He said he knew many good citizens in the West who are not familiar with either language.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier remarked that the operation of the naturalization law would conflict with the Dominion Lands Act, which would have to be amended. E. M. Macdonald thought we should retain our own system of naturalization as well as this inter-imperial plan, which would leave newcomers the choice between purely Canadian or British naturalization. Mr. Doherty did not seem to think that this was desirable, but agreed that there would have to be some amendments to the Dominion Lands Act.

### First Vote on C.N.R.

The first division on the C.N.R. resolution proposals came on Tuesday night when the House voted on the motion that consideration of the same should be taken up in committee. The vote stood 111 to 64, a government majority of 47 against the amendment of E. M. Macdonald, of Pictou, to give the government's proposal a six months' hoist, or, in other words, to kill the measure for this session. This is the biggest majority ever achieved by the Borden government. It was anticipated that there would be a number of desertions from both parties on the vote. It was known of course that R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, and W. F. Nickle, of Kingston, in order to be consistent with the speeches they had made, would vote for the amendment, and the expectation was that three or four of the western Liberals might deem it expedient to throw in their lot on this vote with the government. When the division was taken, however, it was found that Mr. Charlton, of Norfolk, Ontario, the only Liberal from that province who succeeded in taking a Conservative seat at the last general election, was the only bolter from the party ranks. Mr. Charlton, in a brief speech previous to the vote, referred in warm terms of praise to the services rendered the country by Mackenzie and Mann by the carrying out of their railway project and expressed the conviction that the guarantee would be a good thing for the Dominion and would place our credit abroad upon a very firm basis.

Several of the Western opposition members whose constituencies have felt the benefit of the development resulting from the enterprise of Mackenzie and Mann, justified their opposition in part

on the failure of the agreement to definitely provide that a portion of the money shall be spent on the construction of branch lines in the West, and partly on the claim that the agreement constitutes an invasion of provincial rights. The attitude of this group of members was summarized by Dr. Neely, of Humboldt, who closed the debate on Tuesday evening. He said, "I lay at the door of the government to assist, as they are convinced of the necessity for this aid. They have as they tell us information that leads them to believe that this amount of money is necessary to complete this system, but they have not given to this house full and complete information to enable it to unanimously pass a measure for the assistance of the railway. I lay it at the door of the government that having decided to give aid to the C.N.R. they have attached such conditions that I find it impossible to give my support to the resolutions that are before the house. I protest against this arrangement because it interferes with the rights of the western provinces. I protest against it, lastly, because I object to a partnership in which Canada must play the humiliating part of being at the back of the great undertaking which has already declared itself to be bankrupt and in which Canada has no control as to the policy of the company or the expenditure of the money which we are voting."

On Wednesday consideration of the resolutions was taken up in committee. Several hours were spent in discussing the first resolution which, in a general way, sets forth the desirability of the government guaranteeing the bonds of the C.N.R. to the extent of \$45,000,000. Altho the house sat until late in the evening this preliminary resolution was not disposed of. The day following being a holiday and the attendance during the remainder of the week promising to be light, it was agreed to adjourn the discussion until Tuesday next, other business being taken up in the meantime.

A feature of the discussion in committee was undoubtedly the argument put up by Hon. Dr. Pugsley, who made his first appearance in the house for several weeks. One of his chief contentions was that the government should have secured as security some of the assets of Mackenzie and Mann, apart from their C.N.R. enterprises, such for instance, as the model city back of the mountain at Montreal, out of which it is said Mackenzie and Mann and associates have made millions out of land speculation. Dr. Pugsley expressed his conviction that the \$100,000,000 of common stock is not worth more than five or ten million dollars at the present time and that it should be reduced to that amount. He declared that when the government instructed its auditors to look into the affairs of Mackenzie and Mann they had been told not to bother about the assets of these men outside of the C.N.R. enterprise. This assertion was denied by Premier Borden, who said that Dr. Pugsley had no warrant for making such an assertion.

A portion of the day was taken up with a long duel between Hon. W. F. White, Minister of Finance, and several of the opposition members, who had asserted that Mr. White misled the house last session when he stated that the government had received one-tenth of the common stock of the C.N.R. as security for the \$15,000,000 loan. E. M. Macdonald repeated the statement after Mr. White had denied it, and was almost invited outside to the corridors to settle the dispute. The incident was smoothed over later, on Hon. Geo. E. Foster causing the return of good nature by expressing the view that "They were both afraid." Mr. White, however, did admit that in one sense he was wrong in his statement to the house. He had said that the authorized capital stock of the C.N.R. was seventy instead of seventy-seven million, which made the amount of stock received one-eleventh instead of one-tenth. There had been no intention to deceive the house and he had acted in good faith thruout, he maintained.

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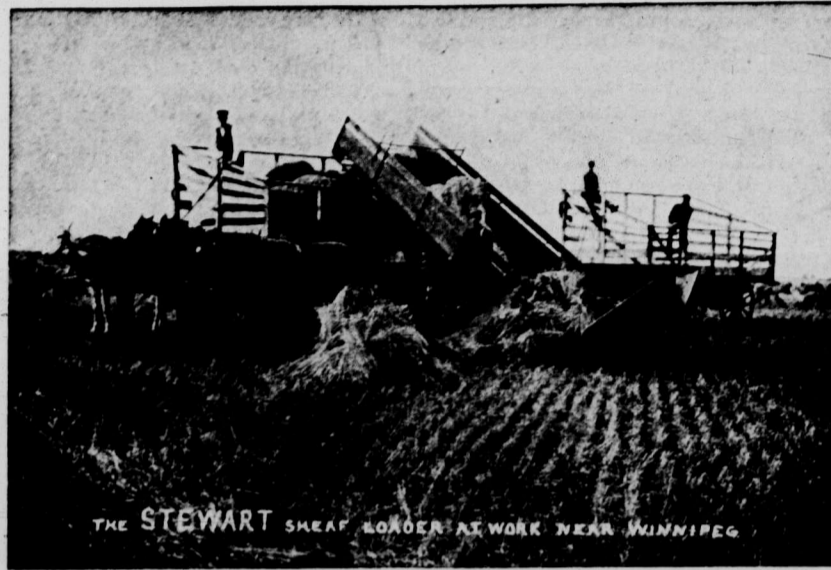
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"I used six bundle teams and had a 40-64 inch American Advance separator. It does not shell one-quarter as much grain as field pitchers leave on the ground."—W. R. Dobbie, Pincher Creek, Alta.

"I had four stook wagons and it kept our 36-58 Case machine going nicely."—G. P. Lindberg, Dundurn, Sask.

"I run a 36-60 Gaar-Scott separator and 25-horse Buffalo engine. I ran thirty days this fall and averaged 2,250 bushels of wheat per day with four stook teams, where as before I had your Loader I had ten teams and four pitchers in the field."—H. E. Wilson, Eyebrow, Sask.



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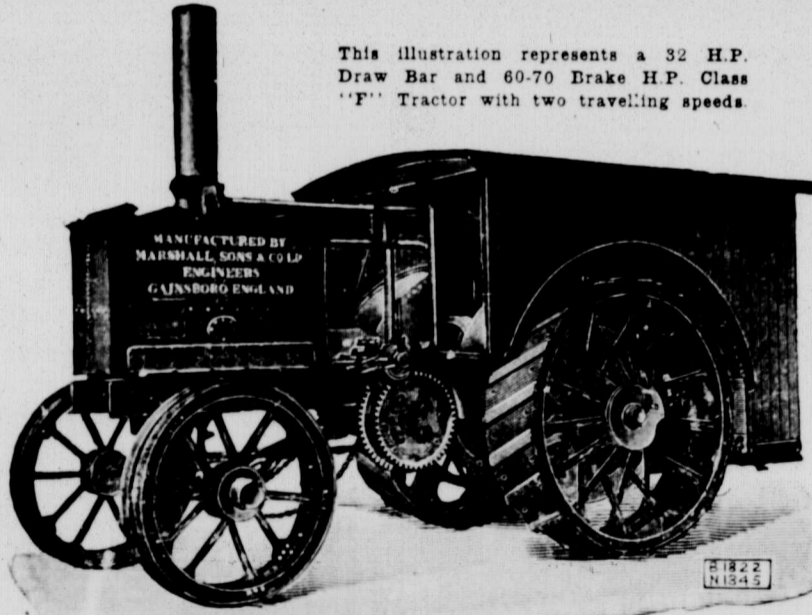
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# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 27th, 1914

## LONDON AND NEW YORK VIEWS

The London correspondent of the Wall Street Journal, of New York, wrote recently in that paper as follows:

"An exaggerated importance has been given here to the decision of the Dominion Railway Commission in the proceedings between the Western Canadian cities and the railroads. The reduction of rates ordered in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia is not ground enough for a fall of eight points, for instance, in Canadian Pacific. We are told by the company that the consequent loss in net receipts is about \$60,000 a month, which, as it is said, might easily be made good in a month or two with a recovery in trade. What explains the ill-effect which the decision has had upon the stocks of Canadian railways is the advertisement which it gives to the fact that they are liable to the disadvantages of Government control and intervention. The average investor had not realized that Canada had a body analogous to the Interstate Commerce Commission."

But the plain fact of the matter is, of course, that Canada has not in the Dominion Railway Commission a body which in actual effect is at all comparable to the Interstate Commerce Commission in the United States. By their fruits shall ye know them, and there is no comparison between the actual control of the railway corporations, their financing and their rates in the United States—control exercised in the interest of justice—and the workings of the system in this country by which the Dominion Railway Commission deals out, instead of justice, scraps and fragments by way of quieting down the public demand for justice.

The Interstate Commerce Commission grapples with the fundamental problems presented by rate questions that come before it. The Dominion Railway Commission dodges the fundamental problems. The recent prodigiously lengthy and elaborate judgment handed out at Ottawa as the result of the long-continued Western rates inquiry will bring into operation on September 1 next considerably lower freight rates on many commodities in the West, especially in Saskatchewan and Alberta and the lake region of British Columbia, but the fatal weakness of the judgment lies in its utter failure to deal with the fundamental issue presented for arbitrament: No attempt is made to equalize freight rates thruout the Dominion. There are some reductions made in some western rates, but the general level of Western rates is left higher than the general level of Eastern rates—a discrimination proved to the hilt to be absolutely unjustifiable, piled up evidence proving unanswerably the injustice of it having been adduced before the Commission.

The judgment fails absolutely to establish the principle of equality of rates between all sections of the country, a failure doubly shameful from the fact that it was proved before the Commission that the cost of railway construction and operation is less in the West than in the East, and that the density of traffic—that is to say, the earning capacity per mile of track—is greater in the West than in the East.

There is another interesting London utterance to be cited in this connection. The London Times, in a leading article in its issue of May 5, entitled "American Views on Canadian Freight Rates," says:

"In American railway circles the decision of the Canadian Railway Commission ordering reductions in freight rates in the Dominion has naturally attracted a good deal of attention, and we learn from our New York correspondent that there is considerable speculation there as to what extent such reductions will curtail the revenues of the Canadian carriers. He writes that some New York traffic men have come to

the conclusion that the result is not likely to be so serious for Canadian railroads as has been predicted, and that the politicians at Ottawa have made a great success in seeming to give the Western Provinces a great deal without really giving them very much."

This is a somewhat ruthlessly cynical drawing aside of the curtain by the London Times. It discloses the plain truth of the whole matter, which is that Parliament is making use of the Dominion Railway Commission as a means of escaping from its own duty. But Parliament is not going to be able to continue for all time to make the Railway Commission its shield. The time will come when the principle of equalization of railway rates thruout Canada will have to be established by an enactment placed by Parliament on the Dominion statute book, such enactment ordering that the Railway Commission shall enforce that principle.

But it must be admitted that there are no signs of such a Dominion statute being enacted in the immediate future.

## ROBBING THE POSTOFFICE

A Western farmer has sent us a copy of the "Federal Press Bulletin," a journal with a sub-title "A Weekly Review of Canadian Political Affairs." Upon examination of this journal we find that it is published by "The Federal Press Agency," Room 40, Citizen Building, Ottawa, Canada. It also announces in its pages that it is "published in the interest of the Liberal-Conservative party," and will be sent free to anyone upon request, together with ten other pieces of literature published for the same purpose. The envelope in which this journal was mailed to the farmer who sent it to us is postmarked "House of Commons, Canada, Free," and bears the stamp of "J.S.," Member of Parliament, which we judge is the postage frank of John Stanfield, M.P., the Conservative whip. This is conclusive proof that it was mailed in the House of Commons postoffice and was carried thru the mails postage free. Undoubtedly immense quantities of this same material are being sent post free thru the mails, and thus robbing the postoffice of a considerable revenue.

We have also received recently the literature from the headquarters of the "Canadian Liberal Party" at 63 Sparks street, Ottawa. Their official organ is "The Canadian Liberal Monthly." This journal and other campaign literature is sent out under the postal frank of "A. B. M.," M.P. (whoever that may be), and is mailed in the House of Commons post office, so that the post office loses another part of its legitimate revenue.

Premier Borden must be aware of this abuse of the franking privilege. If the political parties want to publish journals for the benefit of their "loyal supporters" they should do so in the open and pay their postage bills like men, as do all regular journals. We cannot see that members of Parliament have any more right to publish a journal and send it out free than we have to send out The Guide free. Yet we have paid the postoffice thousands of dollars to mail The Guide to its readers and for our general business correspondence. There is a large amount of correspondence that a Member of Parliament is justly entitled to send free thru the mails, but he is not entitled to rob the postoffice of its legitimate revenue. What difference in principle is there between this method of robbing the postoffice of its revenue and the act of a postal clerk who deliberately steals money from the same service? The clerk would be sent to jail for such an act.

## CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BILL

The co-operative credit bill introduced by Hon. Arthur Meighen on May 13, and briefly referred to in our Ottawa letter last week, is the same bill, except in a few of its details, that has been before parliament in several previous sessions. The bill provides for uniform machinery thruout the Dominion, enabling the formation of co-operative credit societies on somewhat similar lines to those which have been successfully established in Quebec, and which have been described in The Guide by their founder, Alphonse Desjardins. In 1907 the bill passed the House of Commons, after being very fully reviewed by a special committee, but was killed by the Senate. In 1909 and again in 1910 it was re-introduced by the late F. D. Monk, as a private member's bill, but failed to pass owing to the government not giving time for its consideration. Last session Mr. Meighen, who was then a private member of the House, brought it in once more, and it died again for the same reason. Now, however, since Mr. Meighen is fathering the bill as Solicitor-General, it becomes a Government bill and as such has precedence over bills introduced by private members. Mr. Meighen, in moving the first reading on May 13, said he hoped to get the bill thru this session. The friends in the House of the big financial interests are known to be against co-operative banks, however, and it is extremely unlikely at this late stage of the session that sufficient time will be allowed by the government to enable the passage of the bill. Truly it is easier for a camel to go thru the eye of a needle than for a democratic measure to pass the Canadian Parliament.

## ENCOURAGING MANUFACTURERS

Last week was "Made in Winnipeg" week in the Manitoba capital, and manufacturers, retailers and citizens generally co-operated to bring the products of local industries before the public and to urge Winnipeg people to help build up a bigger and better city, by using goods made in local factories. The object is a most worthy and commendable one, and the response which has been made by the citizens shows that western cities, as well as the older cities of the East, are developing a civic pride and a local patriotism that will be for the good of the community. We would point out, however, that there are better ways even than this of developing and adding to the industries of Western Canada. Manufacturers, like the farmers, have heavy burdens to carry when they endeavor to establish themselves in Western Canada. In the first place the manufacturer who locates in a Western city is held up by the real estate speculators who have secured control of all the available sites and who will neither use the land themselves nor allow anyone else to do so unless they are paid an exorbitant price. Time and again representatives of British and Eastern Canadian manufacturing concerns have come to Winnipeg and entered into negotiations for the establishment of branch factories, only to find that they cannot pay the price demanded by the real estate speculators and then conduct their business profitably. Recently a group of capitalists desired to establish a factory in Winnipeg, and found that for the bare land which they required they would have to pay as much as it would cost for land, building and plant in London. Winnipeg has cheap electric power, Medicine Hat has cheap natural gas, Lethbridge has cheap coal, and other cities have their peculiar natural advantages,

but these are of no avail if the benefit which they confer upon manufacturers and the people generally is offset by the high price of land. Another burden which the manufacturer has to carry, whether he is located in the East or the West, is the burden of taxation. Many of the raw materials used by manufacturers are allowed to enter Canada free of duty, and in this respect the manufacturer has an advantage over the farmer, but nevertheless he is compelled to pay out a great deal of money in duties upon the cement, lumber, steel, bricks and other materials which go into his building, upon the machinery which goes into his plant, and the coal which supplies the motive power. Then the employees of the Canadian manufacturer must live in homes, wear clothes and eat food whose cost is increased by the protective tariff, and necessarily they must be paid higher wages than they would require if the cost of living was lower. All this increases the cost of manufacturing in Canada and places the Canadian manufacturer at a disadvantage compared with his rivals in Great Britain, where Free Trade reduces the cost of production to a minimum. It is true that the Canadian manufacturer is enabled to charge a higher price for his product because of Protection, but the advantage which he secures by the protection of his own industry, is more than counterbalanced by the injury which he suffers from the high cost of production caused by the protection of other industries. It may be argued that the manufacturers who should know their own business best, do not agree with the above statement, but, as a matter of fact many manufacturers do, and The Guide has on several occasions published letters from Canadian manufacturers stating that they would welcome Free Trade. Moreover it may be pointed out that British manufacturers probably know their business and know world conditions just as well as Canadian manufacturers, and the great majority of British manufacturers are Free Traders, realizing that the worst thing that could happen to them would be the adoption of Protection by Great Britain and of Free Trade by Canada and the other overseas Dominions. If such a reversal of policy should occur the cost of production would be increased in Britain and decreased in the Dominions, and the export trade of Britain would receive a tremendous blow. The way to encourage Canadian industries, and particularly western industries, is to remove the tariff so that the cost of production may be reduced, to prevent the monopolization by private interests of water powers, coal mines, natural gas, oil and other sources of power, and to prevent land being held out of use by speculators. At first sight the elimination of the speculator seems to be the most difficult of these remedies, but if customs duties, and all taxes upon homes and industry, were removed, and the revenues raised by a tax on unimproved land values (the term land including all natural resources) the speculator would soon be taxed out of business and compelled either to use the land himself or sell it at a reasonable price to someone else.

**IMPORTANT PRINCIPLE RECOGNIZED**

Free Traders generally have maintained that industries which look to the State for aid in the shape of a protective tariff should give the public a full and complete statement of their financial condition. Industries that demand the right to levy a special tribute upon the public by means of the tariff should give some guarantee to the public that they are in need of such aid. If every manufacturing concern that demands tariff protection were forced to reveal its financial standing to the public there would be very much less demand for tariff protection. The protectionists, however, and the governments which they control, have always denied this information to the public,

and have insisted that their mere statement that they need protection is sufficient justification for the imposition of the protective tariff which they demand. The situation that has arisen in connection with the C.N.R., however, and the consequent arousal of public opinion has forced not only the Government but also the C.N.R. promoters to recognize the principle that the public are entitled to a knowledge of the financial position of the C.N.R. before extending further aid to that corporation. The C.N.R. promoters maintain that it is impossible for them to complete their railway without public aid, and therefore they are in the position of national mendicants. A manufacturing industry that claims public support for the same reason is in exactly the same position, and should be treated in the same manner. The Government and the C.N.R. promoters have realized clearly that the public are entitled to information before granting public aid, and the same principle should be recognized in connection with the protected manufacturers. It matters not whether a tax payer believes in protection or believes in Free Trade, he should make it his business to know whether the industry for which he is being taxed really needs the money or whether it is being used merely to enrich a handful of wealthy gentlemen who believe in living on the public.

**AN EXAMPLE FOR FARMERS**

We notice that both the Liberal and Conservative associations in Brantford have passed resolutions opposing reduction in the duties on farm implements, and have forwarded same to Ottawa. Could there be a better proof that Protection has no politics? When any of their privileges are in danger the Protectionists lay aside their Grit and Tory garb and stand shoulder to shoulder to protect their pocket book. That is the reason why Protection has ruled Canada for the past thirty years. If the farmers would also lay aside their Grit and Tory nonsense and stand together for the protection of themselves and their families the plundering of the rural population would cease. The trouble is that too many farmers are willing and glad to be plucked so long as it is done by their own party. Let the farmers follow the example of the Brantford Protectionists if they hope to secure those reforms they demand

**OCEAN FREIGHTS LOWER**

We recently published the average freight rates on wheat per bushel from New York to Liverpool as taken from the report of the Grain Markets Commission of Saskatchewan. The figures were supplied to the Saskatchewan Commission by Messrs. Munn and Jenkins, leading freight brokers of New York. Thru the courtesy of the same firm we have secured these figures up to date, and publish them herewith:

	Liverpool	London	Hull	Antwerp	Hamburg
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
1913					
Jan.	7-9	8-10	10-11	9-10	11 78-12 14
Feb.	6-7	7-8	8-9	8-9	10 -11 42
Mar.	6-7	7-	8-	7-9	8 57-9 28
April	6-7	6-6 1/2	7-8	8-9	8 57-9 28
May	7	6 1/2-7	7 1/2-8	8-9	8 92-9 28
June	4 1/2-6	4-6	5-7	5-7	5 71-8 57
July	5	5 1/2	5-7	6-9	6 07-7 14
Aug.	5	5-5 1/2	5-6	6-10	5 35-7 14
Sep.	4-6	5 1/2-5	5-6	4-5 1/2	4 28-5 35
Oct.	4 1/2-5	5-5 1/2	6-7	6-6 1/2	5 71
Nov.	4-4 1/2	4 1/2-5	5-6	5-5 1/2	3 92-5 71
Dec.	4	4 1/2	5 1/2	5	4 28-4 64
1914					
Jan.	4 20-2 1/2	4 77	6 30-5 1/2	4 77-4 20	4 64-5
Feb.	3 15-4 20	4 20	5 1/2-4 20	4 20	4 30
Mar.	3 15	4 20-3 15	5 1/2-4 20	4 20-3 67	3 93
April	4 1/2	3 15	4 20-3 15	3 15	3 93

These figures indicate that freight rates are coming down and approaching the basis of 1910 and 1911, which averaged 3 and 4 cents per bushel respectively for the calendar years. Those were the freight charges before the combine was organized and became effective. Then came the bonanza years of the combine, but it will be seen from the above figure that 1914 freight rates are

very much lower, and if these low rates continue it will mean a big saving to the farmers of Western Canada.

**PATRONIZING THE WEST**

A few weeks ago we dealt at length with the lamentable failure of The Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal, to fulfill the solemn and definite promises which it made to the farmers of Canada in order to induce them to vote against reciprocity. The Family Herald, it will be remembered, promised that if reciprocity was defeated it would press the policy of free agricultural implements week in and week out on the new government. It was also declared that if Mr. Borden betrayed the farmers he would "find an implacable foe in The Family Herald," and that a sum of \$10,000 would be given to start a campaign fund for a National Farmers' Party. The Family Herald, having accomplished its object of hoodwinking the farmers into defeating Reciprocity, completely turned its back on its promises, as we have shown. Now The Family Herald is adopting a patronizing tone towards the West and is suggesting that some sops should be given the farmers, and attempts made to cultivate protectionist sentiment by establishing manufactures in the West. In its issue of April 22, The Family Herald says:

"We cannot afford to leave the Westerner permanently under a sense of grievance. If he gets the idea that he is being exploited for the benefit of the plethoric East, a dangerous condition may arise in the Dominion which will not make for harmony or progress. We should imagine ourselves that his demand for cheaper agricultural implements might be more generously met. Then, surely government guidance and assistance could be directed toward leading the West into 'mixed farming,' which is the only natural condition for an agricultural country and the only one which promises permanent prosperity. Again, cannot the government exercise some benevolent paternalism with a view to establishing industries in the West? The German government would certainly take some such step. If the Western towns were garrisoned with industries, we should hear less about Protection being a selfish policy for the sole benefit of the East. It was the spread of American industrialism into the Southern States which modified the attitude of that section of the American Union toward Protection. The West is under the impression today that it wants less government interference. It wants fewer duties, for instance. The logical reply to this is not an offensive refusal to remove what they deem a burden; but an intelligent effort to carry to them more of the benefits of government, and so to make them see that the burdens bring blessings in their train."

If our readers will contrast this sickly stuff with the bold boasting of the same paper before the last election they will see how much The Family Herald is to be relied upon. That paper should certainly be asked for an explanation of its betrayal of its readers.

We are informed that there are several companies at the present time engaged in selling stock to farmers on the representation that they are building up an institution which will sell to farmers their necessities at a lower price than ordinarily. Some of these companies we are informed are claiming that their stock selling scheme has the approval of The Grain Growers' Guide, because the advertisement of their goods is published in The Guide. We wish to make it very clear that there is no company whose stock selling proposition has been approved by The Grain Growers' Guide and we are not prepared to say whether their scheme is a sound one or not. On general principles farmers should be very careful before purchasing stock in any company, as in a great many cases it is just so much money wasted. The only companies that are connected officially with the organized farmers and which have been endorsed by them are The Grain Growers' Grain Company, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company.

# The Case for Free Wheat

An Extract from a Speech delivered in the House of Commons, on April 17, 1914

By J. A. M. AIKINS, K.C., M.P. for Brandon, Man.

I intend now, as representing a rural constituency, to take a brief for the farmers of that constituency. The wheat farmers of the Prairie Provinces contend that they are at a disadvantage compared with the wheat farmers of the west of the United States, with whom they have to compete in the markets of the world, and that that disadvantage is now unnecessary. They say that the majority of the Canadian electorate rejected reciprocity on the ground that it would have hindered our development as a free nation, as an integer in the British Empire; that it would have subjected us to the fiscal control of the United States and made us an adjunct thereto, and so would have been an injury to the whole of Canada in all its sections and classes. They contend that now, without any fiscal entanglements with our neighbors, without any international agreement, they can at the sweet will of our Government have a free market for their wheat in the United States by a small tariff change, and that the Government can, without consulting any nation, alter again that tariff as it likes, and so have opened to them all the markets that their competitors have, thus removing this present disadvantage. They claim that the United States Government, by its policy, has established in its west large milling industries at Minneapolis and that district; that the United States Government has so developed and controlled its transportation systems, which carry the wheat from Duluth to the seaboard and from its ocean ports to the world wheat markets, that there is a better price to the farmers of the Dakotas and Minnesota for wheat, and a better price at their western mills and at Duluth. And I charge that the disadvantage under which our Western farmers now labor in having a lower priced wheat market is due to the neglect of the late administration in not fostering and establishing milling industries in the West during their long fifteen years of power, and in not providing cheaper transportation for wheat to the ocean and across the ocean to Liverpool. The Western farmer is now suffering as a result of that neglect. The wheat of Minnesota, the two Dakotas and Montana is marketed at the same time and with the same expedition as the wheat of the Prairie Provinces.

### A Better Price

It cannot be controverted that for the former a better price is received. For instance, during the market period of our Western wheat, say from September 15 to the end of the calendar year 1913, the average price in the Western States was: At Minneapolis for the first grade, 87.4; at Duluth for the first grade, 86.6; at Winnipeg or Fort William for the Canadian first grade, 84.6, a difference in favor of Duluth of two cents, and of Minneapolis of three cents. The Winnipeg and Fort William prices are practically the same. I have made up these averages from a statement which I hold in my hand extending over the period which I have mentioned, which shows the prices for the different grades. I will not trouble the House by reading that statement; I will give only the results.

When consideration is given to the fact that Canada's first grade is of a higher quality than the American first grade, and that an allowance of two cents is generally considered fair, the average prices to the Americans for the same quality of wheat during the period stated would be: At Minneapolis, 89.4; at Duluth, 88.6; a difference in favor of Duluth of four cents and of Minneapolis of about five cents. The spread between the non-contract or commercial grades, of the same class, usually sold on sample, was considerably higher at those points in the States.

The Western farmer claims that he should have the opportunity of getting that higher price. And why should he not? Are there any sufficient grounds against giving him the opportunity? One reason assigned against it is that if the Canadian wheat had free access to the Minneapolis market, prices would be equalized on both sides of the line. There is considerable force in this argument and anyone who reads the debates in the Senate of the United States on this subject when the reciprocity agreement was being considered, particularly the speech of Senator Gronna, and of other senators, can see that there is foundation for that contention. The equalization, however, does not mean that the Minneapolis market price would fall to the level of the Winnipeg price. The probability is that the Winnipeg price would rise some and the Minneapolis price lower; thus they would be on the same level. The prairie farmers claim they would, in any event, get a higher price than they at present receive.

They point out in this connection the important circumstance that it is well known that the three States immediately to the south of the Prairie Provinces are "hard wheat" producing States, growing practically the same variety of wheat that is grown in the Prairie Provinces. A large percentage of the United

product shall be refunded as drawback, less 1 per centum of such duties."

But that is not all. There is this further proviso:—

"Provided . . . if, however, the principal product is exported, then on the exportation thereof there shall be refunded as drawback the whole of the duty paid on the imported material used in the production of both the principal and the by-product, less one per cent., as hereinbefore provided."

Which means this: That if flour manufactured from the imported wheat is exported; the by-products, bran, etc., remain free of duty, and notwithstanding that tariff provision there is no practical demand in Minneapolis for the wheat of the Prairie Provinces for the purpose of manufacturing for export.

As the Minneapolis miller can select from an abundant supply and leave a surplus to be sent out via Duluth, our farmers contend that any addition to that surplus would not reduce the American price, and that in no event would it be reduced below the Duluth price. Duluth is the point where the grain leaves the West and becomes subject in respect of price to Eastern and export market influences. There seems to be no doubt that the Duluth price is higher than the Winnipeg or Fort William price, as I have pointed out, and our

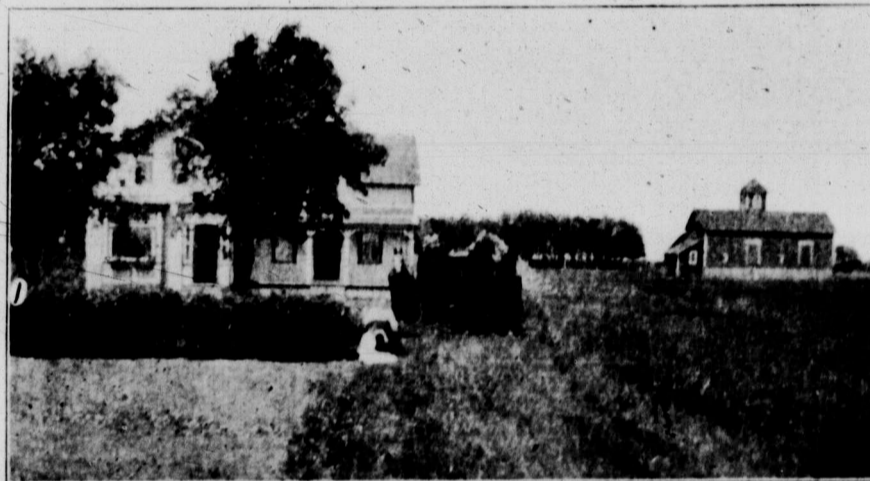
that it would involve loss to our railway transportation system. Undoubtedly the lines of transportation in Canada are east and west, and if the removal of duty would in a marked degree remove the traffic from those lines it would be an economic loss to Canadian railways and Canadian vessels and to the many people employed on them in Canada. But would it cause such diminution of traffic over Canadian lines? The Western farmers claim that in the three States producing hard wheat adjoining the Prairie Provinces, the cost to the Dakota, Montana or Minnesota farmer to move his grain over American routes to the Eastern States is substantially the same as the cost to the Prairie farmer over the Canadian routes to the East. If, as pointed out, the Canadian grain is not a necessity to the Minneapolis miller, it can find its way to the Eastern States as cheaply over the Canadian as over the American routes and, therefore, the Canadian lines will have no difficulty in retaining the traffic. The average rates on wheat from Central North Dakota to Duluth is 15 cents per 100 lbs., corresponding to a similar distance to Fort William from Canadian grain fields. If shipped by Minneapolis the rate will be 20 cents per 100 lbs. for stopping and transfer, and to unload, 1 cent a bushel more. Thus, the farmers contend, it is clearly impossible for the Minneapolis dealer to bring Canadian wheat to that market unless it is required for milling there. To ship by Duluth does not cheapen transportation to the Eastern States market as compared with shipment by Fort William. If that be so, the farmers ask what have the transportation companies to fear? Indeed, the farmers say if our rates were cheapened as suggested by the Finance Minister why should not Canadian railways carry Western American wheat from Minnesota, Montana, and Dakota to the Eastern States? Let me call the minister's attention to this that the all water route for grain during the open season is by the Welland Canal. For this water route there are not sufficient boats of canal size to carry the grain that would be offered for the all-water route and large vessels are used for its transportation to Port Colborne, where it is transferred to the river boats. Port Colborne lies about twenty miles west of Buffalo. The rate for wheat to Buffalo was at the opening of navigation 1½ cents per bushel. The rate demanded to Port Colborne, which port can only be used by Canadian bottoms, was 2 cents per bushel. I am informed that the same is also demanded for Georgian Bay ports. It is said that Canadian boats demand more for hauling grain to Canadian ports than do the American boats to American ports, and the same grain can be carried a longer distance in American boats cheaper; but the coastwise laws prevent our using American boats to Port Colborne.

The Western farmers also point out that the new market in the Eastern States would have a steadying effect upon the price of wheat; and as we produce the best hard wheat, the Eastern States as well as Europe would compete for it. They also point out that the business in Canadian wheat is largely centralized and controlled by one English firm to the detriment of the Canadian producer, and another market would aid in checking that.

### The Millers' Objection

Another argument urged against free wheat is that it would injure Canadian milling interests. I understand from some millers who visited Ottawa that they would not seriously object to free wheat if they could get better ocean freight rates for flour. The farmers say: How will the Western millers be injured? The Western home market is

Continued on Page 26



HAULING THE WHEAT  
Scene on Farm of G. S. Morrison, High Bluff, Man.

States spring wheat is marketed in Minneapolis, or in small centres adjacent thereto, but that this milling industry does not consume the entire production is shown from the fact, as it is given to me, that during the crop year 1909, speaking in round figures, 54,000,000 bushels of wheat were shipped from Duluth; for the crop year 1910, 26,000,000 bushels; for the crop year 1911, 25,000,000 bushels; for the crop year 1912, 78,000,000 bushels, and up to the present time, for the crop of 1913, 45,000,000 bushels, proving conclusively that more spring wheat is grown in the United States tributary to those mills than is required by the mills.

It can be readily seen, therefore, that the Minneapolis mills do not need our wheat for grinding purposes, even for their home consumption. Nor do they need it for grinding flour for the foreign market.

### Refund of Duty

Allow me in this connection to call your attention to the following extract from page 9-98 of the tariff of the United States:—

"That upon the exportation of articles manufactured or produced in the United States by the use of imported merchandise or materials upon which customs duties have been paid, the full amount of such duties paid upon the quantity of materials used in the manufacture or production of the exported

farmers claim that if they are allowed to sell their grain on the American market they will receive the American Duluth price. The rate of freight to Duluth corresponds to the freight rate to Fort William. There is a great difference between selling at Duluth and sending thru the States in bond. In the one case the American dealers can sell in the Eastern States and choose their own time and vessels and quantities for shipping to any point in the United States, or from there to ocean ports, whereas the Canadian dealers cannot do so in the one case at all, or as well in the other.

The cause for the higher price at Duluth may be accounted for at all events partially by the reasons just assigned the market of the Eastern States and somewhat lower ocean rates to final markets. Undoubtedly when the United States ceases to produce more wheat than it consumes it will become an importer and the prices will rise. It has not yet reached that stage. When it does it will open its doors to world competition. Already Argentina, which is Canada's biggest competitor in the production of wheat, has made its tariff laws conform with the conditions of the United States tariff, and wheat and flour from that country will be admitted free of duty into the United States.

### Effect on Railways

Another argument used against a free United States market for wheat is

# The Mail Bag

## MISUSED GRAIN GROWERS' NAME

Editor, Guide:—Will you kindly insert in your paper this letter which we wish to send to the farmers throughout the West.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, for some time have had a working arrangement with two of the largest lumber companies in British Columbia, and have been dealing in lumber and building materials at prices which have been much lower than previously prevailed on lumber in the Western Provinces. This branch of our co-operative work has met with good success, and the fact has come to be widely understood among western farmers that this business is being carried on by our company.

It has recently come to our attention that parties in Vancouver are describing themselves as the "Grain Growers' Lumber Company," and are widely circulating their advertisements among the farmers of the West. The effect of this has been to create an impression among the farmers that in dealing with these people they are dealing with ourselves, as many specific instances of confusion have come to our attention. There is no doubt in our minds that the name of the Vancouver concern is calculated to create this impression. We, therefore, wish to state to our patrons in the West that we have no connection whatever with the Vancouver Grain Growers' Lumber Company, nor have they any connection whatever with any of the Grain Growers' movements in the West. All who have favored us with their business know that we have solicited business under the name of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited, thru our co-operative department.

We are, yours truly,  
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED  
Wm. Moffat, Secretary  
Winnipeg, May 16, 1914

## SALE OF IMPLEMENTS

Editor, Guide:—I think your leaderette "Discussion-Would Help," in issue of April 1, very opportune, but I fail to see how the leaders in our organization can placate the interests, because combines have never shown a disposition to be controlled by any moral code.

The joint proceedings of both mortgage and implement companies, for they usually work in concert, in winding up an estate of a mortgagor needs great amendments. The unrest among farmers is largely due to the high handed manner in which these companies conduct their business. Hard feelings are likely to be engendered and to thoroughly understand it, one has to appreciate the feelings, if he can, of the dispossessed, who has acted at least honorably towards his creditors and given the implement company the very last security he had and at their solicitation, namely, a second mortgage on his farm, expecting when he did so, that they would act towards him with at least the same honesty. But alas, he finds out, when too late, that he stands to lose everything he may have, for the implement company can, under present conditions, take both his homestead (after paying the first mortgage out on a forced sale) and the implements too, for which the land was given as security. At least this is the only interpretation you can put on their actions when they proceed to sell the said implements at their price and without any consent of yours, sending the customers they found to haul them away, while no accounts have as yet been rendered. This is not gossip, but actual experience. First of all I think it should be made quite clear to the companies that they must give a statement of accounts within a certain specified period after a forced sale, just the same as they are compelled by law now to give so many days notice of their power to foreclose. Then it should be impossible for any implement company holding a second mortgage as security for implements sold on credit and who, after foreclosure of the first

mortgage, become possessed of the estate, usually at half its value, to be able to sequester the implements, and so indemnify themselves for interest and costs of sale proceedings, while mortgage companies should have no power to seize at less than the assessment value, or as much more as agreed by enactments. And we should have no sale of implements in this province on notes carrying interest. The whole business as it is now, is much too arbitrary, it threatens the very existence of the rural population, and this will be so while capitalism has its present powers. These require limiting if the many are to enjoy those rights that are their's in justice. Why, in a young and virile province like this, should such things be? Have we at Regina a sinister element covertly opposed to the economic emancipation of the masses?

TOM MOORE, Sec. Treas.,  
Lloydminster Constituency Sub-Central of Grain Growers' Association,  
Forest Bank, Sask.

## LESS CROP AND MORE PROFIT?

Editor, Guide:—It is a serious question whether we farmers do the right thing in growing such large crops. Nearly every man of us likes to say we have



A Summer Scene near Kenora, Lake of the Woods

so many acres in crop, and we struggle to seed all land we possibly can—in fact we put in quite a bit that is not well cultivated, and we would be better off to fallow instead. The desire is to have big crops in acreage, and so we hire help to assist in this endeavor, buy more machinery and horses on time than we can afford.

But, by all of us aiming for big crops we reduce prices to a low ebb. Better, I think, to do with less hired help and less expensive machinery, and to do land cultivation in summer time by fallowing instead of spring plowing or seeding on disced or stubble. We are likely to come out as well on the whole. If our crop is somewhat less, our wage bill will be also less, and machine men will not be running around threatening law suits.

T. M.  
Dundurn, Sask.

## AGAINST THIRD PARTY

Editor, Guide:—Having read the two political letters in your issue of the 15th, I can't help asking the authors to tell us what they want. I take it that no man wants a third party—or any party, for that matter—merely to have a party; that he wants a party for the good or bad, as the case may be, that

he can get done by it. And I would like to ask both Mr. Gabriel and Mr. Kirkham what they would expect a third party to be able to do for us at present?

Now, I haven't a doubt that both these gentlemen are—certainly I am—acquainted with men who believed in Reciprocity as firmly as they believed in anything in this world, or any other. Yet—who, when election day came around, went and voted against it for the sake of the "Dear Old Party"?

This being the case, where is the third party to come from? Certainly not from the party whose ranks are as loyal as this. Then all there is left for it to be made up of is the naturalized Canadians who as yet haven't any Canadian party and who believe in free trade, and the Liberals who have been dissatisfied because the Laurier government did not, in their opinion, go far enough in the direction of free trade. So that our third party will simply split the vote that believes in taking the shackles off trade, and put the new men who have no experience of Canadian politics but who know that Free Trade would be a good thing for the country fighting against the ones who are trying to have trade as free

This is the situation as I see it, but I would like very much to hear from others.

WALLACE GOURLAY,  
Landis, Sask.

## CAMPAIGN FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

Editor, Guide:—You ask letters from your own readers re the above subject. Both you and Mr. Thomson diagnose this disease of our body politic well, and prescribe some good remedies, but, I understand, you ask us to propose one. I think the use of buildings for nomination, registration, public speaking and polling, and officers' fees and expenses therefor, and a pamphlet, jointly gotten up by all the candidates nominated, and sent to all voters, should be paid for out of revenue raised by taxation, leaving candidates to donate their time and personal expenses for the chance of winning. This would compel "those who preferred to let others put up the money while they received a share of the profits" to bear their part. I also believe no political public meeting should be allowed unless the time was divided equally among all the candidates, or their substitute speakers. The opening speech at the first meetings to be decided by lot, and a closing answer allowed to the same one.

The pamphlet should give equal space to the logic of all, and be printed in such numbers of each language as had been indicated, thru previous enquiry, could be best understood by the voter it was to be sent to. And any voter leaving a meeting before all had spoken should be frowned upon. This would enable all voters to hear both sides, and probably insure that, ere long, they would do so.

W. B. HULL,  
Ambley, Sask.

## FRIENDS FOR PEACE

Editor, Guide:—The following open letter has been addressed by the Society of Friends, at Coldstream, Ontario, to the Dominion Government, Colonel the Hon. Sam Hughes, minister of militia, and the people of Canada.

The Dominion Government proposes to give \$25,000 towards a celebration of the "Century of Peace" between Canada and the United States of America, a petty trifle compared with the vast sums spent to foster the war spirit. However, we are not complaining about the amount. How is it to be expended? We hear rumors of a great military display. We hope rumor is false, for that were a mockery, indeed. We strongly denounce such proposition as glaringly unfitting. It is proper that the hundred years of good-will should be celebrated by things that stand for good will and not by the things that stand for war. If we want peace we must foster the peace spirit among our own people, among the various nations, for history has abundantly proven false the statement that to insure peace we must prepare for war. It is also disastrously true that the vast preparations for war, as witnessed by all the armed nations of Europe, make the taxes a grievous burden, and keep the common people in eternal poverty and slavery.

The building of an international bridge between the two countries, and by the two countries, has been proposed as a fitting function for such celebration. That certainly commends itself as more appropriate. We favor the idea, and when completed let the chief executors of each nation meet in the centre with the warm handclasp of friendship. That would be an object lesson worth while. It would be a

Continued on Page 23

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

## BUSINESS METHODS IN THE HOME

When a man starts out in any enterprise his first move is to supply himself with the necessary equipment to carry on his work effectively, and the second is to arrange a system of work which promises the greatest economy of time and labor, and the third is to open some system of accounts whereby he can tell where he stands in regard to profit and loss.

Very few women, in the conduct of their homes, comply with any of these three conditions of successful business. The equipment in most homes for the business of housework is miserably antiquated and inadequate. Because so many women have had to persuade money from the pockets of their husbands to their own, they have got into the way of doing without even very inexpensive little things that would save them endless time and trouble. Sensitive women hate to ask for money, if there is any likelihood of being refused, so they don't ask, and they don't have things. Therefore the equipment for the work indoors is a sorry looking business compared with the very excellent and up-to-date machinery out of doors.

The failure of a great many women to bring system into the work of the home is partly owing to this lack of facilities, but more to a natural conservatism. They are like the bride who complained to me that it took her such a long time to get her work done, tho they lived in a small suite and there was only her husband and herself. I spoke of the address I had heard Miss Kennedy, of the Agricultural College, give on system in housework.

The bride listened patiently. "But," she protested, "it would take me longer to remember to do things that way than it would to do them the old way."

"Very likely it would, at first," I agreed, "but you would soon be able to do your work in half the time."

She just smiled the quiet, obstinate smile of the woman who means to stay by her own way of work even tho it be the worst possible way.

It, of course, involves a certain amount of trouble and annoyance at first to get things working systematically, but the trouble is not comparable with that which comes from doing work in a hap-hazard fashion for a life-time.

Lastly there is the question of expenditure. Very few women have any accurate idea of what it costs to keep house. A still smaller number ever stop to consider whether they are giving their families the maximum of good, nourishing food for the money spent on the table. Most meals are got together hap-hazard. Each dish is prepared without any consideration of its relation to the rest of the meal. The result is that much of the money spent on food is worse than wasted, as it does actual bodily harm to those who partake of it. So I say that women ought to know how much it costs them to feed their families, and they should know when they are getting the greatest value for their investment in food stuffs, and having got them they should know how best to combine them for the welfare of the family.

In other words housekeeping should be put on a strictly business basis, and the housewife should seek earnestly to train herself for her very important work.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## AN ANSWER TO BUSHWHACKER

Dear Miss Beynon:—On your page of April 29, is a letter from one who signs himself "Bushwhacker," to which I feel impelled to take decided exception. I don't quite grasp the logic of the views expressed by him where he argues that women, and especially farm women, cannot keep up with all the questions of the day, because they haven't time to attend all the meetings of a political character. That is to say that women have more work to do than men

have, therefore they cannot attend the political meetings. Now, seriously, has farm housekeeping come to such a pass that women cannot find time to go to town to hear a lecture or two on politics? If so, isn't it about time that such a condition ceased to exist? On the other hand, is it very necessary that these political meetings be attended? I am not sure that it is well for all of us to hear a political orator too often. It might be as well not to trust these politicians with too much of our attention unless, of course, we decide to do our own thinking—which is not always their aim.

"Bushwhacker" states that men marry "to have a home, a cheerful place to return to after meeting the trials of the day, and a dear wife to cheer and comfort one." Pardon me for wondering if there are very many men who marry for these reasons alone. It shows a decidedly selfish streak, to say the least, and I wonder not that woman is sometimes tempted to neglect a home in which she forsooth must always wear her most cheerful smile, and after each day's "trials" must needs spend the remainder of the evening trying to "cheer" a crusty, disagreeable specimen of the masculine sex, who for the sake of the race should have sojourned in bachelorhood the remainder of his days.

Even if I could bring myself to be

cleansed this country from all its evil, but it is a step in the right direction, and it will help her to protect her children, by reason of the fact that she will throw all her strength into the fight for better and saner laws.

Our esteemed correspondent also tells us that if women neglect their homes by reason of the franchise there will be a larger number of loafers on the streets. And the responsibility, of course, will be laid at the door of emancipated womanhood! Our friend didn't tell us just who the loafer would be, but it is safe to assume that he meant the special privileged—the saloon keepers, the white slavers, the food dopers and the host of blatant recreants gathered from the four corners of the country.

And as to whether or not there is anyone to blame if an individual has not sufficient control of his appetite for drink to know when to stop, permit me to say that such an appetite is first created, and is easily enough controlled if the first glass is never indulged in.

If, then, by giving woman the franchise, we might get rid of even this one evil, the saloon, doesn't it naturally follow that the drink habit will be a thing of the past?

I agree with our correspondent that "people are always ready to hold up the drinker as an example of all that is low and vulgar," but that is only

Surely, it is easy enough to read the reports of the doings of the present parliament, which has seemingly ignored the fact that literally thousands of people who supported them wanted free wheat and free implements, and decide to support the Liberals at the next election and see if they will carry out their promises. "A change of pasture is fattening;" perhaps that applies to political parties as well as other things. I think it is certainly the duty of the farmer and his wife also to read enough to keep them in touch with the news, both political and otherwise. It is easily done, but it is better to make a start on the long winter evenings. As the rush of work begins it is easy to glance over the headlines and see the topic in which you are interested. When you are churning, glance over the article; if you have a washing machine have a magazine handy and read while you turn it. Look over your paper while a meal is waiting. I usually get my work over by 9.30 or 10 o'clock, and then read for half an hour or more. It is as restful as sleeping for me, because if the day has been an annoying one, I forget it in my interest in what I read. These are simply suggestions from one farmer's wife to others on how to get posted on politics well enough to vote, should we ever get the chance!

I also disagree with "Bushwhacker" when she says "no one is to blame if an individual has not sufficient control of his appetite to know when to stop." "Am I my brother's keeper?" All of us know how easily led many people are. If there were no bars, there would rarely be temptation; tho, for my part, I think that the making of alcoholic liquors should be totally prohibited. Surely a thing which is so deadly to mankind is an abomination to mankind. We hang a man who murders another; how much worse than a murderer is a man who deliberately and for money makes something which causes the death of thousands, the wrecking of homes and the destruction of youth!

In reading over "Bushwhacker's" letter I notice she says, "If women neglect the home, as they will do, more or less, there will soon be a larger number of loafers on the street." Now, if anyone can, by any stretch of imagination, give a reason for women neglecting the home because they vote, I am sure we shall all be grateful. It seems to me that men are more liable to enjoy the home if their wives take the trouble to post themselves on the questions of the day and talk on such topics rather than the gossip a great many women regale their husbands with. Surely, the mere matter of going to the polls and voting will take no more time than a trip to town.

AMERICAN.

## Spanish Eggs

Boil for twenty minutes a teacupful of rice in two quarts of boiling water, containing a tablespoonful of salt, drain thru a colander and add a tablespoonful of butter. Spread the rice thin over a hot platter, and place on top of it six poached eggs. Serve at once.

## Austrian Baked Eggs

Poach fresh eggs one at a time; then put in a well-buttered baking-dish; sprinkle with salt, pepper, bits of butter and grated cheese. Pour over the top one-half cup of cream sauce and cover with fine bread crumbs. Set in the oven to brown and serve hot with tomato sauce.

## Belgian Eggs

Take four eggs, two cupfuls of milk, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teacupful of flour. Beat whites separate; add flour to the yolks and sugar; beat until stiff. Beat the whites and scald in milk; remove from the milk and set aside. Take the yolk and stir gently in the milk until thick. Remove from fire. Place in a dish to cool. Flavor with vanilla. Heap the beaten whites on top.

## On Caragh Lake

(By Clinton Scollard)

I

On Caragh lake the evening light  
Is violet and amethyst,  
And the dark shadows of the pines  
In silence keep their twilight tryst  
And high beyond the purple groves  
The sweeping moors, the climbing fells,  
The rugged Kerry mountains stand  
Like grim eternal sentinels.  
In dying whispers on the shore  
The ripples lap, the ripples break,  
And there is peace beyond all words  
As night descends on Caragh lake!

II

In unexpected grooves of flight  
A blundering bat swoops swiftly by;  
From out a copse drifts a bird's  
Last plaintive melody.  
The lake is like a mirror dim  
With no disturbing breath to mar  
While o'er a lonely fell there burns  
One white vespertal star.

love that woman would neglect her home if given the franchise, I should still be in favor of granting it, for I believe that we have no moral right whatever to withhold it. And I should still have left for reflection the fact that the present state of affairs is not altogether conducive to the best interests of the family tree, and that we "lords of creation" hang onto some of the relics of barbarism just a little too long to promote sex amiability.

Our present social system permits certain evils to exist that are dragging many a boy and girl down the road that many of us hate to mention even, and yet, because of sex prejudice, a woman must not so much as raise her finger in opposition. Many and varied are the snares set to catch her boy and her girl, and seriously, she needs a little more working margin in the form of the franchise.

We hear much these days about "race suicide," but in my humble opinion there are worse things than a failure to be born. If the welfare of the child is to be neglected by those responsible for his very existence, "it were better for that child had he never been born." I am free to admit that giving woman the franchise won't

because human nature is human nature and will be so to the end of time. We can hardly hope to see the drinker held up as an example of all that is good and noble, as having ascended to the pinnacle of true citizenship. That the average drinker has good principles is readily admitted, but they are only discernible when he is absolutely sober. Yours very sincerely,

"DUMPY"

## STUDIES POLITICS

Dear Miss Beynon:—The letter from "Bushwhacker" seems to call for an answer from those of us who believe most decidedly that women do need the franchise. I live on a farm and have all the duties which fall to the lot of farm women. I also have four children, the oldest six, yet I am easily able to keep up on the political questions of the day as well as my husband, and by the same means, namely, the papers. We do not attend political meetings and cannot see where they are of much benefit anyway. The speaker usually tells what his party will do, if elected, and what the other party has not done. Now, according to my way of thinking, the farmer is better off if he forgets party and looks at principles.

# Seeing the Difference

BETWEEN THE

# DE LAVAL

AND OTHER

# Cream Separators

IT DOESN'T TAKE AN EXPERT KNOWLEDGE OF mechanics or a long working test to tell the difference between the De Laval and other cream separators.

ON THE CONTRARY, WITH A 1914 DE LAVAL MACHINE placed beside any other separator the difference is apparent at first sight to the man who never saw a separator before.



IF HE WILL THEN TAKE FIVE minutes to compare the separating bowl construction; the size, material and finish of the working parts, particularly those subject to wear and requiring to be occasionally taken apart and put together; the manner of oiling, and everything which enters into the design and construction of a separator as a simple, durable machine, he will still further see the difference.

IF HE WILL GO A step farther and turn the cranks of the two machines side by side for half an hour, particularly running milk or water through the bowl, he will see still more difference.

AND IF HE WILL take the two machines home, as every De Laval agent will be glad to have him do, and run

them side by side in practical use, the De Laval one day and the other machine the next, for a couple of weeks, he will see still greater difference in everything that enters into cream separator practicability and usefulness.

THE MAN WHO TAKES EVEN THE FIRST STEP indicated in seeing for himself the difference between the De Laval and other cream separators doesn't put his money into any other machine one time in a thousand.

THE COMPARATIVELY FEW BUYERS OF OTHER SEPARATORS are those who merely read printed matter claims or listen to the argument of some dealer working for a commission, and who do not think it worth while to see the difference for themselves.

THE WISE BUYER OF A CREAM SEPARATOR TODAY does see this difference when buying his first separator, while the unwise or careless one usually finds it worth while to do so when he comes to buy a second separator a year or two later.

EVERY DE LAVAL AGENT CONSIDERS IT A PRIVILEGE to show the difference between the De Laval and other separators, and to afford every prospective buyer the opportunity to try out and prove the difference to his own satisfaction, if on first examination he feels the slightest doubt about it.

THAT'S THE REASON WHY FOUR BUYERS OUT OF FIVE are buying De Laval Cream Separators in 1914 and why the use of De Laval machines will, before long, be nearly as universal on the farm as already is the creamery and milk plant use of power or factory separators.

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED**  
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

**Willowdale Stock Farm** ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE  
BERKSHIRE SWINE  
BARRED ROCK POULTRY  
My herd bull Black Mac 2nd (5057) [147856] (imp.), Blackbird family, is listed in Lacombe Bull Sale, June 2. You set the price. Have 8 cows and heifers all bred to above-mentioned bull and 6 calves, 3 to 5 months old, for sale. Some choice Berkshires, 2 months old, \$15.00 each, \$25.00 pair. Sold out of Poultry. Inspection invited. Write or call on L. McCOMB, HUXLEY, ALTA. Calgary Branch G.T.P. Ry.

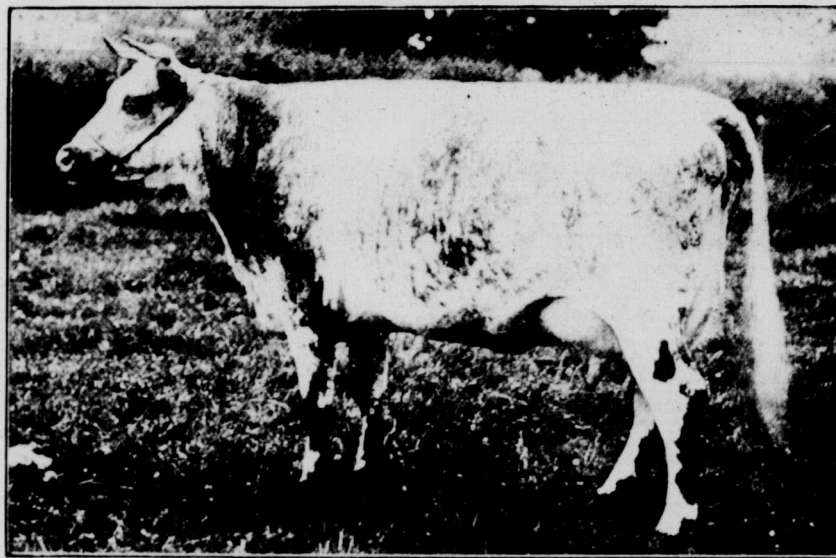
# The Choice of a Dairy Breed

We are thinking of getting dairy cattle in here. There is a little controversy regarding different breeds. Personally, I prefer Jerseys as butter producers, but for this Northern country on rough feed perhaps Holsteins are more desirable, while some claim the Ayrshires are better. Such is the gist of an enquiry just received regarding choice of dairy cattle. In reply let it be said in the first place that there is no best breed of dairy cattle. Different conditions are suitable to the best development of different breeds, some breeds are best suited to butter fat production and consequently more desirable for buttermaking purposes, others again have been developed with the object in view of large milk production regardless of its butter fat content, and such animals are suited to localities in which milk production is the objective; some breeds have been developed in an environment in which everything has been provided for their maintenance by the feeders, while others have had to rustle for themselves as well as produce sufficient milk flow to satisfy the owners. But there are other factors which have to be considered in the choice of dairy cattle, and chief among these is the object for which the cows are to be kept. If the farm is in close enough proximity to a town or city in which a market is present all the year round for milk, then maximum milk production will be the farmer's objective; if the milk is to be sent to a creamery nearby and manufactured into butter, the patron being paid by the butter fat content of his milk or cream, then maximum richness of milk will be the object desired. Then again the requirements as to hardiness and relative abil-

ity of the cattle to rustle for themselves must be taken into consideration depending upon the locality in which dairy farming is to be carried on and the availability of suitable food, both natural and cultivated. It is evident then that many factors must enter into the consideration before the final decision is reached. In considering the breeds, the Ayrshire is a good milk producer, giving a fairly high percentage of fat, is well able to rustle for itself, is relatively hardy and quite suitable for most Western conditions. The Holstein-Friesian has been developed with the primary object of milk production. This breed is noted for

## The Dairy Breeds

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"The Dual-Purpose Cow is a Reality"

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## The Dual-Purpose Cow

Several other points might be mentioned, but of them all there is one which, in the writer's humble estimation, is too widely overlooked in this western country at the present time, and it is the question of the dual-purpose cow. Specialization is the slogan of the agricultural educationalist. Breed either for milk production or beef production is the cry. In other words, either have a breed that produces excellent beef but the females of which are noted for having scarcely enough milk with which to profitably rear their young, or else have a breed of milk machines which when worn out, are not even as useful as a worn out implement left in the fence corner, from which spare parts or bolts for repairs can always be obtained, but which have to be sold for a little better than the price of the hide or else allowed to feed the coyotes on the home farm. As was said, specialization is the cry, and the inference which is

giving large milk yields with a relatively low percentage of fat, altho individual animals have given very high fat records. They are good rustlers and do well in the West. The Jersey, like all of the Channel Island breeds, gives a very rich milk, not very plentiful in supply, but excellent for cream production and butter making. This breed has been developed under intensive farming conditions, which make it somewhat less hardy and inclined to be less able to do well under range conditions, and, accordingly, it is not as well adapted to Western conditions as the other breeds. Milking Shorthorns are hardy, give good milk yields and have returned very satisfactory results wherever owned in the West. After all, milk production is not so much a matter of breed as it is a matter of individual performance. The farmer should decide upon the breed which will be most suited to his requirements—either milk production or butter production—if possible, the breed chosen should be one for which he has a personal liking, an ideal should be decided upon and always kept in view, and in order that full success should be obtained a close record should be kept of the individual performance of each animal in the herd.

—E.J.T.

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# Saskatchewan

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

## TEN MILLIONS FOR THE WEST

A meeting was recently held in North Battleford for the purpose of organizing a colonization society, the avowed object of which is to increase the population of the four Western Provinces within a period of ten years by ten millions of people. This society has taken on more or less definite formation and in its directorate appear the names of prominent public men representing all the Provinces. No doubt a large amount of money will be raised to further the objects of this organization, and vast sums will be spent during this term of years to bring to the Canadian West millions of people from other lands.

There are two very popular fallacies connected more or less directly with this question of immigration. Both of these have gained their ascendancy largely because of our foolish attachment for big figures. Nothing seems to catch the eye of the average Westerner so readily as a great array of figures. To be able to speak of trade or population in high sounding figures of millions seems to possess a rare charm for the average Western mind. This is probably due to the fact that we are a virile, aggressive people who love to feel that we are doing big things rather than to any disposition on our part to indulge in foolish boastings. One of these popular fallacies is that the prosperity and well being of a people is in proportion to the increase of their numbers; the other, that the prosperity of the people is in proportion to their aggregate wealth. A healthy natural increase of population occasioned by the disparity between a high birth rate and a low death rate is a real sign of prosperity, but it is exceedingly doubtful that an artificially stimulated influx of population such as is contemplated by this society will add to the real prosperity and well-being of the masses already resident in these Provinces. Of course our four Western Provinces can easily carry the proposed additional ten millions of people and give land and opportunity to all. Possibly we can offer to all better conditions than those which obtain in the countries from which these immigrants will be drawn, but we may not assume that this movement is actuated by any lofty spirit of charity or fraternity toward the people of other lands whom it is proposed to attract to our shores. Just exactly to what extent the toilers—the wealth producers—who are already citizens of these Provinces are to be benefitted, or if they will be benefitted to an extent commensurate with their losses by the importation of millions upon millions of competitors has yet to be demonstrated. A cursory glance at the map of the world would not seem to indicate that density of population is a sure sign of the prosperity of a people. It would seem to show rather that their prosperity is in inverse proportion to the density of their population.

That this proposed influx of population will add greatly to the aggregate wealth of the nation, both East and West, may be freely admitted. That it will add millions upon millions to the wealth of the wealth-acquiring class is also perfectly plain. Just how it will raise the standard of living of the producers of wealth may be considered, to say the least, somewhat problematic. We can fairly judge the prosperity and well being of a people neither by the amount of wealth which they produce nor by the aggregate wealth which they possess. A town of 1,000 people containing one millionaire would have a fair aggregate and average wealth, yet it might contain 999 paupers. The standard of living of the masses of toilers would appear to be a fair basis for estimating their real prosperity.

If we then accept as axiomatic the basic fact that the wealth producers of a nation are the real basis of the social structure and that all others are or

ought to be servants of the producers, some rendering valuable service for fair remuneration and others being parasites either wholly or in measure, spending much of the nation's wealth and neither producing it nor aiding its producers, we face at once the simple question, "How will such an influx of population raise the standard of living of the wealth producers?"

Protectionists have ever affirmed that to admit foreign products freely to our shores would lower the standard of living of our working classes, because it would bring them into more or less direct competition with the product of the cheap labor of foreign countries. By just what course of reasoning it can be shown that while the free importation of the products of cheap labor will lower the standard of living of Canadian workers, at the same time the systematically encouraged and even assisted importation of these cheap laborers themselves in vastly disproportionate numbers, will raise the standard of living of our workers is not clear to the writer.

The farmers of Saskatchewan are more vitally concerned in finding solutions for some of the exceedingly pressing problems which affect those who are already here than they are in this scheme for the proposed importation of millions of foreigners. So long as the farmers of this Province are so very seriously restricted in their markets for their produce and so long as millions upon millions of wealth is being accumulated by those who do not produce, it would appear that we have vastly more pressing problems demanding our attention than that of merely adding to our numbers.

J. B. M.

## PRES. MAHARG A COMMISSIONER

Our members will be greatly interested to learn that the Saskatchewan Government has appointed a commission to inquire fully into the question of machinery contracts and methods adopted by machine companies in the prosecution of their business in this Province. It is gratifying to know that our president, J. A. Maharg, has been appointed a member of this commission, and we may rest assured that the interests of the Saskatchewan farmers will be well looked after by him. This is another evidence of the results which are being brought about by the quiet yet persistent efforts of this organization.

J. B. M.

## ASQUITH ORGANIZED

On Tuesday afternoon the farmers of Asquith met at the Grange schoolhouse for the purpose of organizing a branch of the G.G.A. Wm. Lake, secretary of the McTavish branch, was with us and assisted us in organizing. The following officers were elected: President, H. Richmond; vice-president, I. Lake; secretary-treasurer, N. V. Ashdown; directors, B. Taylor, J. Wright, J. A. Elliot, J. E. Leister, J. Knapp, J. S. Dougan. N. V. ASHDOWN, Sec., Asquith Grange Assn.

## S. B. MUSSELMAN AT RUSH LAKE

I beg to submit to you the following report of an organization meeting held here on the 4th inst., for the purpose of organizing a branch of the G.G.A. The meeting was well advertised we did not have a very large attendance. We were fortunate, however, in having with us S. B. Musselman, of Morse, who gave a stirring address on the necessity of farmers' organizing.

The following officers were elected: President, R. Pedo; vice-president, J. G. Dalke; secretary, J. M. Dow; directors, And. Klempey, John Wall, Edward Peterson, Fred Haller and O. H. Markell. We have at present only 17 members, but hope to increase it shortly. Find enclosed \$8.50 fees.

JAMES M. DOW, Sec., Rush Lake Ass'n

## EXPECT TO DOUBLE

Enclosed please find \$6 for dues for twelve members of Handsworth Association, organized on Saturday at Ramie school. This meeting was held on short notice, and at our next meeting we expect to double our membership or better.

The following officers were elected for 1914: President, Fred Rolud; vice-president, E. H. Norden; secretary-treasurer, G. C. Little, directors, John Kaupp, J. M. Wilson, Albert Roluf, George Ramie, Arnold Polock.

GEORGE C. LITTLE, Sec., Handsworth Ass'n

## A HOWLING SUCCESS

Kelfield G.G.A. held their first annual concert on March 25, which was a howling success. The president, James Vaughan, occupied the chair.

The concert was opened by singing "The Maple Leaf." We had a splendid program, which consisted of songs, recitations and a couple of sketches, "That Rascal Pat" and "Bread and Jam."

The program lasted till 12 o'clock, and then lunch was served. After lunch the floor was cleared and the music started, and dancing was indulged in till the small hours of the morning, when everybody went home happy and tired.

JAMES KERR, Sec.

## MINISTER AT NUT MOUNTAIN

One of the most interesting meetings ever held in the Nut Mountain district took place at Oxford Centre schoolhouse on April 30, under the auspices of the three branch associations of Lintlaw, Oxford Centre and Bond. Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, was present at the urgent invitation of the branches and had a heart to heart talk with a large and deeply interested audience on the processes of the Act for the Sale and Purchase of Live Stock. The minister arrived late, having driven some 30 miles over bad roads, to be present, and the proceedings lasted into the early hours of the morning. J. J. Driver, president of Oxford Centre G. G. A. was appointed to the chair by the branches in convention before the meeting, and the proceedings were conducted thruout from a purely agricultural standpoint. Hon. Mr. Motherwell admitted the compromised position in which we found ourselves at Nut Mountain, but pointed out the necessity of the various strictures in the act that had caused our dissatisfaction.

Taken all around the meeting was a great success and we were given much food for reflection. The work of other departments of the government was criticized from the viewpoint of the need of settlers here, and suggestions frankly made for the consideration of the respective departments. Indeed, we think that the minister also will find food for careful reflection in the matter of placing before his colleagues the suggestions advanced for the development of this district.

The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Motherwell, and the singing of the National Anthem.

HERBERT F. TUCKER, Pres., Bond Assn.

## TUFFNELL IN THE RANKS

A meeting was held at Tuffnell for the purpose of organizing a local branch of the G.G.A. The following officers were elected: President, H. J. Hansen; vice-president, R. G. Dryden; secretary-treasurer, J. R. Dryden; directors, R. Hoffman, D. McLennan, S. Dryden, H. Waselation, A. Hoffman, G. Hansen. I. O'Dell gave an interesting and instructive address on organization which was much appreciated. A concert is to be given at an early date to get more members.

J. R. DRYDEN, Secretary.

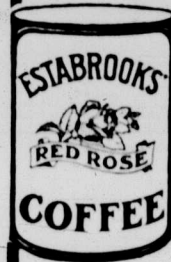
## THE KINGS AT LAKEVIEW

I take pleasure in reporting to you that Mr. and Mrs. King, district organizers, were with us on May 9, and formed an association here known as the Lakeview Local, with twenty-six members. The following officers were elected: President, Fred Henn; vice-president, W. J. Gibbons; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Hoath; directors, J. F. Bellefluer, J. Mulligan, Jack Porter, R. B. Hoath, Dan Zucker, C. Beamish.

J. E. HOATH, Sec.

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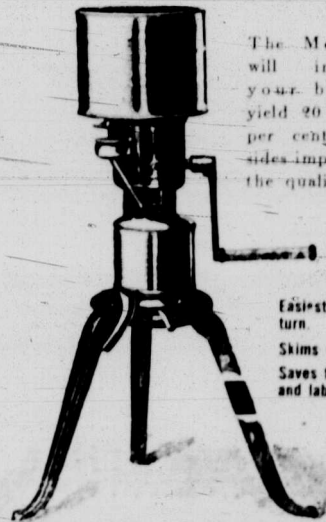


which you have always been accustomed to see in the ground coffee you have used. This is the result of our new crushing process. You will be convinced before you taste it, that it is a coffee of unusual quality.

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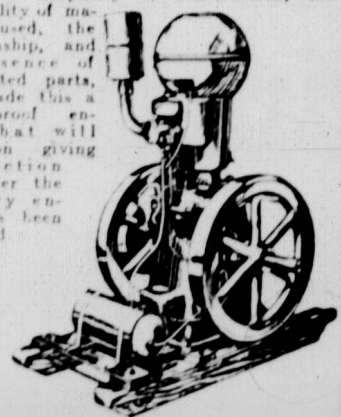
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# Alberta

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

## GRAIN GROWERS' GRANT

In the article re grant from The Grain Growers' Grain Company published on this page in last week's issue of The Guide, the following preamble or first paragraph was omitted by mistake:

"We are just in receipt of a cheque for \$1,000 from The Grain Growers' Grain Company, being the second instalment of their annual grant to the working funds of the Association, which is paid \$1,000 in November and \$1,000 in May. On behalf of the directors and members of the Association we are glad to take this opportunity of expressing our sincere thanks and appreciation of the splendid help rendered us in our work by The Grain Growers' Grain Company, both now and during the past years."

## WHAT THE LOCALS ARE DOING

Keephills Union reports that an Egg Circle has been organized and the money received for the first shipment divided among the members. The president read a paper and the matter of securing reliable crop reports for the district and of trying for a government pure bred bull and boar came up for discussion. Crop conditions at present are good.

Brunetta has a paid up membership of forty six and the members are meeting regularly and providing plenty of variety at the meetings. A box social and entertainment was recently held, when the boxes, ably auctioned off by W. James, realized \$65.25 while other receipts brought the grand total to \$79.25. After supper the floor was cleared for dancing. The members have purchased their formaldehyde co-operatively and made a considerable saving by so doing.

Members of Raven Union are interested in a creamery and in securing grocery supplies. The special committee appointed for that purpose expects to have the creamery in operation at an early date, while the supplies committee have already sent in several orders for groceries. Arrangements are being made to secure a rural telephone thru the district this summer if possible. The Union is indebted to G. Hoansee for the use of his building for meetings.

Vice President D. W. Warner was at Tofield recently and organized a local there, with a membership of twenty-five, G. Cookson being elected president; F. W. Jacobs, vice-president; and J. D. Warner, secretary treasurer. The attendance was not as large as expected, owing to the inclement weather, but those who were on hand have taken hold of the work in fine style and will make Tofield a good strong local.

Cereal Union has now 100 members and will grow some more yet. Up to date three carloads of fence posts, one of flour and one of wire have been purchased, and the people are sitting up and taking notice.

Eye Hill reports a very successful Box Social, as a result of which the coffers were enriched. Altho the night was cold and dark and the roads in poor shape, there was a large gathering and so well did they enjoy themselves that it was 3 a.m. before the National Anthem was sung. The members wish to specially thank Miss Tait and Mr. Purdy for their assistance in making this first social a success.

Dowker local held a very successful social evening recently, when an interesting program, comprising songs, recitations, orchestra selections, etc., was rendered, being interspersed with addresses by J. H. Lennox, who spoke of the work of the Co-operative Elevator at Stanmore, and the Rev. Mr. Cruickshank, who spoke on U. F. A.

work, literary society work and co-operation, sketching a history of the co-operative store in his home town in Scotland. Not the least interesting part of the program was a mock appeal case, where Mr. Cruickshank took the part of the appeal judge.

Sharron organized a short time ago, with a membership of seventeen, the officers being: P. R. Brown, President; A. E. Thorne, Vice-President, and W. McKay, Secretary-Treasurer.

There was a great meeting of farmers at the Lost Lake Farmers' Hall when Mr. Quinsey was on hand to explain the work done by the Co-operative Elevator Company, and the farmers of this district are enthusiastic in their work for the U. F. A. They intend to have a Co-operative Elevator at Enchant this year.

Dewberry is having the best year for some time past and the members are bringing forward new applications at every meeting. An elevator local is being organized at Islay the nearest railroad point, and this is adding considerable interest to the regular U.F.A. work.

Acadia Valley believes in co-operative purchasing and the members have ordered several cars of lumber and of posts so far, while plans are being prepared to add wire, coal and other commodities to the list. The paid up membership of the union is now 71.

Riddellvale Union added ten new names to the membership roll at the last meeting, and the remark of one member, that if the U. F. A. was worth belonging to it was worth working for, brought forth considerable applause. Secretary Cuthbert was kept busy giving and securing information on the purchasing and marketing of various commodities of interest to all. The program of business was a long one and the time was well spent in attending to the many matters of importance which were up for consideration.

Minahik Union is trying to organize a co-operative store at the C.N.R. depot, and much of the time at the last meeting was devoted to a discussion of ways and means. It was decided to prepare a prospectus at once, and if possible get the enterprise started. The C.N.R. will be requested to construct proper crossings and instal cattle guards in this district at once. The Dominion Government will be asked to dredge and deepen the Sturgeon River between Isle Lake and Lac St. Anne, so that the river can be used for motor boat traffic. The name chosen for Minahik is the Cree Indian word for the locality, and signifies Spruce Mountain. The first officers are: G. L. Barber, president; J. Nichol, vice-president, and H. Davison, secretary.

The Carbon members have been exceedingly busy lately and as a result the meetings have not been so well attended. The latest social event was a concert and dance, which netted the Union over \$67. This brought together the biggest crowd ever assembled in the Carbon Hall, and much credit for the success of the event must be given to the ladies, who so kindly supplied the lunch.

## McCAFFERTY ACTIVE

McCafferty Union has entered upon its second year of existence with commendable activity, and the secretary, in reviewing what has been accomplished, states that steps were taken to send a deaf and dumb boy, the son of a poor widow, to an institution at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Assistance has been given in organizing a local of the Co-operative Elevator Company at Edgerton, and with the assistance of other locals a

regular auction day has been instituted at Edgerton. A premium will be paid on the largest number of gopher tails gathered during the summer, and a good prize will be given for the best all round garden. Not the least beneficial effect to the members has been the discussions on the subjects brought forward at the meetings, and they have no doubt been further benefitted by the use of the library secured from the Alberta University for the use of members during the past winter and by the addresses given on two occasions by Mr. Ottewell, of the University Extension Department. Thru the activities of the McCafferty Union a ladies' auxiliary has also been organized.

Universal Union has a membership of 25, who have started buying co-operatively. The meetings are well attended and the members are taking a keen interest in the subjects brought up for consideration.

## THE U.F.A.

The U.F.A. has come to stay, We are all helping in our way, And, with your help, we'll make it pay, Come and join the U.F.A.

What we want in union's way, Every farmer to come and stay, You'll get your profits every day, You'll buy your goods from the U.F.A.

For farmers here at the present day, It's hard to live and make our way, The middleman is hard to pay, So let us join the U.F.A.

When our products we have to sell, With our profits we'll do very well, The middleman will have nothing to say, When we all cooperate in the U.F.A.

Our flour, sugar, coffee and tea, We'll buy it from the U.F.A., The middleman's profits we will not pay, When all are members of the U.F.A.

Let all the youths and maidens, too, Join in our ranks and see it thru, For in this fight its do or die, And to the middleman say goodbye.

When all the farmers in the land Join together hand in hand, The Government will have to say, We'll have to attend to the U.F.A.

R. LIVINGSTONE,  
Garden Prairie Union.

## CONSORT DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

At the first annual convention of the Consort District Association delegates were in attendance from six locals, and great interest was shown in the discussion and considerable work transacted. A lengthy discussion took place on the advisability of continuing the district association, and it was pointed out by C. Rice Jones, of Veteran, that these were being formed all over the Province and were beneficial not only in co-operative buying but as a means whereby the locals could be brought together to discuss matters of local interest. He also pointed out that the work of the Provincial convention was becoming so heavy that it would soon have to be extended another day, but if all the resolutions and work intended for the Provincial convention could first be submitted to district associations and only those which met with the approval of the districts submitted to the convention the work would be very greatly facilitated. At the close of the discussion it was decided by a unanimous vote to continue the District Association. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, A. J. Thompson, Consort; vice-president, C. E. Noble, Consort; secretary treasurer, G. A. Stouffer, Consort; directors, the president and secretary of each union affiliated with the District Association.

It was decided that the annual meeting should be held during the last week in November, and that the board should meet at least once in six months. The next annual meeting will be held at Veteran. The secretary received instructions to keep posted inquiries, and after a hearty vote of thanks to C. Rice Jones for his address, the meeting adjourned.

# Manitoba

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

### WHAT OTHERS THINK OF US

The following is an extract from a letter from the secretary of the National Association of Managers of Farmers' Co-operative Companies, Hartford, South Dakota, to the secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association:

"Dear Sir:—In order to be able to accomplish anything in a national way one must be able to devote the entire time to the work and not have something else to do as the main job. I am sure if you people had not worked so hard as you have, your association would not be a world factor either. You have demonstrated what volume of business really is. You have made phenomenal strides due to the sacrifices and devotion to the co-operative principle by your leaders in the movement. You assumed great financial risks, but you were able to arouse and wake up the dormant, sleeping, co-operative spirit in the people of the farm districts of Canada. Your effort was crowned with success, and behold the demonstration of the enormous savings to the grain growers thru concentration of effort for mutual benefit."

"By studying closely the history and step-by-step progress made by you people, one cannot help but deplore the seeming lack of interest and comprehension on the part of the farmers who are now members and patrons of your society until the benefit in the shape of dollars and cents are looming up purely as a result of individual efforts of just a few of you who saw the light early and devoted your talents and time to help your neighbors as much as yourself, with heavy financial risk involved."

"All movements must have leaders, and these leaders, in order to secure success to the movement, must be honest, enthusiastic, unselfish to a fault, generous, patient and able. But after you have succeeded you, of course, feel that it was worth while after all."

"Yours very truly,

### WILL SELL MANITOBA WOOL

In view of the fact that the sheep breeders in Manitoba are not receiving value for their wool when shipped in small lots, the executive of the Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association has taken this matter up and has decided to receive all this year's clip shipped to their care in Winnipeg, and to sell the same, after having it graded, at the most satisfactory price obtainable. Shipments must be made between July 15 and 25, and full particulars as to shipment, clipping, tying, baling, etc., will be forwarded to any applying to A. W. Bell, secretary Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association, Winnipeg. In shipping, the cost of freight for small amounts can be greatly lessened if the wool producers in any one district will ship their wool together in carload lots.

### NEW MANITOBA STALLION LAW

In the Breeders' Gazette for May reference is made to the new Stallion Law which goes into effect in Manitoba on January 1, 1915. After mentioning the provisions of the bill the writer refers to some seeming odd features which it contains. For instance: "Only pure-bred stallions may be enrolled, but unsound horses may stand for public service. This prohibition of the public use of a sound grade stallion, while unsound pure-breds are permitted to be patronized, is among the odd features of the law." Again, comment is made upon a "very loosely drawn provision as follows: 'Such report shall deal with the health, general breed, conformation, etc., of the horse examined, and desirability of having such stallion used as a sire.'" Exception is taken very properly to the indefinite meaning of

### FARMERS' MARKET DOING WELL

The Central Farmers' Market, which was opened in Winnipeg on May 1, has so far been well patronized by the consumers of this city. All produce shipped in by the farmers, including eggs, dairy butter and vegetables of all kinds, have been quickly absorbed. Potatoes are perhaps selling more readily than anything else at present, and potatoes coming in are sold almost at once. Any farmer who has potatoes for sale, or in fact any farm-produce, should ship it in to the Central Farmers' Market Association.

This market was established with the express purpose of getting the producer and consumer closer together, and also to provide a market for the produce of farmers living at a distance from the city.

### CALLED THE BLUFF

The farmers of Vidir district gathered at the farmers' hall at Vidir on Friday, May 8, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. M. McCuish, the organizer, was present and addressed the gathering on the association work. At the conclusion of Mr. McCuish's address the chairman, J. Sigurdson called on a number present to speak, and it was made known that a local merchant had sent word thru the district that his books would be closed to any farmer joining the G.G.A. However the bluff was called by organizing Vidir branch with Bjorn Bjornasson president; G. Holm, vice-president, and M. Fredrickson, secretary. Nineteen out of twenty-three present paid their dues. Vidir is a country district, twelve miles from the railroad, where very little grain is grown, the settlers being engaged in mixed farming. This was the first meeting held in the Grain Growers' new hall, which is a frame building, 30 by 51. The officers of Vidir Branch stated, after the meeting, that they would have 85 per cent. of the association before the year was out.

the "et cetera." The article concludes with the following criticism: "This is the first attempt, to our knowledge, of the state's determining what is good enough for the farmer to use in stock breeding. It makes the registration board the judge of the individual merits and the breeding quality of a stallion, as well as his unsoundness. This is paternalism run mad. It is likely farther than rank socialism would seek to drive. It puts a premium on the ignorance of the farmer in one of the fundamental features of his work. It says to him that he need not cultivate a knowledge of horses, or the science or practice of breeding. He can free his mind of all such affairs, as the state will see that only stallions of approved conformation and breeding qualities will be put within his reach. Apply this principle to the other operations of the farmer and the utterness of its absurdity is quickly apparent. If the state is willing to guarantee profits to the farmer, he might possibly be willing for it to take over the direction of his business."

### SHEEP FOR MANITOBA

The Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association, in order to encourage the sheep industry in the province, propose to follow again this year a similar plan to the one in use last summer. Orders will be received up to Sept. 1 and will be restricted to grade yearling and two-year-old ewes. The selections will be made by Geo. Allison, A. J. Mackay and A. D. Gamley, and the sheep will be delivered in good time in the fall, probably around October 1. More detailed announcements concerning this matter are to be published later.



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## ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

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

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

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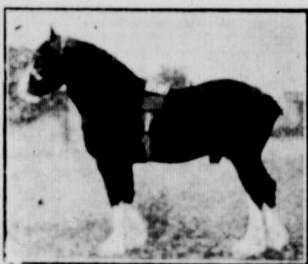
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## DOLLAR'S CLYDESDALES

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UNION STOCK YARDS and C.P.R. STOCK YARDS  
Bill Stock in your Own Name—Our Care—we'll do the rest!

# System on the Farm

An Article on Stopping some Leaks that run away with the Profits

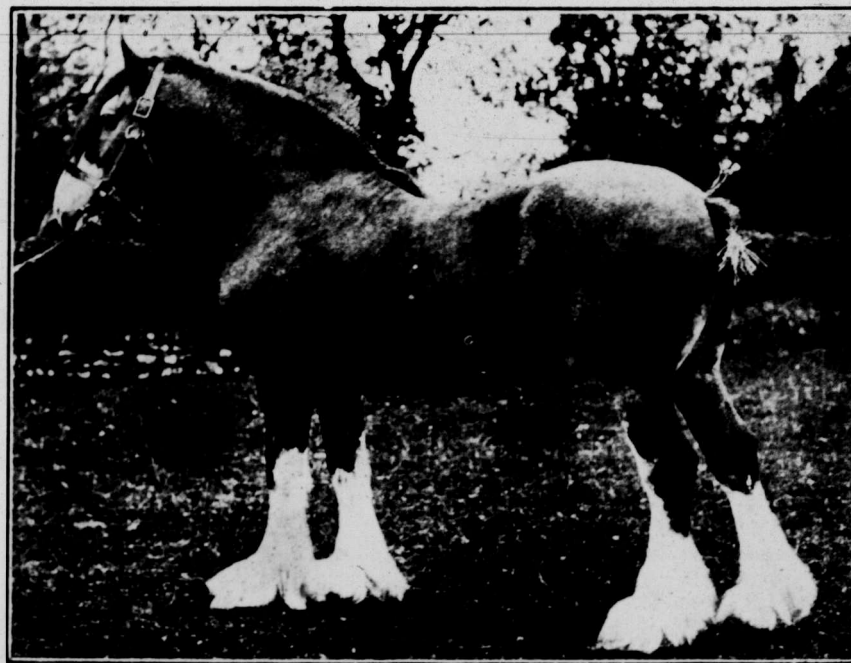
Agriculture, tho the oldest, most honorable and, indeed, the most necessary of all industries, has not developed highly specialized methods such as have been perfected by the majority of the more recent trades and professions. The reason for this lack of specialization and consequent loss of economy is due largely no doubt to the very nature of the profession of agriculture. Of necessity farming is a matter of individual effort, exact conditions on separate farms in any locality differing from one another to such an extent that to obtain the maximum return from the particular land being treated each farmer must make use of some methods which differ from those practiced by his neighbor. But while this is true in the main there are certain fundamental principles which apply equally in all cases and which, if more widely practiced, would not only raise the standard of the individual farmer, but would do an incalculable amount toward setting the agricultural profession in that premier position in which it rightly belongs.

Farmers of today, it is true, are more alive than ever before to the possibilities of their calling. Everywhere they are getting into closer touch with one another, exchanging ideas, organizing for economic buying and selling, agitating for more complete educational facilities, developing more intensive methods and in many ways emphasizing the fact

out from the barn ten minutes late each morning. This will represent thirty minutes for one team each day; each week of six days it will mean three hours lost, and allowing that the working period extends over, say, only six months, the loss will amount to seventy-two hours. This means then that if each of the teams loses only ten minutes a day, this will represent a loss equal, in the six month period, to a little over seven working days of ten hours each. Figuring a man and four-horse team worth five dollars a day at least, then the loss expressed in dollars and cents will be in the neighborhood of forty dollars.

### Waste of Land

There is another factor which to some may probably seem very insignificant and yet is one of the sources of waste which might be very readily attended to on a large number of farms, and that is the amount of good ground taken up and kept useless for a longer or shorter period by the presence of old straw stack bottoms. Farmers in bushy country usually arrange the threshing so that the straw is blown into a bluff or piece of scrub, but out on the open prairie there are scores of farms which have on them patches on which either nothing grows or a very rank crop of weeds goes to seed owing to the difficulty experienced in plowing and seeding



"Get an ideal and stay with it."

that the farmer is a force to be reckoned with among the different classes of society; but there may be a tendency—not to emphasize the importance of agriculture too much, such a state of affairs perhaps could never be reached—but, in the eagerness to press on towards the goal, to overlook some of the essentials which individually go to make up the perfect whole.

### Details Are Important

After all the little things count for most in this world, and while it is not the intention that the matters referred to on this page should be considered for a moment to be in themselves trivial, yet it must be admitted as a fact that too often very little attention is paid by farmers to little details which in any other business enterprise would be attended to at once, and any loss which might occur be immediately remedied. Take, for instance, the factor of time. On many farms the teams leave the barn yard at no special time, get hitched up and working sometime later, and eventually arrive back again after having put in a day's work which may stand for anything from seven and a half to ten hours. In no organized business is there anything like as much laxity in this respect. Just consider for a moment what an item a very short time lost daily will represent in the year's work. Suppose three teams pull

the stack bottom. All this land is good land and might readily be made to produce crops. It is the custom at present throughout the country to burn most of the straw, and altho this practice does not conform to the principles of economic agriculture, until more stock is raised in this country the burning of the straw stacks is what might be termed a necessary evil. Since every farmer knows about how much straw he will need during the following year the best practice is to burn all the other straw stacks as soon as possible after they are threshed. An extra good farmer will clean up around the straw stacks with a hay rake as much as possible of the chaffy straw, so that when the stack is burned there will not remain a large area round the bottom of short wet straw which will make plowing a very slow process the next spring. It is best not to leave the ash in the bottom. Take a fairly long two-inch plank and pull it with a horse on each end edge ways over the stack bottom and drag it out over the surrounding stubble. This will spread the ash containing valuable plant food on to the field, and will thus serve a double purpose by distributing food material over a large area, keeping the plants from growing so rank in one particular place, aiding those growing in surrounding land, and, also making it possible to more easily cultivate this

Continued on Page 21

ROAD BUILDING

Pointers for Municipal Councillors)  
 Start with a system and keep to it.  
 Take the worst places first.  
 Keep a good cross slope on all your roads.  
 Grade the hills and protect the ditches.  
 Put in permanent bridges and culverts.  
 Use the best and most durable culverts obtainable, and put them in wherever there is a possibility of water lying for any length of time by the side of the grade.  
 Grade up the roads in the flat or low-lying places as much as possible.  
 Give the earth road drag a fair trial, and use it every time you get a chance—often if you can make it.  
 Put clay and sand together; they do better together than by themselves.  
 Never put sod on the travelled way.  
 Encourage first yourself and then your neighbor to buy wide tired wagons.  
 Forget who voted for you or that you will run again. Build roads, not a political machine.  
 After the road is once built don't stop there, maintenance is then the most important factor. Keep the road constantly in repair. A few hours' work spent in repair when first needed will save endless trouble in travel and days of repair work later on.  
 What you do, do well.

FARM BOYS' CLUBS

The truth of the saying, "The child is father of the man" is becoming to be more and more widely recognized, and the lessons to be learned from this truism are being more and more widely applied. Nothing perhaps does more to develop a child than education rightly applied, and the development of any one branch of man's work cannot be better served than thru the application of its principles in the education of the young mind. Lessons learned when the child is in the receptive stage will create lifelong impressions and will be remembered long after the hundred and one new facts or theories which have been gleaned in more mature years. The policy of the Manitoba Agricultural College, thru its extension department, is especially worthy of notice and commendation in this regard. This department during the past year has organized thruout the Province a number of boys and girls' clubs, with the object of interesting and educating the boys and girls in agriculture with a view to arousing in the younger generation, the farmers of the next decade, a greater measure of love for the farm and more ambition to adopt the most up-to-date methods. The outcome of this movement can only bring good results, and its benefit to the Province will be almost incalculable.

The following are a few particulars with reference to the Manitoba Boys and Girls' Clubs:—

Eight branches of the Manitoba Boys and Girls' Club were organized last year at the following places, with a total membership of about 460: Starbuck, Manitou, Stonewall, Darlingford, Oak Lake, Roland, Neepawa and Warren. Boys and girls between the ages of ten and sixteen years (inclusive) were invited to become members, whether in attendance at school or not, and there were distributed free of charge to one member of each family represented in the club one dozen of the best eggs that could be procured from bred-to-lay stock, and to each member was also given ten pounds of pure-bred, hand-selected potatoes and 150 grains of each of three varieties of fodder corn. Before this material was distributed in the spring a guarantee was required from each district in which a branch of the club was formed that enough prize money would be forthcoming for a Boys and Girls' Club fair, to be held in the fall, this prize money to be raised either by the municipal council, school board, board of trade, or any other local organization. In each case the necessary prize money was raised locally, and at each of the eight places mentioned a most successful Boys and Girls' Club fair was held last year. At one of the fairs in question there were 263 pure-bred chickens, 63 bushels of hand selected potatoes, and 66 sheaves of fodder corn, and the

# Canadian Industrial Exhibition

WINNIPEG = JULY 10 to 18

## Eight Big Days of 1914!

Entries Close June 22nd

Canada's International Live Stock Show Farm Boys' Club  
 Big Pony Show Gas Engine Demonstration  
 Dominion Experimental Farm Exhibit

### \$75,000 For Premiums, Purses and Attractions

### BEACHEY---The World-Famous Airman

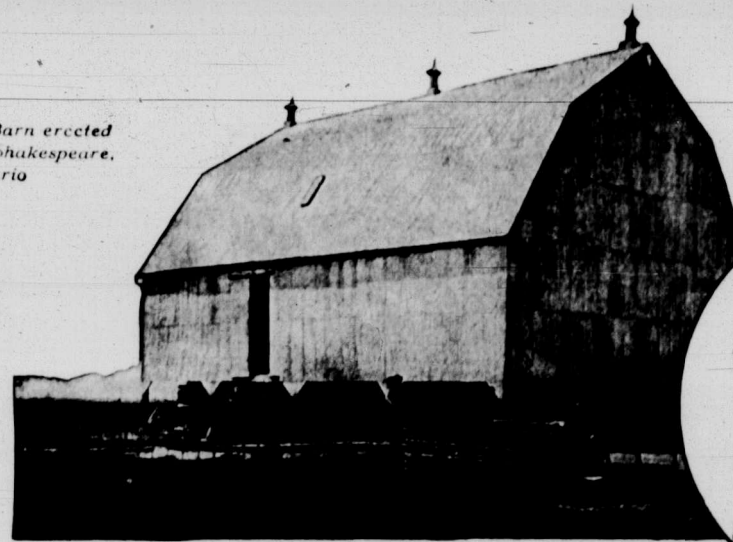
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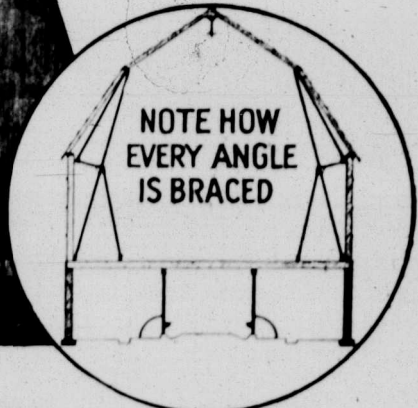
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## STEEL TRUSS BARNS



Steel Truss Barn erected  
 for N. Roth, Shakespeare,  
 Ontario

Patented in Canada and  
 United States



These Steel  
 Trusses of  
 Double-Angle  
 Steel make the  
 most rigid  
 barn construction known to  
 man

### A one-day job for 10 men

Think of it! Ten men put up the frame of this 80-foot barn—put it up ready for the covering of galvanized corrugated iron in one day. The barn left our factory ready to go up, not a timber in the whole barn that could not be handled by one man. The trusses were put together at the factory, ready to bolt into place.

That's the new idea in barn building.

You tell us the size of barn you want—that's all. We deliver a Steel Truss barn, fire-proof and lightning-proof to the nearest station ready to put up—everything supplied—all the timber and lumber, metal doors and door hardware, fire-proof windows, ventilators, hay fork outfit—everything complete even to the nails.

#### Lightning Proof

Once erected, the Steel Truss Barn is there for good—proof against the weather, proof against fire (not a bit of wood showing) and proof

against lightning. Roof, sides, cornices, eaves, ridge, doors and windows, all are metal. The windows are of heavy wired glass. The Steel Truss Barn is made for eternity.

#### Load from the floor up

There are no cross timbers in a Steel Truss Barn. More room, in the first place, but the main thing is, it is easier to load and unload hay or grain.

Think for a moment. Wouldn't it save time, muscle, horses, ropes and tackle if you could load from the floor up instead of hoisting the fork high enough to clear the beams every time? The grain can be put in quicker and with less labor—in the Steel Truss Barn.

#### Ready to Ship

The Steel Truss Barn can be put up and ready to use while you are planning an old style barn. Eight factories in Canada are ready to ship you a complete barn, the day your order is received.

You do not need to keep a gang of men on the job for weeks—and board them.

There is not a thing for you to provide. We send every stick of timber, the

joists, rafters, plates, braces, the wide doors and bird-proof track, and all the hardware, all metal and wired-glass windows (two for the roof and one for each end), three large metal ventilators and the best hay fork and track made.

#### Cheaper than Wood

You can see Steel Truss Barns now in almost every locality. Drop us a line and we will tell you where the nearest one to you is to be seen.

We will also send you a booklet giving full information. If you want a barn you will be proud of—the best class of building that modern farm architects can produce—and at a cost lower than the old frame barns, write to-day.

Ask any questions you like about farm buildings, we will be glad to answer them.

### COUPON

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co.  
 Winnipeg, Man. Limited

Please send me full information about Steel Truss Barns, as advertised in G.G.G.

## The Metal Shingle & Siding Co.

WINNIPEG, MAN. LIMITED

Associated with  
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 & Co., Limited

PRESTON  
 SASKATOON

Consolidated Factories at:  
 TORONTO  
 REGINA

MONTREAL  
 CALGARY

WINNIPEG  
 EDMONTON

**WONDERFUL CLOTH — WON'T TEAR — WON'T WEAR OUT — ABSOLUTELY HOLEPROOF.**

A sensational discovery that should prove a boon to all readers has been made by a well-known English clothing company. They have discovered a really remarkable cloth that will not tear, will not wear out, in fact is absolutely holeproof, and yet looks exactly as the very finest tweeds and serges. It is made in all the most up-to-date designs and is most suitable for farm or rough wear or office and best wear. Just to introduce this remarkable

cloth to the notice of our readers, the offer is made of a pair of well-fitting smartly-cut Gents' trousers for the rock bottom price of \$5.50; walking, riding or cycling Breeches for 2 Dollars, or a well-cut Gents' Suit, right-up-to-the-minute in fashion for \$5.50; and with every garment the firm will send a printed guarantee plainly stating that if the smallest hole appears within 6 months, another will be given absolutely free of cost. The prices quoted include both Postage and Duty, so that customers have nothing more to pay on delivery. See advertisement below and write for patterns. They cost nothing.

**WONT WEAR OUT SUITS \$5.50**

**MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY WILL SAVE YOU DOLLARS!**

**IF YOU WEAR SMALLEST HOLE (AS OUR GUARANTEE) WE REPLACE FREE!**

**A Sensational Discovery! Save you Dollars! A really remarkable cloth, that will not tear, or wear out, absolutely Holeproof, looks exactly as finest tweeds and serges, made in all the most up-to-date designs and suitable for farm and rough wear or office and best wear.**

**TROUSERS, \$1.80. BREECHES, \$2. (3 PAIRS, \$4.80) DUTY & POST PAID. (3 PAIRS, \$5.80)**

Just to introduce this remarkable cloth we offer a pair of well-fitting smartly-cut Gents' Trousers for only \$1.80, Breeches \$2. or well-cut suit right-up-to-the-minute in fashion for \$5.50 all Duty and Post Paid. With every garment we send a printed guarantee plainly stating that if the smallest hole appears within 6 months (NO MATTER HOW HARD YOU WEAR IT), another given absolutely free. We pay all charges Post and Duty. You have no more to pay.

**FREE SAMPLES:** Send merely 3 Cent stamp for grand free patterns, measure chart and fashions to our Toronto office, THE HOLEPROOF CLOTHING CO. (Dept. 2) 173 HURON STREET, TORONTO, ONT., or send \$1.00 for sample pair of Trousers, 3 pairs \$4.80, with waist and leg measure and colour, direct to England. Don't send money to Toronto.

**THE HOLEPROOF CLOTHING Coy 54, THEOBALDS ROAD, LONDON, W.C., ENG.**

**LABORATORY TESTS** **PAINTERS' TESTS**

**make certain the quality of every raw material** **prove the easy working quality and enduring wear**

**Experiment and Experience**

Both point to Ramsay's Paint as your logical choice. In purity, wear and beauty of color they are unsurpassed. In economy they are unmatched. Courteous service from local agent. Write for interesting paint literature. (4)

**A. RAMSAY & SON CO. (Established 1842) MONTREAL, Que.**

**Buy Standard Fence at Lower Prices**

Now is your opportunity to get Standard—the best quality fence upon the market—at prices you've been accustomed to pay for lower grade fence.

Write now, tell us how many rods you need and what you want it for, and we'll send you a special quotation on your order. At the same time, we'll give you our very practical catalogue upon fence and fence building, together with full information about our patent steel fence posts and post hooks for attaching fence to the posts. Write at once. These special prices will only hold as long as this quantity of raw materials last. Address

**Standard Tube and Fence Co. Limited**  
DEPT. E WOODSTOCK, ONT.

**STANDARD FENCE**

amount paid out in prize money was \$225, this money being raised from various sources.

**More Clubs Organized**

As the eight branches of the Manitoba Boys and Girls' Clubs organized last year have proved so successful, and as so many requests have been received for more branches to be organized this year, the department has been authorized to form about twenty additional branches, and it is anticipated that there will be this year a total membership of approximately 1,650. The rules and regulations are similar to those of last year. A boys' pig contest is being added this year, and it is expected that this contest will be a very popular one. The contestants are to procure two young pigs between the ages of five and eight weeks, and to feed and care for them from the time the pigs are procured until the day of the club fair. Full instructions as to the care and management of the material distributed, and as to the feeding and care of the pigs, are given to each member. Each member is required to write an essay and to keep an account of all expenditure necessitated with regard to the contests. After the fair is held, each member takes home his or her material and has it for a start another year.

**FEEDING YOUNG TURKEYS**

Young turkeys require more than ordinary care during the first few weeks after being hatched. As the termination of the twenty-eight day hatching period approaches the eggs should be carefully watched, and as soon as the young poults hatch care should be taken that they have dry quarters. Any wet or damp place must be avoided, and the young poults should not be allowed a free run thru wet grass for a few weeks. Young turkeys should not be out in heavy showers until their backs are well covered with feathers. If they get wet they may die from chill, unless put in a warm room to dry. Black or red pepper and ginger in the food or drinking water will aid them to overcome a chill, and are of great value on cold or damp days and a preventative of bowel trouble in both old and young turkeys. During the warmer parts of the day for the first few weeks they may be given the run of short grass or cultivated land. It is usual to keep the turkey hen in a large, airy coop and allow the poults to run at large during the day on a dry place. The coop should be moved frequently so as to give the youngsters run over fresh ground.

**Feed for Poults**

The first food should be soft and easily digestible. Hard boiled eggs chopped fine may be used, altho this food is not universally recommended. Green food is their chief need, and if plenty of green grass pasturage is available little else will be needful. Some cracked grain, stale bread dipped in milk and fed in a fairly dry crumbly state is good, and when the young birds are a couple of weeks old scalded bran and ground oats thoroughly soaked, fed as a dry crumbly mash, can be fed to advantage. Sour milk or curd may be very profitably used at any time mixed with the food. Keep the poults in dry, clean quarters, feed food in a crumbly condition, not sloppy; always have plenty of charcoal and grit where it can be easily used by the birds and give them range over as much green feed as possible. Reasonable results may be expected if these instructions are carried out.

**MILK FROM BEANS**

In the Agricultural Gazette of Canada, for April, is to be found a great deal of very valuable information, including a lengthy consideration of alfalfa cultivation under the varying conditions to which it is subjected thruout Canada. Among the shorter articles, the following by A. T. Stewart, assistant chemist, Central Experimental Farm, may be of general interest:—

"Considerable interest is to be attached to the appearance on the market during the last three or four years of a variety of entirely new food stuffs. Prominent amongst these are the products of the 'soy bean.'"

"Four years ago this bean, aside

**LOUDEN Balance Grapple Fork**

**GIANT** Spreads when open 5 ft. 7 in. Times go into hay 2 ft. Width of outside tines 25 in.

**STANDARD** Spreads when open 4 ft. 10 in. Times go into hay 2 ft. Width of outside tines 19 in.

**TWO SIZES**

**Ready for Work**

**For All Kinds of Hay**

**I**n alfalfa, timothy, loose grain or straw, there is nothing to equal it. There can be no disappointment to the user of a Louden Fork. Build your loads without special care, by hand or with a loader, it does not matter, this fork goes right after it, and handles it right.

**Not difficult to work**

Our Patent Arch Support insures a perfect balance, and swings the fork true open or closed. Handled as easily as a harpoon fork, and gives much better service.

**REMEMBER**, there is not another fork just as good. Insist upon a Louden. Write for catalogue covering our complete lines.

*"Everything for the Barn"*

**The Louden Hardware Specialty Co.**  
538 Martin Ave., WINNIPEG

**SEEING IS BELIEVING**

See the Magnificent Exhibit of

**WESTERN CANADA'S FARM PRODUCTS**

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

**F. W. RUSSELL, Land Agent**  
C.P.R. Station Bldg., Winnipeg

**WOOL**

Before Selling Your Wool be sure to get Prices from

**FRANK MASSIN**

DEALER IN FURS, HIDES, WOOL, SHEEP PELTS, TALLOW AND SENECA ROOT

**BRANDON, MAN.**

WOOL SACKS FURNISHED FREE

**COAL**

The best Steam Coal on the Market. Coal that will make heat and will stand up in any weather. **SPECIALY PREPARED FOR STEAM PLOWING**

**NORTH WEST COAL COMPANY**  
Box 1765, EDMONTON, ALTA.

If You Will

**STAMP YOUR EGGS**

You will get Better Prices

Send for Catalog "G" of Marking Devices

**DICKINSON, The Stamp Man**  
811a 1st Street E. CALGARY, Alta.

**Cold Storage Accommodation**

for all Farm Products. Special Rooms with proper temperatures for meats and butter, also room fitted with Cold Blast System for egg storage.

**The Merchants Cold Storage Co. Ltd.**  
CALGARY ALBERTA

**Ayrsh**

For immediate service, call Doug high prod BERSK boars, also 14 weeks Order ear won't give J. J. Woodland

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Special O ston Coun 450 lbs. 11 month Jack, age is a spech Write at H. A. Mi

**Pleas Durc**

FOR SAI farrow in pigs, both my custom Write me JOHN I

**POLA**

The big, and pay, each, \$15 related). bred Turk you want order. I Maggie E

**Wool**

Berks, 96; Ta (loss) 14; Dur Cone around bined got littl O. & O. C.

**Perche Stallion**

To Ex bered l You h enough W L DECI

**Glenc**

Aberdeen Berkshire stock, all Booking shire and JAMES I

**FO**

**Largel**

Three fire used on br with Tor winning i for spring furnished, H. CAYLE





**Purchased at my Own Price**  
The **Percheron and Belgian Stallions**

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

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

**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.

**J. J. RICHARDS & SONS**  
Woodlands Stock Farm, RED DEER, Alta. Long Distance Phone

**TAMWORTHS**

Special Offer of three fine Boars: Deanston Count, 8589, age 22 months, weight 450 lbs. Ottawa Duke 138th, 8350, age 11 months, weight 300 lbs. Lorene Spring Jack, age 5 months, weight 125 lbs. This is a special bargain to the first customers. Write at once. Lorene Spring Farm, H. A. Middleton, Box 1353, Winnipeg

**Pleasant Valley Herd of Duroc Jersey Swine**

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

JOHN MAURER - CLIVE, ALTA.

**POLAND-CHINA PIGS**

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



**DUROCS**

Look! Listen! Learn! Like It! Bacon Hog Men Will! For figures below will prove the DUROC to be a racer of the leanest, swiftest type. Dom. Live Stock Record Report for 1913 show % of increase 1911-13, various breeds, viz.: Yorks, 42%; Chester W., 43;

Berks, 96; Tams, 93; Poland C., 155; Hampshires (loss) 14; Durocs, 514. Will Durocs take W. Can.? Come around mile track while all other breeds combined got little past half mile post.

O. & O. C. MILLER, STRATHMORE, ALTA.

**Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares**

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

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

**Glencarnock Stock Farm**

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

JAMES D. MCGREGOR Brandon, Man.

**FOR SALE**

**Large English Berkshires**

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

**H. E. GEORGE**

CAYLEY ALBERTA

from its use as a stock food in certain sections, was considered somewhat of a curiosity to Europeans. As an article of human diet it was considered only suitable to the natives of the place of its origin—Manchuria, Korea, Japan and South China. So great has been the awakening to its possibilities that in less than one-half year it may be said to have captured its place in the markets of the world.

Many patents have been taken out all over the world covering the process of manufacture into such articles of diet as milk (bottled, condensed, dried, etc.), butter, cheese, flours for bread and pastry, food for infants and diabetics, substitutes for coffee, chicory, chocolate and cocoa, candy, salad oils, oils for fish canning and the margarin industries. Among other products are oils now largely used in the manufacture of soaps and paints, cattle foods, hard substances made of casein for imitation ivory, etc., etc.

**Artificial Milk**

Artificial milk has already won its place on the market. To begin with it is possible to make any variety of milk desired and of similar composition to that of the cow or other animal. Such milk can scarcely be distinguished from the natural and exhibits all similar properties. The economy is considerable. While a cow requires nearly an acre of pasturage and only converts about 5 per cent. of this food into milk, the same amount of artificial milk is produced on one-sixth of an acre and at much less cost. To these advantages must be added the fact that absolute cleanliness can be maintained in its manufacture and that its purity is not subject to health of any animals.

**Process of Manufacture**

A note on one of the patented processes of manufacture will be of interest. First the beans are finely ground and cooked up with sodium phosphate and water and then filtered under pressure. Milk sugar and soda are added and the mass emulsified with sesame oil and water added. The chemical analyses will then show it to be very similar to the milk of the cow:

	Synthetic Milk	Cow's Milk
Water	87.84	87.60
Protein	3.70	3.30
Fat	3.97	3.60
Sugar	3.78	4.80
Ash	.79	.73

The fat is in a fine state of division, the particles being considerably smaller than those in cow's milk and therefore easily assimilated. The milk is sterilized or pasteurized and sold in bottles for consumption. For making cheese it is coagulated by rennet, lactic ferments or by a ferment which has been specially prepared and patented for the purpose.

At this stage it might be too much to claim that synthetic milk can precisely displace the natural milks. For instance the exact nature of the proteins of the natural milks are yet unknown and hence it is impossible to exactly imitate them. However, since milk is not an essential article of diet for adults (many of whom, indeed never use it), a substitute so closely related in composition if agreeable would find ready acceptance. From this point of view the possibilities of the new preparation would appear to be very great.

**SEASONABLE REMINDERS**

Now that the seed is in, spruce up a bit like Dame Nature has done and apply a fresh coat of paint to the house and barns. It will pay in every way. It will preserve the wood or material of which the buildings are constructed, it will add to the neatness of the farm, it will be a good advertisement for the farm to passers by, and it will give to you yourself as owner an added feeling of satisfaction and pride in your property which could not be present if the buildings were wind swept, dirty looking and untidy.

Are any of your chickens egg eaters? The best cure is to wring the offenders' necks. If the birds are valuable or particularly desirable, their beaks may be cut. The beak is only edged with horn. If this is carefully cut off it will not prevent the hen from picking up grain and soft feed, but will be painful if

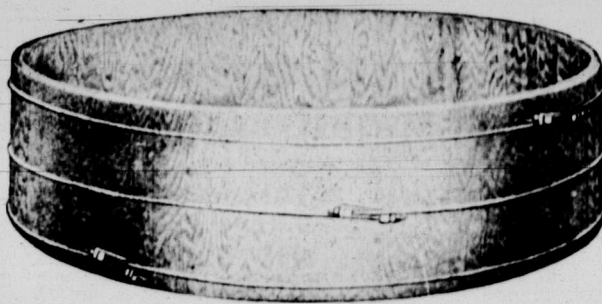
**SMOKE FOREST & STREAM TOBACCO**

IT IS EXCEPTIONALLY MILD

10c Per Tin 10c

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

Think "Saska" And write to "Saska"



Use three G's, and get our Special G.G.G. Price delivered at any Railroad Station in Western Canada

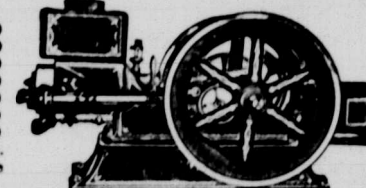
Address:

Saska Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.

**The Waterloo Boy Price List**

For Cash with Order

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



Prices quoted are for Skid Mounted, f.o.b. Winnipeg. These Engines will all develop from a half to a horse power more than they are rated above. Will run all day without attention, furnish exactly the power you need, maintain a uniform speed, and save you money every hour it works. Use either kerosene or gasoline for fuel. Best economist of time and money you can place on the farm. Write for catalog.



**Hand, Power or Electric Washing Machine**

PRICES—CASH WITH ORDER

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used against any hard substance such as an egg shell. The horn will grow on again and by that time probably the hen will have forgotten her egg eating habit.

Prevent the possibility of broken eggs as much as possible by providing clean, comfortable nests.

The maintenance of an ample kitchen garden is one of the essentials of good farm management.

An acre of rape is said to be worth, for hog pasture, as much as an acre of corn, and it costs a great deal less to grow it. About a dollar an acre will cover cost of seeding. Give it a month to six weeks' growth before turning the hogs in. Let it grow until it is about twelve inches high.

Don't be too anxious to get your transplants out. Harden them off well before finally setting them in the beds. Leave them out all night with just a little covering, when there is a likelihood of no frost. Continue this for three or four nights so that the plants will not be subjected to too sudden a change.

Don't get rid of all your best turkey hens and depend on new young stock for next year. Experience has proved that best results can only be obtained from mature, well-tried birds.

This also applies to the pigs. If you have a good brood sow that is a kind mother, rears twelve to fourteen of her litter and has a plentiful milk flow, keep her and breed her again. Too many farmers overlook this detail and the result is that much smaller returns are obtained than would otherwise be received.

The following is a good dusting powder for hens and chickens: 1/2 gallon flowers of sulphur, 1 quart of powdered lime, 1/4 pint of carbolic acid. Mix well together and keep in a dry place. Dust the hen well under tail and wing feathers. A little of this powder will often be the means of saving a batch of chickens.

To prevent navel ill in colts, keep all surroundings as clean and sanitary as possible. As soon as foal is dropped anoint the broken navel cord with a mixture of equal parts tincture of iodine and vaseline. If cord doesn't break, tie it with a cord which has been previously soaked in this or any other efficient antiseptic solution, about an inch or so from the colt's belly and cut off just below the cord. Apply the antiseptic to the navel until completely healed.

Just because the mare has foaled all right and you figure that you will have to give her a rest for two or three weeks, don't turn her out into the pasture and think no more about her. She has been used to a good ration, and now she has to provide a good supply of milk so that the foal will make the best development possible. Turn her out by all means, and if the nights are not too cold or, on the other hand, if the flies are not too troublesome let her stay out. Nothing is better than plenty of fresh air, sunlight and exercise for both mother and colt, but keep on feeding her some grain regularly. Remember the best growth—and hence the subsequent value of the colt—will depend upon the supply of feed which it gets while it is suckling its mother.

Here's something about rape as a feed for hogs which will be of interest. Prof. Carlyle, of the Wisconsin station, who has had many years of experience with rape as a hog pasture, says: "With pigs from four to ten months old, representing the various breeds of swine, an acre of rape, when properly grown, has a feeding value, when combined with a ration of corn and shorts, equivalent to 2,436 pounds of the mixture of these grain feeds. Rape is a better green forage for growing pigs than good clover pasture, the pigs fed upon rape having made on the average 100 pounds of gain on 33.5 pounds less grain than was required by the pigs fed on the clover pasture." Try a little



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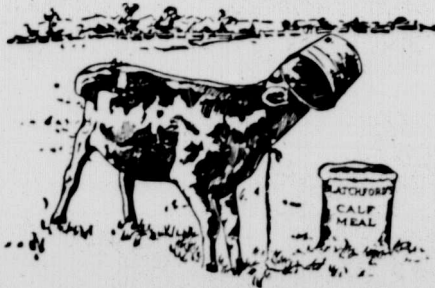
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ape this year and let the editor know this fall how successful you were and what results you obtained.

If you are fencing with barbed or straight wire and putting up just a legal fence, the hub of the wagon wheel can be very easily used to make a good stretcher. Just raise the wheel off the ground a little by putting a suitable stick under the axle and brace the axle with a post or any stick which is handy. Run the wire around or in between the spokes of the wheel and use it as a windlass, the wire wrapping around the hub. Good tension can be obtained on the wire in this very simple way.

Keep the chickens out of the stable. Their lice very often irritate the horses.

**BEEES FOR ALBERTA**

A whole carload of live bees has recently arrived at Clover Bar Station, on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway a few miles east of Edmonton, the shipment coming from Sear, Michigan. P. H. Orth, of Clover Bar, who imported the bees, is evidently going into the industry of bee keeping on a large scale, and the vegetation of Alberta gives every hope of success. The name Clover Bar itself seems to be an incentive to the cultivation of bees, and Clover Bar honey, when it makes its appearance on the market, should appeal to the imagination of the Westerner.

The Grand Trunk Pacific handled the car of delicate live stock quite safely, altho it was somewhat gingerly that the trainmen approached the car. While en route the bees remained quiet in their hives.

**RECORD OF PERFORMANCE FOR PURE-BRED DAIRY CATTLE**

According to Report No. 5 of the Canadian record of performance for pure-bred dairy cattle, conducted by the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture of Canada, 746 cows and 25 bulls had up to the end of March, 1913, qualified for registration of performance. The cows were divided among the several breeds as follows:—Ayrshire, 325; Holstein-Freisian, 357; Guernsey, 13; French Canadian, 21, and Jersey, 30. The bulls which qualified on having four daughters in the record of performance, each from a different dam, consisted of fifteen Ayrshire and ten Holsteins. A fact worthy of special attention is that several of the highest producers were milked three times daily for varying lengths of time. Noted among these is "Belle of Wellington," a mature Ayrshire cow, which gave 12,632.82 pounds of milk and 511.05 pounds fat, and "Rosa Omega," a mature Holstein-Freisian, with a record of 18,603.7 pounds of milk and 574.07 pounds fat. Many other excellent records not confined to any one breed were made during the year.

This report contains the regulations governing the work, the standards for registration for the different breeds and the records of cows that have obtained certificates of the record of performance. A copy of this report can be obtained by making application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

**DEMONSTRATION FARM**

Experiments at Manitoba Agricultural College

Professor W. J. Black, president of Manitoba Agricultural College is having a demonstration farm laid out and sown on the college grounds in St. Vital. Marquis wheat will be the main crop this year, and the proper scientific rotation will be followed hereafter. Prize seed grown by James Carr, of Warren, will be used. Clover, alfalfa and corn will be employed in the crop rotation.

S. A. Bedford, deputy minister of agriculture, stated that he is much pleased with the results shown on a 10-acre field of alfalfa sown at the college grounds last spring. It weathered the winter nicely, and is coming up well. In order to create the proper soil conditions, the field was inoculated with a liquid bacteria, and the results are said to be excellent. This culture was prepared by Prof. C. H. Lee, of the college.

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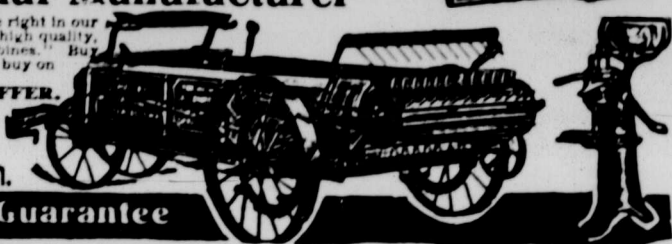
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BUFF ORPINGTONS—CHOICE UTILITY Stock. 15 eggs \$1, 100 \$6. Robt. Wood- cock, Minnedosa, Man. 15-11

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BLOWN LEG- horns. Eggs for hatching. \$1.50 per 15. \$7 per 100. Geo. Somerville, Medora, Man. 15-8

HIGH CLASS ROSE COMB RHODE IS-land Reds. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. John Duff, Mekiwin, Man. 19 4

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

PURE BRED EGGS FOR HATCHING—IN- dian Runner Duck Eggs. \$2.00 per 13. \$3.75 per 26. Imperial Pekin, \$1.50 per 11. Barred Rocks, \$1.50 per 13. Rose comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 per 13. Or- ders filled in rotation. E. A. Keller, Cay- ley, Alta. 19 4

EGGS FOR HATCHING—FROM BUFF OR- pingtons. Exhibition and Utility Mated Pairs \$1.50, \$3.00 and \$7.00 per setting. Good yearling hens, \$10 for six. Charlie Giffard, St. George Farm, Boissevain, Man.

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

EGGS FROM MY BUSY B. PURE BARRED Rocks, \$1.50 per 15. \$2.75 per 30. Mrs. E. O. Johnson, Shebo, Sask.

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

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

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$1.50 FOR 15. Have just added mates from prize strain. Law Montgomery, Deloraine.

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

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HARDY NORTHERN SMALL FRUITS—Prof. Hansen's Hardy Strawberries, \$1.60 per 100. Miller, Sunbeam, Minnetonka Raspberries, \$3.00 per 100. Price list Valley River Nursery, Valley River, Man. 14 1f

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DO YOU WANT TO INCREASE YOUR INCOME? Then write at once for par- ticulars. We will show you just how to do it. Send a postal to the Circulation Manager. THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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It isn't nearly as complicated a matter as you think, or needn't be, if you will make use of a ready prepared form that has stood the test of the law courts for years. No need to emphasize the need for making a will. Thousands of innocent persons suffer deprivation every year through those who depended upon neglecting to make a will. Everyone should make a will, no matter how little one has to leave. Especially when it can be done without the need of going to a lawyer or confiding your wishes to anyone. All you have to do is to apply to T. Eaton Company, Winnipeg, for a Bax Will Form. If you can't get a Bax, remit 35¢ to the Bax Will Form Co., Room 165, 280 College Street, Toronto, and you will receive by return a Bax Legal Will Form, with blanks ready for you to fill out, all properly and legally expressed. Along with the Bax you will receive full instructions, so you know exactly what to do, and more than that, a specimen will form, free, and all ready filled out to explain everything. Three forms for \$1.

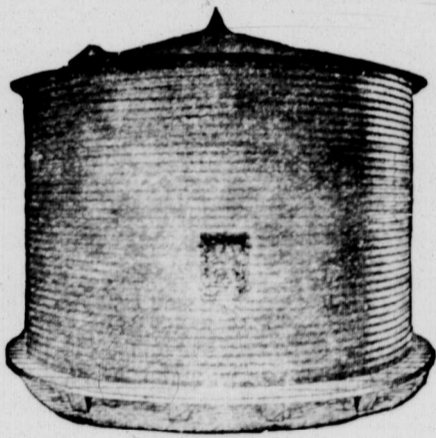
Why not send today and get this almost sacred duty done with? Remember, once done, it's done, unless you wish to alter your will, which can be done at any time.

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Full Particulars on Request

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P.O. Box 2186 P WINNIPEG, MAN.

# System on the Farm

Continued from Page 14

If there are any old stack bottoms over the farm it will be found to give very profitable returns if the men are sent out with forks on some day after rain when the land cannot be worked and told to clean up all the wet straw, placing it in piles like hay cocks which will dry out and can be subsequently burned. Of course if the straw has rotted it can be drawn away and used for manure. Many other seemingly little leaks might be mentioned all of which go to swell the stream of waste on many farms, such, for example, as carelessness in the choice of seed grain. Everyone knows that all other things being equal, the better the seed the better the crop. It is comparatively easy for anybody to determine the viability of his seed, but in many places this is not done. Then there is loss due to smut which might be coped with to a large extent at least by the use of formalin or bluestone.

### The Choice of a Sire

Pages might be written elaborating the many and comparatively simple ways in which the cost account is carelessly allowed to reduce the credit balance to an almost negligible quantity on many farms, but just at this season of the year there is a matter which affects the farmer's pocket to which oftentimes too little attention is paid. This is in regard to the choice of a sire. True more or less paternal governments have taken upon themselves the responsibility of dictating to a greater or less extent the kind, condition and type of a horse which farmers shall use, but the real benefit to the agricultural industry at large rests almost entirely in the hands of the individual farmer. If he is careless, then any sire will do; if, on the other hand, he has an ideal he will choose a horse to breed from which most conforms to that type. But the point to be considered here is that too few farmers realize the importance of using the best stock. Here's the argument which is often brought forward. The farmer has a bunch of small mares and perhaps two good, heavy grade females. He has the choice of a scrub stallion or a good, sound registered sire. He says that if he uses the good horse he will have first class colts coming along it is true, but look at the extra worry which they will occasion due to their greater value in comparison with the get of the scrub stallion and the small mares. He says he can get the work done alright with the smaller horses, perhaps he has to use an extra one to make up the weight in the team, but then if one dies, well, he doesn't stand to lose much, anyhow. Very true, but suppose he had a good bunch of colts coming on which eventually developed into strong, heavy, well balanced horses, he would have more risk certainly, but surely no business man refrains from putting up a more costly addition to his store if he knows it will bring him more value for his outlay just because he will have to pay more fire insurance and stand more risk. Just the same applies to the presence of good stock on the farm. It is a greater risk, to be sure, but the value to the farmer is immeasurably greater than any consideration of loss can counterbalance. If a man has good stock it immediately increases his capital, it raises his financial standing with the bank, he is recognized in the locality as a progressive farmer, the boys take an added interest in the farm and it gives to the farmer himself a feeling of satisfaction in knowing that his business is responding to the thought given in building it up.

### Use the Best

Make use of the best horse available this year. Try to mate up the mares with a horse which will give colts which will conform to your ideal. If you haven't decided on an ideal yet, look round and find a type of horse which you would like to have on your farm, and having done this consider carefully what sire will give you a colt which should develop into your ideal horse. Only use a purchased sire with masculine characteristics as fully developed as possible. Be sure he is strong in constitution, has firm, flat, flinty bone of good quality, and free, straight, springy action. If he is registered he

## CREAM SHIPPERS PLEASE NOTICE!!

The well-known old reliable firm, SIMPSON PRODUCE COMPANY, Winnipeg, Man., have completed installation of their

## Splendidly Equipped CREAMERY PLANT

Which has been pronounced by competent authorities THE FINEST IN WESTERN CANADA. In addition to Eggs, Butter and Poultry, we now solicit your Cream shipments. We guarantee honest test, highest prices, prompt, courteous treatment.

We will pay from May 25th to June 6th 1/2c per pound over regular market prices. Cans returned same day as received.

SEND US YOUR NEXT SHIPMENT

## SIMPSON PRODUCE COMPANY

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## Cheap Lumber for Farmers

### THE CO-OPERATIVE LUMBER CO.

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Are now selling carloads of Coast Lumber to farmers direct from the mill co-operatively, in mixed cars of Dimension, Shiplap and Boards, Finish Lumber, Doors and Windows, Shingle, Lath, Mouldings, etc. We can save you \$150.00 per car and upwards. All lumber guaranteed first quality. Fir Shiplap, all widths, \$18.50 per 1,000 square feet, delivered your station. 40c point. All other lumber equally as cheap.

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## Mr. Farmer:

Do you know that for wells not over forty feet deep.

## CATER'S WOOD PUMPS

will work easier, last longer, pump faster, cost less, than any other pump made. If your well is over 40 feet, try one of our high class iron pumps, with either ratchet or plain handle. All our iron pumps are fitted with galvanized iron pipe and rods, and solid brass or brass lined cylinders. We have the most complete stock of wood and iron pumps in the West.

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We carry a large stock of Star Windmills and Hoosier Gasoline Engines, of all sizes, for pumping water and grinding feed. Wood saws, grain grinders and straw cutters kept in stock.

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Every form of poultry life is more or less afflicted with lice. They suck the blood and sap the life of your fowls, thus seriously interfering with egg production. PRATTS Powdered Lice Killer instantly reaches and kills all lice on hens and chicks, and destroys insects and bugs on vines, plants and flowers. Sifter-top cans, 25c and 50c.

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# TRUE CO-OPERATION!

BUY

## SARNIA FENCE

The co-operation of the Grain Growers' Associations of Western Canada with the Sarnia Fence Company in the past year has resulted in a revolution of the fence prices in the West.

Great pressure has been used to off-set the growing connection between the Sarnia Fence Company and the Grain Growers' Associations in the West. This pressure has brought the attention of the leading officers of the Western farm organizations to see the need of a more permanent arrangement between the Sarnia Fence Company and their organizations.

An agreement has now been completed whereby the Sarnia Fence Co. turns over to the Western Farmers of Canada through the Grain Growers' Grain Company their entire Western business. This agreement is the first of its kind in the history of Canada, whereby a manufacturer turns over the marketing end of his business to his customers and will mean more as the first step of true co-operation than anything that has ever been tried in Canada before.

It is hoped that every Western farmer will see that the fence he uses on his farm will be Sarnia Fence and that his "Slogan" from now on will be "Sarnia Fence First."

The failure of this movement would be a most vital blow to the co-operative movement in the West and it behooves every farmer to not only see that his local organization purchases Sarnia Fence but to see that every neighbor in his vicinity purchases it also.

By writing today to the Grain Growers' Grain Company they will forward you complete information regarding the new scale of prices. Please remember that all Sarnia Fence sold by the Grain Growers' Grain Company will be backed by our usual Sarnia Fence Guarantee and you will get just as good fence and better service through this connection than you have previously. ADDRESS YOUR ENQUIRIES TO—

### THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

Winnipeg Fort William Calgary New Westminster, B.C.; or

SARNIA FENCE COMPANY LIMITED, SARNIA, Canada

will be free from unsoundness, so do not use any other than registered sires. If he stood for service in the locality last year, a good opinion can be arrived at as to his get, and if satisfactory do not "pass him up" in favor of some untried new importation. Use judgment in all these matters, look at farming from a business standpoint, compare the management of your farm with that of any sound commercial enterprise you know about, and decide whether or not there is any truth in the statement that "on the whole, farming in the West is less systematized and allows of more unnecessary waste than any other business enterprise in the Dominion." —E.J.T.

#### ALBERTA CATTLE BREEDERS

At a meeting of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, held in Calgary, during the horse show week, the point was brought up—and was subjected to a great deal of discussion—that the cattle breeders in the province of British Columbia had, during the past few years, been carrying on an active campaign against tuberculosis in cattle and that now the province was comparatively free of the disease. At the breeders' instigation a law had been put into force which provided that no cattle be allowed to enter the province without first having been subjected to the tuberculin test. It was mentioned that since the presence of this law was not very generally known shipments of cattle often got as far as Calgary before the regulation had been conformed with, and any reactors from the test there imposed were disposed of in Alberta, thus affording an objectionable and dangerous addition to the cattle in the province. It was decided to take the matter up with the Western Live Stock Union, with a view to obtaining similar legislation in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and

Alberta. The delegates appointed to the meetings of the Western Live Stock Union were the president and vice-president.

#### CALGARY BULL SALE

A very successful bull sale was held at Calgary during Horse Show week. Prices were records and all the animals were sold. A good demand was particularly noticeable for Herefords, while, on the other hand, the dairy bulls were not much sought after. The champion Hereford bull was "Robin Hood," owned by A. Fletcher, Mound. Of the Shorthorns, A. W. Latimer's "Scarlet Velvet 2nd" was champion, while the Angus breed leader was "Glencarnock King," owned by Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel. The highest price paid at the sale was for the two-year-old Hereford bull, "Disturber," owned by A. Fletcher, which sold for \$565. The average of the sale was as follows: 13 Aberdeen-Angus averaged \$153.10; 104 Shorthorns went on an average \$166.34 apiece; 78 Herefords, \$223.46; 2 Ayrshires, \$60, and 4 Holsteins, \$78.75. The average price paid on the total 201 head was \$136.33.

#### CALGARY FAIR JUNE 29—JULY 4

The prize list just issued by the Calgary Industrial Exhibition for their exhibition, which takes place this year June 29—July 4, contains a remarkably large offering for grain. The prizes for six classes aggregate \$1,005, which is by far the largest offering which grain growers have had to compete for at any of the ordinary fairs and puts the Calgary Exhibition in a separate class.

There is altogether \$22,000 offered in general premiums at Calgary, and in addition there will be about the same amount for the race program and the attractions and amusements are being especially attended to, so that the indications for a large attendance at the

fair are very promising, now that conditions in Southern Alberta are showing such marked improvement.

The first prizes for hard spring wheat, white oats and six-rowed barley are \$100, while for hard winter wheat, soft winter wheat and two-rowed barley the best two bushels will win \$70. There are six prizes in each of these classes.

#### RECORDS OF WESTERN COWS

In the official records of Holstein-Friesian cows from April 16 to April 30, several animals belonging to western breeders are noticed. Among these in the mature class are: "Ae-me Sadie Pauline 2nd," 15422, with 637.5 pounds of milk, 18.66 pounds of fat, and 23.32 pounds of butter, 80 per cent. fat, owned by the Colony Stock Farm, Coquitlam, B.C.; "Lilith Pauline Calamity Jane," 23945, with 648.5 pounds of milk, 18.54 pounds of fat, 23.18 pounds of butter, 80 per cent. fat, with a thirty-day record of 2,732.4 pounds of milk, 77.06 pounds of fat, and 96.33 pounds of butter, 80 per cent. fat. This cow is owned by J. M. Steves, Steveston, B.C. Another western official record holder is the cow "Carrie May Belle," 12216, with 407.8 pounds of milk, 14.61 pounds of fat and 18.26 pounds of butter, 80 per cent. fat, to her credit. This is one of Jos. H. Laycock's herd of Holsteins, of Okotoks, Alta.

#### LUBRICATING AXLES

Many lubricate axles only to prevent wear; they overlook the fact that by reducing the friction they lessen the draft. A well-oiled axle lightens the load. Oil to axles is best governed by the rule of "little and often." If too much is used, it exudes at the ends, gathers dust, and thus the lessening of the friction is not so great, while oil is wasted. In nearly every case where the lubricant is wasted, it is because it is stuff not fit to be used, for a good lubrica-

tor costs enough to keep the average man from allowing it to waste. Oil that "gums" much is unfit to be used. Castor oil is a splendid lubricator for axles, but used alone may gum too much. This is corrected by the addition of refined coal-oil (that used for lamps) or lard; the coal-oil is the better. Some wagons are yet made unprovided with metal shields or "thimbles," being banded with steel; for these some tallow may be used, as it is one of the best lubricants when iron and wood are brought together. Pine-tar is a good addition to the lubricant for wagon axles, and is a part of most of the "axle greases" sold. Plumbago is another good addition; its fine particles fill the small irregularities in the opposing surfaces, thus making them smoother. A mixture of lard and plumbago is good for the journals of reapers, mowers, etc.; we have found castor oil and refined coal-oil also good for this use, particularly for use on the "sickle-driver." For carriages nothing is better than castor oil and a very little lard oil or refined coal-oil. Lard oil alone has not "body" enough for the journals of reapers, mowers, etc.; add a little castor oil, or tallow or plumbago. While the axles of reapers, grain drills, hay-rakes, etc., will not need lubricating so often during the year as the axles of the wagon, oiling them must not be neglected, as the rough ground the wheels pass over makes the wear on unoled axles quite rapid. The axles of corn-cultivators require frequent lubricating. For these the best lubricants are those recommended for wagon axles.

The following will give some comparative idea of the value said to belong to various kinds of hog pastures: Clover will maintain around 800 pounds of growing hogs per acre, alfalfa will take care of about 1,200 pounds, and rape is said to provide fodder for 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of growing hogs per acre. Try some rape, even if sown now it will provide some good pasture.

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The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

permanent monument reaching down the years, and go far towards insuring a second century of peace and goodwill.

If a bridge is not needed, a compact might be amicably perfected to open up an international waterway sufficient to carry the largest ocean vessels from the Atlantic to the heads of our great inland lakes.

An international bridge or an international ocean vessel waterway would be an exceedingly fitting peace memorial, being symbolical of trade and traffic, which have played so large a part towards eliminating war between nations the world over.

We beg to say a word in regard to militarism in our Dominion. We would look upon its encroachment with alarm if we thought the wild and sinister apprehensions of the visionary promoters will ever be, in the least part, realized. As it is, we deplore the spending of so much of our money uselessly and foolishly, money which we need for our country's development along natural lines that make for a truer national greatness and permanence.

We also protest against military training in our schools and colleges, on the grounds that it tends to take our boys from the farms, where they are so greatly needed, draws them away from the pursuits of peace, initiates them into ways of vice, and instills into their minds a sham glory and a false patriotism.

It is encouraging to note, on the other hand, the forces that are making for peace. Every agricultural paper published in our land is dead against war, and the preparations for war; or rather alive against it. Labor unions denounce it. The laborer and the farmer, who generally have done the fighting in the past, have struck, not for higher wages, but for a holier calling; struck never to go back to the infamous slaughter; struck under a higher Leader than any earthly potentate.

The young men of our Society—the Society of Friends—would sooner go to prison—they did of old, they are doing it in Australia today—sooner than shoulder a gun and march out to shoot down a fellow being. By our Society, all men are brothers with a common Father, whose love flows equally to all. We take the "Sermon on the Mount," Jesus' chief pronouncement, as practicable and to be obeyed, and ask what did Jesus mean when he said, "Love your enemies?" We ask Colonel the Hon. Sam Hughes, personally, what did Jesus mean when he said, "Love your enemies?"

This militiamania epidemic will soon pass, like many another plague and pestilence. Those beautiful and substantial armories in a few years will be turned into firehalls and schoolhouses, for in "This Canada of Ours" right must prevail, the Prince of Peace shall rule, the God of Love is Omnipotent.

May all good people work and pray to hasten on that glorious day.

Signed on behalf of the Friends at Coldstream.

EDGAR M. ZAVITZ, SAMUEL P. BROWN, SAMUEL P. ZAVITZ.

THRESHERS' DIFFICULTIES

Editor, Guide:—I have read the letter from the Canadian Thresherman's Association in your issue of the 15th inst. They have pretty well covered the threshermen's difficulties, but as my brother and myself operate a threshing and plowing outfit as well as a farm in a new district in Saskatchewan, possibly I can add two or three to their list. They are by no means our own special difficulties, they are very prevalent.

1—To get farmers to put teams on an outfit and leave them on till work is done. About seven-eighths of the farmers take their teams when their own threshing is done, except on a poor year when all want work, but then they want a thresher to cut his price when by rights he should raise it in order to clear himself.

2—Because a farmer's threshing bill may run into some hundreds of dollars they count up the number of farmers one machine threshes and then they say either get another machine next year that that man is robbing them, and they

buy one of their own, which generally is proof sufficient that the thresher did not rob them very bad.

3—To give weight to satisfy farmers is a pretty hard thing to do. We always set our weigher, which is a Hartley, to weigh one pound per bushel overweight to allow for waste, etc., but that did not satisfy everyone. The government should inspect and test all weighers used, and those which it is practically impossible to keep in order to put them off the market.

The labor problem is one of the thresher's greatest difficulties, altho his supplies and some method to regulate the sale of machines or limit the number to the township or some such legislation is well worth trying for, as a machine cannot pay for itself and give a reasonable profit on the investment on an eighteen or twenty day run.

C. A. CATES

Qu'Appelle, Sask.

AGAINST MILITARISM

Editor, Guide:—I deeply distrust militarism, because its ideals are utterly opposed to democracy. Caste and class and autocratic rule on the one hand breeds arrogant stupidity, immeasurable conceit and carelessness of life when the lives and well-being of inferiors in rank are at stake, while subservience and blind obedience on the other hand destroy intelligence and initiative. Caste and class rules the English army to such an extent that men never expect to rise from the ranks. And what is true of England is true of Germany, of France, of Austria, of Russia.

These countries take the flower of the boys of every family and impress them, at the age of twenty-one, into the army. They are put on long marches across country, without food. Many fall down faint from exhaustion, to be picked up by the ambulances. Ask those who have come thru these ordeals, and they will tell you their constitutions were broken for life. Just consider the utter, horrible cruelty of it; building up an army by destroying its units! The stupidity of it!

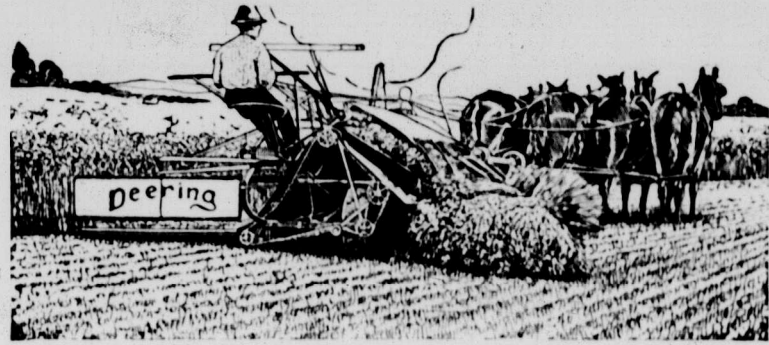
More than half their national incomes are spent in arming for war. The bread of their children, spent in destroying their best children. The labor of children who are made prematurely old, the labor of mothers in factory or field, who toil on with aching bones and breaking hearts and tear-stained eyes. This is the armed truce, the concert of Europe. This is more horrible than war. This is preparation for collapse. And now Canada is asked to take part in this ghastly carnival of waste and destruction. Canada is asked to put her millions into armaments, where she has no part in the counsels that make for war or peace. Canada is asked to support an army which, thru its officers—officers drawn from the aristocracy—refuses to be amenable to civil law and reasonable majority rule. Canada seems almost willing to purchase the guns which it seems not unlikely may be some day trained on her own children; may be used some-day to break down her young democratic aspirations.

Mothers and fathers in Germany, and France and Austria and Italy are urging their children, their boys of twelve to twenty, to escape to Canada, to Australia, to the United States, glad to see their children take up their homes among far away peoples with unknown languages and strange religions, so they may escape the army doom. And yet Canadian politicians are eager to follow the wake of aristocracy and plutocracy and draw us into the stream, the poisoned stream, of European folly.

Thousands and thousands of young men in Germany, in Austria, in every military country of Continental Europe, cut off—amputate—the digit finger of their right hands in order to escape the army, hell, and yet we talk lightly of war, seeing only its glamor, and among us are good men, brave men, but mis-taken men who are supporting one of the most dangerous revolutionary outbreaks that has ever threatened the British Empire.

Surely it is time for us to pray for the spirit of interpretation, the spirit of moderation, the ability to understand other men's aspirations, and other men's viewpoints, and above all to see whither we ourselves are drifting.—J.W.S.

Deering New Ideal A Money Saving Binder



THE main frame of the Deering New Ideal binder is made of tough, strong steel bars, hot-riveted together, forming a unit which the hardest usage cannot twist out of shape. Ball and roller bearings make the machine light running. The reel is strongly braced and can always be held parallel with the cutter bar whether working high or low. The reel is easily adjustable to the right height for handling different stands of grain.

A special Z-shaped cutter bar, almost level with top of platform, allows short grain to pass freely, without lodging on the cutter bar. The three packers and three discharge arms help greatly in doing efficient work. Either smooth section or the usual serrated knives fit the cutter bar. The famous Deering knottor works as nearly perfect as possible.

Cut down your harvest troubles with a Deering binder. Look one over at the Deering local agent's place of business. Get catalogues from him or write the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask. These machines are built at Hamilton, Ont.

High Grade

LUMBER

At Low Cost

Don't buy Lumber until you secure our delivered prices. We make you money by saving it for you.

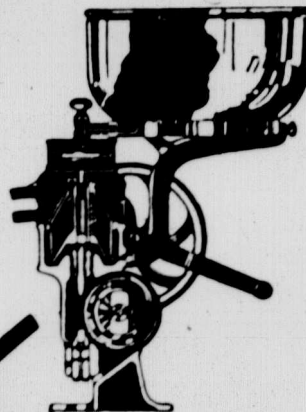
Remember we sell Coast Douglas Fir, not Mountain Stock. When you build you want the best.

WE GUARANTEE OUR LUMBER and allow examination before paying.

Farmers Co-operative Lumber Company

Reference: Merchants Bank of Canada

Vancouver, B.C.



SIMPLICITY—EASE and DURABILITY

Every extra moving part adds its weight to the load you must turn and adds friction which takes its toll of the life of a separator.

Choose then the

EMPIRE DISC SEPARATOR

because these features eliminate waste of power and friction:—

Its bowl is smaller and 20% lighter than any other disc bowl of equal capacity.

It has only 6 points of contact of moving parts. Its three main bearings are of unique design that are infinitely superior to closed bearings.

Its exclusive clutch makes starting easy and allows nothing but the bowl to spin in "running down."

For the use of small dairy herds we recommend the Baltic separator—the smallest of which sells at \$15.00.

Write for information about the famous "Sta-Rite" gas-oline engines—they start right and sta-rite.

Clip the coupon and mail it to-day for our booklet.

The Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Limited TORONTO CANADA

NAME ADDRESS Please send me your book of Empire Cream Separators Sta-Rite Engines Make one up for me and mail it to B13

ECONOMICAL---Heats the house well without burning all the coal you can buy.

# McClary's Sunshine

**Furnace** Gives steady, even heat on least fuel. See the McClary dealer or write for booklet.

**Flour trial is essential but— it is not your work!**

Flour varies from time to time in baking quality. This is because wheat continually varies according to soil conditions, etc.

Therefore, if baking results are to be constantly high, baking tests are essential. It is unreasonable to expect you to make these tests at your expense.

## PURITY

So from each shipment of wheat delivered at our mills we take a ten pound sample. This is ground into flour. Bread is baked from the flour. If this bread is high in quality and large in quantity, we use the shipment. Otherwise we sell it.

By simply asking for **FLOUR** bearing this name you can always be sure of more bread and better bread.

**"More Bread and Better Bread" and "Better Pastry Too"** 523

PIN MONEY FOR CLEVER WOMEN can be earned by a few hours a week devoted to representing The Guide. Let us tell you how lots of other women are meeting success. Write to

THE CIRCULATION MANAGER, THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

## Groceries at Rock-Bottom Prices

As a business woman you are looking for marked savings in your household expense account. Whether it be town house or farm home, the grocery bill is by far the most important item. For the benefit of our country customers we have prepared a special price-list. Practically all your needs are catered for in this list, and it will certainly pay you to write for a copy. Write today and commence your saving immediately. By making your order up to 100 pounds or over you save considerably on freight. Remember all our goods are of top-notch quality. **WE GUARANTEE YOU SATISFACTION OR MONEY REFUNDED.**

### Secretaries of Grain Growers' Associations:

Many local associations have already availed themselves of our services for co-operative or collective buying. Our prices will surely appeal. Orders filled immediately, and special attention given to your requirements

**Winnipeg Co-operative Society Ltd., Winnipeg**

## Farm Women's Clubs

### THE WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS

This morning's mail brought me a big fat letter from Miss Erma Stocking, provincial secretary of the Women Grain Growers' Association, enclosing reports of societies, newly organized and otherwise.

I like the sound of that phrase—Provincial Secretary. It savors of responsibility and independence. I wonder if there is any other Canadian association of women as purely self-managed as the Women Grain Growers.

I know that somebody will at once say: "What about their affiliation with the men's society and that five hundred dollars they gave them?" The affiliation is for mutual help and the men did not tack any humiliating conditions of servility onto the tail of that grant. They just handed it over unconditionally and left the women absolutely alone to manage their own affairs. So the Women Grain Growers have their own provincial secretary, get their own printing done, plan their own convention and never a man raises his finger to interfere or curtail their power. As my Irish ancestors would say: "Sure, and it's a society I like."

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

### A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY

Several of the secretaries have sent me most pleasing reports, this week, of their meetings. They afford a helpful opportunity for gleaming new ideas. You might aid your own club by saving special reports that interest you and reading them at your meetings. Two letters have spoken of reading articles from papers and discussing them at the meetings. That is a fine method of keeping in touch with some affairs of vital interest to you. You might discuss articles on the suffrage question, as the Pangman Association tells of doing. Find articles on both sides of the question and do not let the matter drop with one meeting. When you decide upon your topics for discussion, if you think you could be helped by the reading of any pamphlets issued by the University or the government departments, be sure and send for them. A most helpful pamphlet that you can use in your discussions on home economics is entitled, "Principles of Nutrition and Nutritive Values of Foods," Farmers' Bulletin No. 142, obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Department of Agriculture, Washington. The University of Saskatchewan has not yet issued such a pamphlet for its Agricultural Extension Department, but they stated that from Washington, at five cents each, the above named needful literature might be obtained. Write for it now for future use.

ERMA STOCKING,  
Provincial Secretary  
Women's Grain Growers' Association,  
Delisle, Sask.

### THE PIONEER WOMAN

Dear Miss Stocking:—The first meeting of the Idaleen W.G.G.A. was held on May 22, at the home of the vice-president, Mrs. Sanson, and was well attended.

A thoughtful and interesting paper was read by the president, Mrs. Wickett, on the subject of "Women in Pioneer Life," and it was generally agreed that in new settlements the woman who is of broad outlook and capable of progression is the type most needed.

The rest of the time was spent very enjoyably in outlining plans for the future and in general discussion. A well-earned vote of thanks was offered to Mrs. Sanson for her generous entertainment of the members, and the next meeting was arranged for May 27. With best wishes from the Idaleen W.G.G.A. to the association. Sincerely yours,

F. M. HUTCHINSON,  
Secretary-Treasurer

### THEIR FIRST BIRTHDAY

The members of the Woodlawn W.G.G.A. met the first Thursday in April at the home of their vice-president, Mrs. Geo. Milne. The meeting, being the first annual one, was a busy one, and there was not an uninteresting moment.

It was opened with a cheery song. After the reading of the minutes there was an informal discussion on the school garden question, and it was decided that the meeting be put on record as interested in and willing to encourage that important phase of rural school life. Three new members were welcomed to the club's ranks.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer on the year's work were then read and it was felt that the formation of the club had indeed been a wise move and that it had added a much needed interest to isolated prairie life. The president put to the meeting the question of continuing the club work and not a dissenting voice arose, and it was fully agreed upon to make the work even a greater success the coming year.

The officers of last year were not allowed to give up their offices but were returned with compliments on their work of the past year. A few changes were made in the list of directors, making the officers list stand as follows:

President, Mrs. C. E. Sparrow; vice-president, Mrs. Geo. Milne; secretary, Miss E. Stocking; treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Doig; directors, Mrs. C. Campbell, Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. A. Doig, Mrs. Wm. Wardlaw, Miss Annie Scott.

"Food Values," or the effects of nutrition upon the system, was the topic under discussion and proved to be one of the most interesting subjects of the year. Miss Annie Scott opened the discussion by an ably prepared paper on the subject. It was learned that each particle of nourishment taken into the body has some definite effect upon its state of health. Therefore, to keep the body in perfect health the homemaker should learn the properties and the effects of the foods she gives her family to assimilate. Cooking then takes a high rung on the ladder of honorable and dignified occupations. It was stated that by a proper attention to diet a large percentage of sickness would be prevented.

The paper was followed by an unusually bright discussion, but it was proven that the subject could not be exhausted at one meeting, and since such an interest had been aroused in the nutritive value of foods it was decided that when definite knowledge was obtained about any food by any of the members from books or magazines, the information should be passed to the other members at any meeting. The meeting closed with a friendly chat over a cozy cup of tea.

### CHICKENS AND GARDENING

Dear Miss Stocking:—In reply to your interesting letter received a short time ago and at your request I am sending a report of our last two meetings.

On April 3 a meeting of the S.W.G.G.A. was held at the home of Mrs. A. Anderson, with eight members present. Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. Little and Mrs. Taylor were appointed directors. Mrs. Bateson then gave an interesting paper on "Chicken Raising," and a general discussion followed. The secretary collected the fees and we got three new members. A motion was made and carried that we hold our meetings the first Wednesday in each month. A discussion followed as to the best way of raising funds, but no definite decision was made.

On May 13 a meeting of the S.W.G.G.A. was held at the home of Mrs. Archibald, with a good attendance of members. It was decided that we should have lunch and that it should be limited.

Mrs. Archibald gave a paper on "Gardening" which was very instructive. We then had a discussion about holding a children's picnic. It was decided to hold it June 10 and that funds raised should go to swell our account.

Mrs. Wilson is to give a paper on "Bread and Biscuit Making" at the next meeting.

Thanks for the list of topics, they will come in useful. Please send me one of the pamphlets for the present and oblige.

MRS. A. ANDERSON,  
Biggar, Sask.

### INTERE

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You w so that anything fancy if You may interest animals, a bird o behavior

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# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## INTERESTING THINGS IN NATURE

A brand new story contest begins this week and ends June 20. The subject—'Interesting Things in Nature'—is one that it should be very easy to write on during the summer months, when all nature is doing the funniest things imaginable.

You will notice that I took a big title so that you might be able to write on anything that happened to tickle your fancy in the way of nature's doings. You may tell us about any especially interesting thing you know about birds, animals or plants, any clever thing that a bird or animal has done, any strange behavior on the part of a plant.

Tell it brightly and entertainingly if you can, and write it out carefully in pen and ink. Then you must get your teacher or one of your parents to certify that the story is original and that the age is correct.

Address your story to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

If yours should happen to be judged one of the three best stories sent in to this competition you will receive an interesting story book and in any case, if your story is good enough to print, you will receive one of the pretty maple leaf buttons of the Young Canada Club.

Any boy or girl under seventeen years is eligible to enter this competition, whether or not The Guide is taken in their home.

DIXIE PATTON

## EXAMPLES

Below we give two examples of such stories as we want. These were written for St. Nicholas Magazine:

### A Raccoon as a Pet

My uncle has a pet 'coon which washes everything he eats; you give him a nut and he will wash it, and then he eats it. This 'coon is very mischievous, and has to be kept chained. He seems to know when they have ice-cream, for he hears them freezing the cream, and whines until they give him some. If you give him a pan of clear water and some soap, he will wash his face and hands with the soap. Then give him some more clear water, and he will wash the soap off and wipe his hands and face. He always likes to play with someone, but when there is no one to play with him, he goes to sleep.

If he is let loose, he climbs into a little hole in the roof, and stays in there all day and sleeps, and comes out at night. I don't think it would be better to let him roam in a cage, for he loves to play in the grass. We feed him anything, mostly nuts and bread, and he likes everything sweet.

He is kept chained in the garden in the shade in the summer, and under the house in the winter, and sometimes on the back porch. Your friend,

EDWARD W. HAMILTON

### Speckaldy

We have a great many old hens, with little chickens, two of which I am going to tell you a story about.

My hen, who is called 'Speckaldy,' has a family of fourteen little chicks which she is so proud of that she hires a nurse to help her take care of them all. The mother is a black and white-spotted hen, and the nurse is an old yellow hen. The nurse is never more than three or four feet away from her mistress. The two hens together provide food for the little ones, and keep them warm at night. The mother never allows her babies to feed with other chickens, but the pigeons eat with them every day.

MYLA HARE, Age 10

## ON THE GATINEAU

Long years ago my grandparents went up the Gatineau river to make a home for themselves in the backwoods. They had to chop down the trees and clean up the land to build their house on. They hewed the logs that they cut down to build their houses and made their own shingles.

They had three children, then pretty

soon my Mamma was born. Years went by, and by good management and hard work they soon became very prosperous and were able to build a sawmill.

One day, when they were building the sawmill, Mamma and her oldest sister went down to the bottom of the mill to see how the water wheel worked. My Mamma saw a crawfish in the water and went to point it out to her sister. In doing so she stepped on a square block which she mistook for a solid piece of piling, it being floating on the water. Down she went, over head in the water. Her sister caught her by the hair and pulled her out. She was all wet and dripping like a drowned rat.

After the mill was built and running they had lots of men working in the mill, day and night.

One summer when my Mamma was twelve years old she went down to the mill to cook meals for the men. The bears being very plentiful at that time of the year the men went out to hunt at night and left my Mamma alone. She was very brave to stay in the house alone and hear them shooting all around.

One night her little sister came down to stay with her, and she was so frightened that every time she would hear them shooting she would grab hold of Mamma and say, 'What's that looking in at the window? Is it a bear?' Every noise she heard, she thought it was something coming to eat them up. She made Mamma so nervous she never wanted her to stay with her any more.

Another day my Mamma went on a board to get some water and she slipped and fell into the water, but she soon got out and ran to the house to change her clothes, before the men would see her.

As I had nothing important to tell in my short days I told a true story about my Mamma.

LILA MCGUNIGAL

Simpson, Sask.

## ROUGH RIDER

My father bought me a bicycle for forty dollars. It was just my size and was worth the money. He said I was to take good care of it, and I did not even ride it for a week, for fear I might break it. One morning I was going to ride it to school. I got it against the side of the house and got on, but when I started out I pedalled the wrong way and went backwards. When I started forward my feet went too fast for me and I forgot to steer with the handles. It ran off the road, struck a telephone pole and sent me on my head. I got on again and went down the road towards town all right.

The school was in the centre of the town. When I came near town my wheel began to buck again and as I was going down the street it turned and went right on the car track and the car nearly struck me. This made me so excited I went on the pavement. I went so fast that I struck a dog and killed him, and his master chased me with a stick but gave up the chase disgusted and began to shout very angrily. Then, as I turned the corner of the street, my wheel slipped and I slid about twelve feet, but was still alive. I then started home, not waiting to go to school because the whole town was after me.

When I reached home the truant officer was there inquiring why I was not at school. I got red, white and blue stripes on my pants and did not get to school for three months. All damages cost my father fifty dollars.

The next time I rode the bicycle I knew how to regulate it. I rode it to school every day and was called the champion rider of Millet. A year later I rode a race at seventy miles in two hours and took a prize of fifty dollars, which I gave to my father to pay the damages of the former year.

EGENE PINYON, Age 12

Millet, Alta.

A STANDARD OF PURITY  
reached regardless of cost in the making, is maintained in

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For they come from the same house as the famous Blue Ribbon Tea. Your money back if Blue Ribbon fails to satisfy

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He's Big All Over  
And Good All Through

Big Ben is built for endless service. He has no "off-days," no shut-downs. His four years of existence have been one long record of on-the-dot accuracy. 7,000 Canadian dealers say that he does more efficient work for less pay than any other clock alive.

A Big Ben battalion, over 3,000 strong, leave La Salle, Illinois, every day. Their sparkling triple nickel-plated coats of implement steel; their dominating seven-inch height; their big, bold, black, easy-to-read figures and hands; their big, easy-to-wind keys—all make Big Ben the world's master clock.

In return for one little drop of oil, he'll work for you a full year. From "Boots on" to "Lights out"—365 times—he'll guarantee to tell you the time o' day with on-the-dot accuracy.

He'll guarantee to get you up either of TWO WAYS—with one long, steady, five-minute ring if you need a good big call, or on the installment plan, with short rings one half-minute apart for ten minutes, so you'll wake up gradually, and he'll stop short in the middle of a tap during either call if you want to shut him off.

Big Ben is a mighty pleasant looking fellow. His big, open honest face and his gentle tick-tick have earned him a place in thousands of parlors.

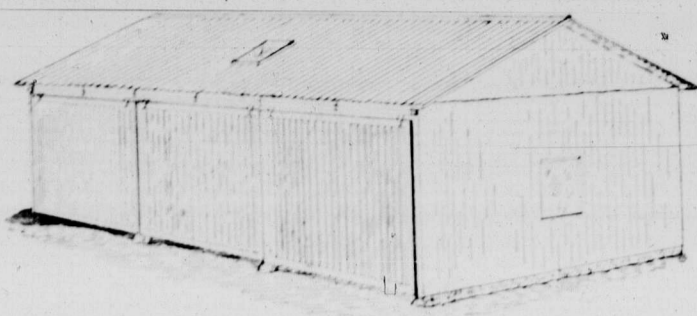
The next time you go to town call at your dealer's and ask to see Big Ben. If your dealer hasn't him, send a money order for \$3.00 to his makers—Westco, La Salle, Illinois—and he'll come to you prepaid.

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Now we offer the man on the farm Ready-Made Out-buildings, Ready-Made implement sheds, carriage houses, storage buildings—buildings of metal with heavy steel frames.

Whatever you want a building for—or whatever size, we have one READY to ship to you, READY for you to erect, without help if you like. The parts are ready to put together. We do the cutting and fitting in our factories, numbering the pieces so that any man can put them in place and have an everlasting building of iron and steel, wind-proof, weather-proof, fire-proof and LIGHTNING-PROOF.

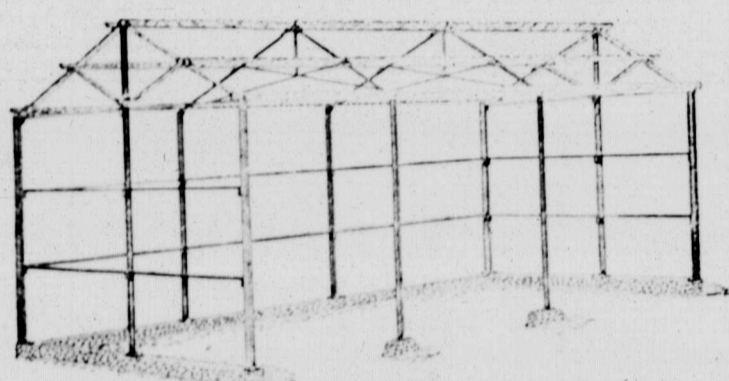
Sliding doors on double bird-proof tracks, open singly without disturbing the other doors. The whole front of Ready-Made Buildings may be opened. Doors are sent you from the factory with all hardware in place. Wired glass and metal windows in roof and ends supply plenty of light. These windows are built in the sheets of corrugated iron, so that there is no trouble fitting them into the building.

Eaves and roof ends are completely covered in—sealing the building tight against weather and dust.

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STEEL FRAMES METAL COVERINGS



Strongly bolted and rivetted Steel Frame. No chance of sagging or caving in with wind pressure. Whole front opens up.

The frames of Ready-Made Buildings are bolted to wooden blocks set in the concrete foundation. Corner posts, end and side posts are heavy 4 in. channel steel with strong angle braces. The covering is our famous Acorn corrugated iron.

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Send the coupon for a booklet with full explanation of how every part is made for strength and how easily Ready-Made Buildings can be put up—and how quickly you can have the building on your farm after you decide to order. Send in the coupon for full information.

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Please send me full information about Ready-Made Buildings, as advertised in G.G.G.

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Associated with  
**A. B. ORMSBY & CO., Limited**  
CONSOLIDATED FACTORIES AT  
Preston, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton

## The Case for Free Wheat

(Continued from Page 7)

small and easily supplied, their trade is mainly export, they can get all the wheat necessary from the adjoining grain fields, the millers have to compete now with the Minneapolis miller who can get Canadian wheat for export flour by paying 1-10 of a cent per bushel advance. They say further that when wheat is free the millers in Toronto or Montreal can get soft wheat as easily as their neighbors across the line; that if mill machinery and structural material are more expensive by reason of duty, such duty should be removed in so far as is necessary to establish a great industry.

The farmers of the west claim that they are not worried about the bran objection. They say that a good price for wheat is more important than a dollar or two a ton increase on bran; that a ton of alfalfa is as good as a ton of bran for fattening cattle and less expensive. If the majority of the people of the country, represented by the present Government, decide that for the benefit of the Eastern railways and Eastern routes and Eastern millers, or of Canada generally, the interest of the Prairie Provinces must be subordinated or sacrificed to an extent, to that extent they contend those interests of Canada should, in justice, make up the loss to them or raise the price to what they would get if given the American market.

### Would Encourage Millers

Let me suggest to the Government, as they admit that the Minneapolis price is higher because of its established mills, why should not the Government take steps then to establish such mills in the West? It can be done by establishing such mills in connection with their interior terminal elevators. It can be done by taking off the duty on materials entering into mill construction. It can be done by the Government constructing on their Dominion water-powers and in their coal areas plants developing electric energy; and they can distribute that to all the cities and towns and places where there are mills, and without loss to the Government; the people are willing to pay for that power. It can be done by absorbing or reducing some of the freight rates according to distance to the seaboard and by getting suitable ocean rates on flour. The price of wheat can be improved also by a reduction of freight rates to the ocean and across it and, as I have pointed out, by the completion of the Hudson Bay route. I press upon the Government these considerations.

Mr. Lemieux: I understand that the hon. member's suggestion would be to reduce the duty on materials for the construction of mills, for the exclusive benefit of the West?

Mr. Aikins: I said in respect of the construction of mills for the purpose of encouraging milling, the duties on those dutiable articles which enter into the construction might be reduced. Do they not do the same thing in Eastern Canada in respect of other structures? And when a great industry is to be established—and it should have been established by the late administration—then I say it is right, under those circumstances, to take the necessary steps to do it.

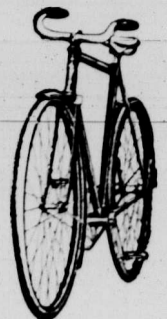
Mr. Lemieux: Where would my hon. friend put the limit; where would this reduction begin?

Mr. Aikins: Really it is a question of degree, but where it is necessary for the development of the greatest industry in Canada, our agriculture, that there should be a system by which we could limit the duty or remove it, and thus aid, for flour can be carried at a lower cost than our wheat, I do not think that there is any member of this House who would object to a reduction of duty for that purpose. I am glad that the hon. Minister of Finance has not closed the door to free wheat against the Western farmer, but will turn always a willing ear to any reasonable demands and grant them if a greater loss will not result to Canada as a whole.

### Dearer Implements

Another disadvantage of the farmers of the Prairie Provinces is that the cost

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Price, Postage Paid \$4.50  
No. 355—Same in Gun Metal Calf.  
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In ordering state size wanted and give all numbers inside of old shoes. Write today for free style folder of men's and women's boots and shoes.

**New York Shoe House**  
Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

of production is higher than that of his wheat-raising competitor across the line who can purchase his farm implements at a lower price, averaging, I am informed, about 7 per cent. His implements under item 391 of the present American tariff are free, namely:—

"Agricultural implements: Plows, tooth and disc harrows, headers, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horse-rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, cotton gins, machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar, wagons and carts, and all other agricultural implements of any kind and description, whether specifically mentioned herein or not, whether in whole or in parts, including repair parts."

To the extent of the lesser price which the American farmer has to pay, he has the advantage of the Canadian producer. The Minister of Finance in his budget reduced "binders, reapers, harvesters and mowers" from 17½ per cent. to 12½ per cent. To the extent to which this reduction will reduce the price to the farmer, he is correspondingly thankful, but if the manufacturers should endeavor to absorb that reduction in duty, the farmer will look to the Minister of Finance to protect him.

The reason assigned why the Canadian farmer of the West is not placed on an equality with his American competitor is that it would cripple the manufacturer of agricultural implements in the East. Why do I say East? Because the small factories in Winnipeg and Brandon can scarcely be said to be general factories of agricultural implements. The factories of any substantial size and output are in the East of Canada, and so the farmer of the West claims that for the benefit of the Eastern manufacturer he is obliged to pay the charge for long transportation, and to that extent he is also at a disadvantage with the farmer in the East who not only gets his machinery at a lower price but has the benefit of the industry and home market created by that industry. These matters I have mentioned for the consideration of the Government. During the last fifteen years the late administration did practically nothing to establish manufacturing industries in the West. Had they done so, conditions in the West would have been more prosperous and not so depressed.



### A VARIETY OF GARMENTS THAT CAN EASILY BE MADE BY THE HOME DRESSMAKER

8158—Child's Dress, 6 to 10 years. With square or round neck, long or short sleeves, with or without bloomers.  
8090—Girl's Dress, 10 to 14 years. With long or short sleeves.  
8148—Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 years. With straight skirt that can be plaited or gathered, blouse that can be left loose or cut off and drawn up at the waist line, with low or high shield, long or three-quarter sleeves, sailor or square collar.  
8138—Boy's Overalls, 4 to 8 years.  
8159—Boy's Russian Suit, 4 to 8 years. With square or sailor collar, long or short sleeves, high or low shield.  
The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

## Just Tell Us Where You Live and We'll Send You

### OUR NEW BIG FREE CATALOG

It is crammed full of money-saving bargains at prices that guarantee you a saving of 25 to 50 per cent. You will find a complete line of FURNITURE, STOVES, VEHICLES, GROCERIES, HARDWARE and numerous other articles for the Home and Farm. Every article listed is GUARANTEED to give entire satisfaction, or your money will be refunded immediately, together with all freight charges. We will send you this BIG CATALOGUE FREE on receipt of your name and address. It will be the means of saving you considerable on your purchases, besides giving you merchandise of QUALITY that is only obtainable at our store.

### DOMESTIC MONARCH WELLSVILLE STEEL RANGE



**\$48.50** Complete with Thermometer, High Closet and Reservoir. Burns Wood or Coal  
THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL

All our ranges are sold on these terms: you can test them in every possible way, and if they are not entirely satisfactory your money will be immediately returned with all freight charges.

The Domestic Monarch Range is the highest grade steel range made. The body is of extra heavy steel, lined with asbestos. Fire box is large and well ventilated, ensuring a perfect baking oven. High closet and body are elaborately nickeled and perfect in every degree.

Don't be persuaded to pay \$65 to \$100 for a range when you can procure our Domestic Monarch at less than half, and equally as good as any range offered regardless of price or make. Send us your order and see for yourself; our guarantee protects you. We show a full line of stoves and ranges from \$9.50 to \$51.50 in our large catalogue.

Domestic Monarch, 9-18, complete with Reservoir and High Closet **\$48.50**

Domestic Monarch, 9-20, complete with Reservoir and High Closet **\$51.50**

### THE FARMERS' SUPPLY CO. LIMITED

173-175 GGG BANNATYNE AVE. EAST, WINNIPEG, CAN.

### LIVE OLD HENS WANTED

We Guarantee to pay the Prices we quote. These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you

HENS	15c per lb.	have and how many and we will forward crates for shipping. Cash sent immediately upon receipt of goods.
YOUNG AND OLD ROOSTERS	11c	
DUCKS	15c	
GEESE	15c	
TURKEYS	13c to 15c	

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co., 91 Lusted Street, Winnipeg

## When You Purchase LUMBER Consider More Than COST

It's good to get a low price, but it's better to get a low price and a guarantee that your lumber will stand critical inspection and the hardest kind of wear.

*Eaton Lumber is Guaranteed to give every purchaser entire satisfaction. Before it is shipped it has to pass a rigid inspection that keeps inferior Lumber from ever reaching an Eaton customer*

Yet we're not frightened to print our prices, and we invite price comparisons with any other lumber, whether guaranteed or not.

### THESE PRICES INCLUDE FREIGHT PREPAID FOR TOWNS CHARGED a 40c RATE

2x4—12 to 16 No. 1 Fir Dimensions	\$19.50
" 19, 18, 20 and 22 No. 1 Fir Dimensions	20.50
2x6, 2x8—8 to 16 No. 1 Fir Dimensions	19.50
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2x10 or 2x12—8 to 16 No. 1 Fir Dimensions	19.50
" " 18 to 22 No. 1 Fir Dimensions	21.50
1x6—No. 1 Fir or Cedar Shiplap	18.50
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1x4—No. 1 Fir or Cedar Boards	17.50
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1/4x4—No. 1 Fir V-Joint Ceiling	22.00
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1x4—No. 3 Fir V-Joint Ceiling	24.50
1x4—No. 1 E.G. Fir Flooring	36.50
1x4—No. 1 F.G. Fir Flooring	27.50
1x4—No. 3 Fir Flooring	24.50
1x6—No. 1 Fir Finish	33.00
" 5, 8, 10 and 12 No. 1 Fir Finish	37.50
No. 1 Fir Casings and Base	38.50

For Windows and Doors see Spring and Summer Catalogue, page 221.

**T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG - CANADA







## The Live Stock Associations of Manitoba

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

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Secretary-Treasurer

## Before the Hailstorm

Occurs—every farmer possessing forethought and prudence will see that those depending upon him are guarded from loss by this devastating element by effecting

## Hail Insurance

Regret is in vain if you are not protected when the storm arrives. It therefore behoves you to insure early in

**THE EXCESS INSURANCE CO. LIMITED**  
Of London, England; or

**THE CANADIAN UNDERWRITERS LTD.**  
Of Calgary, Alberta

The cost is the same as later in the season. For both of these reliable companies we are general agents. All losses will be adjusted and paid direct from our office, thus insuring prompt service and settlement.

Agents in every Town—Ask for Rates and Terms

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Box 1059 MOOSE JAW, SASK.

## LIVE OLD HENS WANTED

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

Hens 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Roosters, young and old 11c; Ducks 16c; Geese 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Turkeys, Best Market Price

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

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

## THE NAVY THAT IS NOT READY

Continued from Page 28

spokesmen of the navy to forestall war, to help us to broaden and humanize those American policies which in their judgment are heading us straight towards war. We may not share their fear, but we would be grateful for their powerful help. Perhaps from the crow's nest of the Dreadnaught, they can see things beyond our narrow civilian horizon.

Meanwhile we are sure that we have plenty of time to get ready. No nation wants to attack us. The militarists of the old world find their own bugaboos nearer home. We have no grudge that craves satisfaction in blood. In this age of science, of business, of travel, of law, of enlightenment, there is no place for the ordeal of war, flatly opposed to all these influences.

It is not for war and not for peace that our navy exists. It really stands for giant decoration. For this it is always ready, and for this an old historic Ironsides or a worn-out spectacular Oregon is quite as useful as the latest Dreadnaught. As Mr. Bryce sagely observes, "It seems to be thought nowadays that the dignity and status of great nations require a big navy, just as in the sixteenth century a nobleman of high degree was expected to travel about with and maintain a crowd of useless retainers."

DAVID STARR JORDAN.

## GRAFT AND POLITICS

(From Canadian Courier)

Graft has not been a national crime in Canada, but graft has existed and does exist. Most of it is petty. In all the departments of government small things are done which are ignoble and sordid. These are seldom done for personal gain, but rather for party advan-

tage. Padding pay-lists to secure money for political expenses seems to be common.

An ex member of the House of Commons tells of an aunt of his who was much opposed to liquor. If her husband or her sons ever brought a flask or a bottle around, she would rise in righteous wrath and demand that the vile stuff be emptied upon the ground, where it would do no harm. Yet she was interested in her nephew's election and knew that it was customary to distribute bottles of whisky to certain classes of voters. One night, about election time, she was alone in the house when a rap came at the door. Going there, she found a man outside with a horse and wagon. He asked for her husband and seemed quite perturbed because he was not at home. Being a clever woman, she gleaned that he had brought two or three "cases" for her husband. Torn by conflicting emotions she told the man to wait a moment. She went into the house, got a lantern, led the man out to the barn and into the granary, and said to him, "Put them in there and cover them up with grain." At the ensuing election her nephew got a good majority in that division.

Many of us are like the member's aunt. We have one set of morals for private conduct and another set for political behavior. What we would scorn to do for private gain, we will countenance for the party's advantages. So long as this double standard obtains, so long will there be petty graft in our political life.

Our laws against graft and corruption are strict, but they are not enforced. If a public official is found grafting, he is seldom or never punished. He is scarce-

ly ever deprived of office. He may be suspended for a month or two, or he may be transferred from some other job, but he is never sent to jail. So in election corruption the crooked election worker goes unpunished. Neither party desires to punish the corrupt on the other side. There is a sort of mutual understanding that political corruption in elections is to be tolerated for mutual advantage.

Graft will continue so long as our ministers of justice, our attorney-generals and crown attorneys wink at it. There is no one to prosecute. The men whose business it is to enforce the law are a part of the political machinery which benefits by the misuse of government patronage and public moneys. The reform must begin at the top, and in a higher sense of morality among those entrusted with the enforcement of the law.

In every political election in this country there is corruption. Every member of parliament or legislature is more or less a party to it. He knows that several thousand dollars are spent on his election in ways which are not justifiable. But he must either shut his eyes to this sort of thing or retire from the game. There can be no improvement until "saw-offs" are prohibited and the election laws enforced by boards of judges specially entrusted with this duty. Where corruption is charged by either party, this board of judges should be empowered to go into the constituency and investigate. They should have discretion to overlook the little things, but to punish severely the men who spend large sums in debauching constituencies. If ten thousand dollars has been spent where the legitimate expenses should be not more than two or three thousand, the people who are guilty should be punished. Exposure is not enough. Canada has had plenty of exposure, but little real punishment. Under our present system, an election protest is dragged from court to court until it is forgotten or "sawed-off." It is quite possible for a member of parliament to spend twenty-five thousand dollars openly in an election without fear of punishment. If the worst comes to the worst, he resigns on some technicality and goes thru the mock heroics of being elected by acclamation if his party is in power.

The only force which will ever correct these evils in our public life is public opinion and a determined press. In this country there are few independent newspapers, and not many of these are strong enough to conduct investigations or exposure. Hence public opinion has little chance to make itself felt. Under these circumstances, the wonder is that our political life has been as clean as it has, or that there is so little graft in public services. Nevertheless, many of our best publicists believe that graft and corruption are growing, and that a determined effort must be made to awaken the public conscience as to its dangers.

## CANADA'S IMMENSE AREA Only 2.6 Per Cent. of Dominion Occupied by Farmers

Ottawa, May 21.—The potential agricultural resources of Canada are indicated by the fact that not more than 2.6 per cent. of the total land area of the nine Provinces is now under cultivation. This is one of the interesting statements in a bulletin just issued by the census and statistics branch of the department of trade and commerce.

The total land area of the nine Provinces is placed at 1,401,316,413 acres. The area of farm land occupied in 1911, according to census figures, is 109,777,985 acres. It is estimated that within the boundaries of the nine Provinces as at present constituted, there is a total cultivable area of 440,951,000 acres. This, it will be noted, is only 31 per cent. of the total land area, and takes no account of forest and swamp lands, which may ultimately be tilled, nor of northern areas, of which the agricultural possibilities are at present unknown, because unexplored and unsurveyed.

The total area under cultivation is given as 36,000,000 acres. Of this field crops represent 35,375,000 acres and fruit and vegetable crops 625,000 acres. Only about 33 per cent. of the area now occupied as farm land is at present under cultivation, while as noted above only 2.6 per cent. of the

total land area is occupied for agricultural purposes.

In Prince Edward Island 89.01 per cent. of the total land area is occupied as farm land, while 90 per cent. is estimated as being possible of cultivation. In Nova Scotia 38.83 per cent. is occupied as farm land with 60 per cent. of the total land area possible of cultivation. In New Brunswick 25.36 per cent. of the land area is occupied with 60 per cent. cultivable. In Quebec 3.52 per cent. is occupied, with 10 per cent. cultivable. In Ontario 9.37 per cent. is occupied with 25 per cent. cultivable, Manitoba 8.33 and 50; Saskatchewan 18.39 per cent. against 40 per cent.; Alberta 10.96 per cent. against 65 per cent.; British Columbia only 1.12 per cent. is occupied with 20 per cent. cultivable.

For all Canada the total land area is given as 1,401,316,413 acres, with 109,777,985 acres, or 7.18 per cent. occupied as farm land. The estimate of possible farm land is given as 440,951,000 acres, or 31 per cent. of the total land area.

## SUFFRAGETTES AND THE KING

London, May 22.—Suffragettes again carried warfare into the presence of the royal family when the King and Queen and Princess Mary visited His Majesty's theatre this afternoon to witness a charity performance in aid of the King's pension fund for actors. Just as Their Majesties were entering the royal box a woman leaped from her seat in the stalls and shouted:

"You czar!" She was just about to yell something else when a man who was seated beside her clapped his hand over her mouth. Kicking, screaming and struggling, the woman was borne to the floor and was immediately carried from the theatre. This outburst was a signal for a hostile demonstration against King George. The clamor broke out in all parts of the theatre. Another woman climbed to her seat and began shouting with her face directed toward the royal box, but the confusion was so great her words could not be distinguished.

While being put out another woman suffragette stood up and began haranguing the King.

"Women are being killed in your prisons in their fight for liberty," she screamed, shaking her fist toward the royal family. When attendants and police tried to remove her they found she had chained herself to the seat.

"Rip it up," roared a policeman. The seat was torn up from the floor of the theatre, while the attendants stuffed a handkerchief into the woman's mouth so that she could not continue.

Meantime the King leaned forward looking on with deep interest at the scene in the theatre beneath him. The Queen swept the proceedings with a cold, hostile glance and then refused to pay any further attention to it. Princess Mary was visibly excited.

Carrying the woman and the seat, three policemen ejected the suffragette who resorted to locks and chains, but while their attention was so engaged another woman and man jumped up and began waving their arms and whooping unintelligible words.

Police attaches made a dash in their direction and both were hurled bodily into the street. A woman seated in the first row leaped into the orchestra pit and began climbing to the stage. The director of the orchestra caught her by the foot, but she freed herself by kicking him in the face. She managed to get across the footlights and began a wild harangue.

"We stand for justice!" she screamed, but got no further. Two stage hands caught her and threw her into the arms of two policemen in front of the house, who lugged her shouting and struggling to the street.

## HAILSTONES FOOT DEEP

Oxbow, Sask., May 21.—The worst storm of recent years visited the Boscurvis and Meridian districts south of Oxbow, Tuesday. A wind of cyclonic energy, accompanied by violent downpours of hail and rain, made travel impossible, and when the storm was over the hailstones were over a foot deep on the ground. There is more moisture in this district this year than we have had at this season for many years.

**Rain Positively Rolls Off**



**THE NEW WATERPROOF COAT IS THE "SALUTAQUA."**

It contains no Rubber Solution of any kind, yet is Absolutely Water-Resisting, Air-Free & Odourless.

These Coats are now being sold all over the world by Curzon Bros., the Great International Tailors.

However heavy the rain, it never penetrates "Salutaqua" garments.

Let us supply you with one of these Coats, which are invaluable for driving, riding, fishing, shooting, motoring, as well as for town wear.

**Prices from \$12 to Measure.**  
(Delivered Free to your Door.)

If you are dissatisfied we return your money. Send post card for a set of the "Salutaqua" patterns, fashion-plates, and simple self-measurement system, by which a fit is assured, no matter where you live.

Ask for the "Salutaqua" Fabrics when writing.

**Curzon's Range of Prices for Suits to Measure**  
(CARRIAGE AND DUTY PAID).  
**\$8.60, \$10, \$11.50, \$13, \$14.50, \$17.10.**

Every quality has been valued by our Canadian friends at double our prices.

Write for Patterns NOW and get your Suit or "Salutaqua" in good time.  
WE DISPATCH YOUR ORDER IMMEDIATELY.

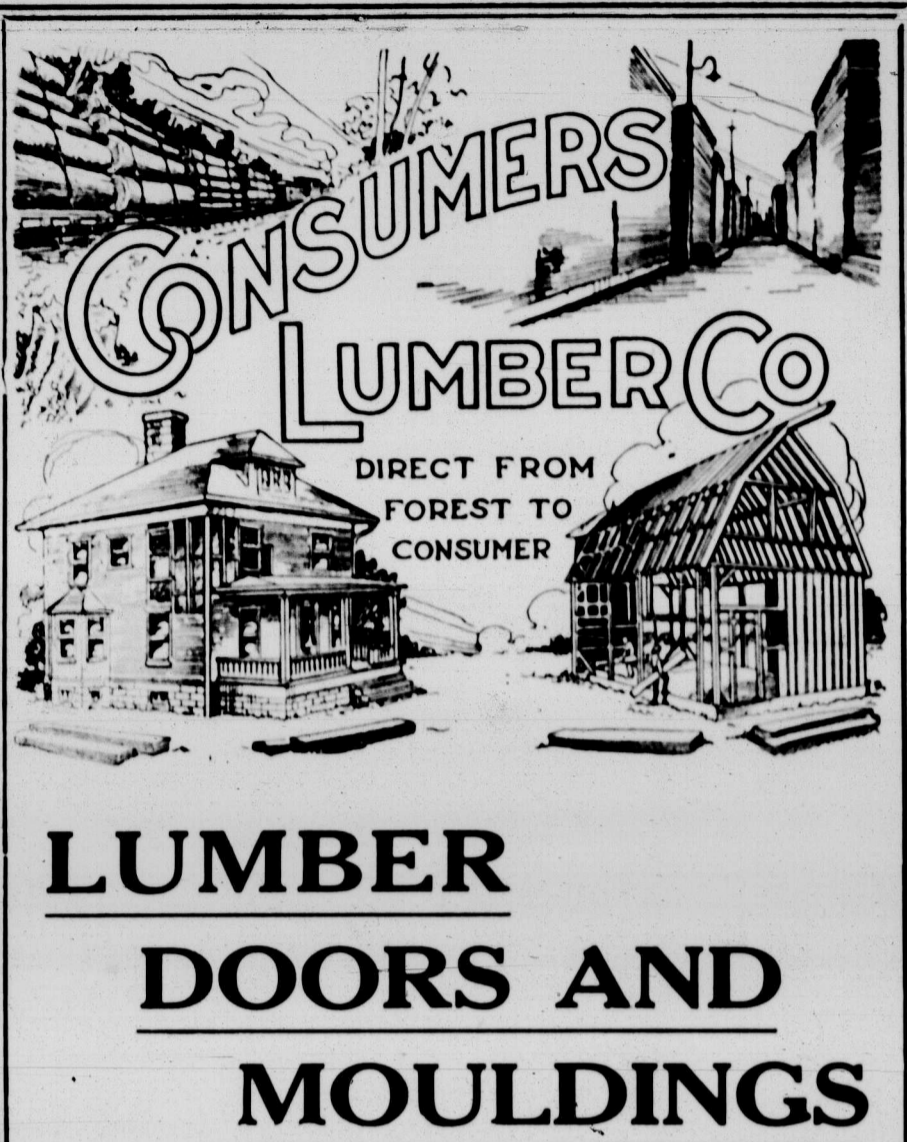
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DIRECT FROM FOREST TO CONSUMER



**LUMBER DOORS AND MOULDINGS**

In fact, every foot of material, rough and finished, used in the construction of your building, shipped in one shipment direct to your nearest railroad station at WHOLESALE MILL PRICES.

In placing our wholesale mill prices in the hands of the farmers we have at one sweep relieved him of one of the greatest obstacles to mixed farming which he has had to contend with, that is, LINE YARD PRICES ON HIS LUMBER. In addition to high prices a system of regrading has been indulged in by many yards, which not only deprived the consumer of quality, but increased the prices to him. In fact, the statement is made by one company that the line yards which they operated in connection with their mills saved the situation for them, as it gave them control of the retail market, and enabled them to show a return on a capitalization which is out of all proportion to the actual money invested.

These line yard operators view with consternation the placing of WHOLESALE MILL PRICES in the hands of the farmers, and have issued instructions to their representatives; where a farmer is familiar with the CONSUMERS LUMBER COMPANY'S PRICES, meet them and under no circumstances let an order get away; by this method they hope to compel us to discontinue selling direct to the farmer, which would make it possible for them to continue to control the retail market and put the old prices into effect again. But the Western farmer is not so shortsighted as all that, and he cannot be worked that way. He knows how he has had to pay for lumber in the past and welcomes relief from the old prices. The success of our DIRECT TO FARMER POLICY and a permanent continuation of fair prices is entirely dependent upon your cooperation and support. Our results of the past four months have proved that the farmers in the prairies are alive to the situation.

Keep before you the following facts which you will all admit make lower prices:—We sell our entire product direct to the farmer by mail. We have no AGENTS or REPRESENTATIVES of any kind. We pay no COMMISSIONS to anyone. We sell for cash, keeping no open accounts, eliminating all bad debts. We give you the benefit of this saving in the price. We guarantee all lumber to be of the HIGHEST QUALITY in the grade in which you select, and we GUARANTEE PERFECT SATISFACTION to you in every respect.

**SEND YOUR BILL FOR PRICES**

Make out your bill, stating just what you require—lumber, doors, windows, mouldings, etc.—and without cost or obligation to you we will promptly send you an estimate telling you what each item, as well as the entire lot will cost you delivered at your nearest station, freight paid.

**We Wholesale to a Nation instead of Retail to a Neighborhood**

**Consumers Lumber Company**  
City Offices: Birks Bldg.  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

**McKinnon Electric-Welded Chain**



Made in Canada

**XC PLATE**  
Style No. 222

Made for You

Breast Chain

25% More Weld

25% More Wear

**Better—But No More Costly**  
Your Dealer Has Them

No. 50

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**MONEY CAN BE MADE**  
Every Washday if you do your Washing with an **I.X.L. Vacuum Washer**

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

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

NO MOVING PARTS to GET OUT OF ORDER NO POWER REQUIRED

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

**Agents Wanted**



# FARMERS

## HOW ABOUT YOUR LEFT-OVER GRAIN

# ?

Q Now that seeding is practically over, you will be "taking stock of your remaining grain." Have you a bit of wheat, a few hundred of barley, and enough oats to spare to make up a carload lot?

Q Why not bulkhead a car and get all there is in it. The extra charges for bulkheading will be more than made up by the increased prices you will receive by selling at the lake ports instead of on your local market. If you haven't quite a carload your next neighbor may either sell you enough to fill your car or ship with you. Drop us a card for particulars and shipping instructions.

Q If you wish to sell on track, wire us for a bid. Our prompt and effective service is at your disposal, and our strong selling power is yours for the asking.

**Remember---** Whether you are in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, the Farmers' Own Company is able to help you.

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## The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Limited

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