

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

## POLITICS OR PATRIOTISM

WILL PREMIER BORDEN DELIBERATELY SACRIFICE UPON THE ALTAR OF POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY THE 800,000 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN ON THE FARMS OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES WHO ARE LARGELY DEPENDENT UPON GRAIN GROWING FOR A LIVELIHOOD, AND WHO, BECAUSE THEY ARE SHUT OUT OF THE AMERICAN MARKET, HAVE TO DENY THEMSELVES OF MANY OF THE NECESSITIES AND COMFORTS OF LIFE WHICH THE ADDITIONAL PRICE IN THE SOUTHERN MARKET WOULD BRING WITHIN THEIR REACH? TO THOUSANDS OF WESTERN FAMILIES IT IS A QUESTION OF SUFFICIENT FOOD, CLOTHING AND SHELTER. HERE IS MR. BORDEN'S OPPORTUNITY FOR SOME REAL NATION BUILDING.

MARCH 11, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

**CIRCULATION OVER 35,000 WEEKLY**

BEING LARGER THAN THE SWORN CIRCULATION OF ANY OTHER FARM JOURNAL IN CANADA

# Lumber, Shingles and Mill Work

We are now selling lumber, shingles, lath, sash, doors, etc., direct to the consumer in car lots at from 20 to 50 per cent. below retail prices for the same quality of stock. We also mail free on request our lumber price list and illustrated catalog of houses and barns. If you are going to build and require a car or more of lumber, and need the advice of a practical man in making up your order, advise us when you are ready to place your order and we will have one of our travellers call and give his services, free of charge.

References:  
Bank of Nova  
Scotia, Vancouver  
B.C., or  
Any Commercial  
Agency

**M. M. Harrell Lumber Company**  
714-715 Dominion Building, Vancouver, B.C.

# The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor

JOHN W. WARD  
Associate Editor

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

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

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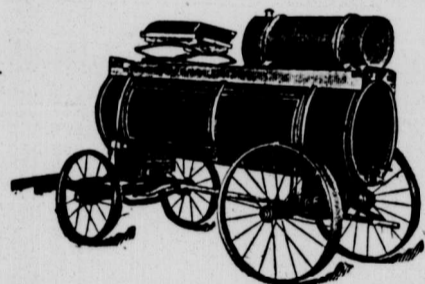
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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

NO MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS  
WE PAY THE FREIGHT

From Factory to Farmer at Factory Prices!

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



A Money Back Guarantee with Every Tank

**HALBRITE STEEL TANK COMPANY**

HALBRITE, SASK.

Send Today for Catalog

**130 WISCONSIN INCUBATOR \$13.90**  
**EGG AND BROODER**



**If Ordered Together**  
**BOTH FOR \$13.90**  
Freight and Duty Paid

We send both machines for only \$13.90 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man., and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water heat, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them.

**TEN YEAR GUARANTEE—30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL**  
Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$13.90 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges.

Write Today Don't Delay **WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 356, RACINE, WIS.**



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

# GOPHERCIDE

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

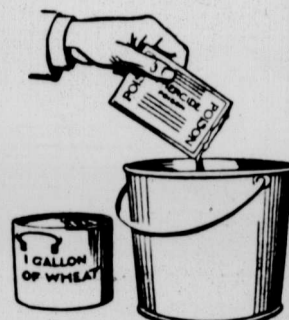
Gophercide is a preparation of strychnine without this bitter taste. Gophers actually like grain poisoned with it—eat it greedily—and trouble you no more.

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

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

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

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



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# A Move in Line with the Spirit of the Times

To the Farmers of Canada we offer for consideration a new tractor sales policy. By eliminating certain selling expenses we have been enabled to effect a remarkable saving in marketing *Twin City* Oil Tractors. We are confident you will appreciate the spirit and determination which has prompted this. We are not pocket-

ing this saving, but we are giving it to you. The high prices of the past few years were the result of the top heavy sales expense, an expense which the farmer always paid, but for which he never received a penny's worth of value. The Man in the Middle is the man who made the most out of it. You can make it now by buying on our direct sales plan.

## Direct from Factory to Farm

Cut out the non-producer, save the money for yourself. Better values, if possible, can be given. Better service, if possible, can be rendered. You pay for nothing you do not get. We have stopped the senseless waste of marketing expense; saved it for you. Do you want to take advantage of it? Here is our plan: Eliminate Salesmen's salaries and high expense accounts and

do business direct with you instead of thru the dealer, thus saving that commission. This amounts to several hundred dollars per machine and up to now you have had this to pay. Deal direct with the manufacturer, and put the money in your own pocket. The saving is enormous. In our plan you get all you pay for. Remember this is

## Not Price Cutting but Value Giving

Our new sales policy gives the farmer the commission usually paid to the dealer. Our sales expense has been reduced to the very lowest possible figure. We do not have the expense of high salaried salesmen. We will deal direct with you—sell you an engine at Manufacturer's price, eliminating the dealer, the can-

vasser and other middle men. This commission goes to you, goes to the man who spends his money, to the man who buys the engine, to you who pays the bill. You are not paying a high price to cover lost accounts, salesmen's expenses, dealers' commissions, but

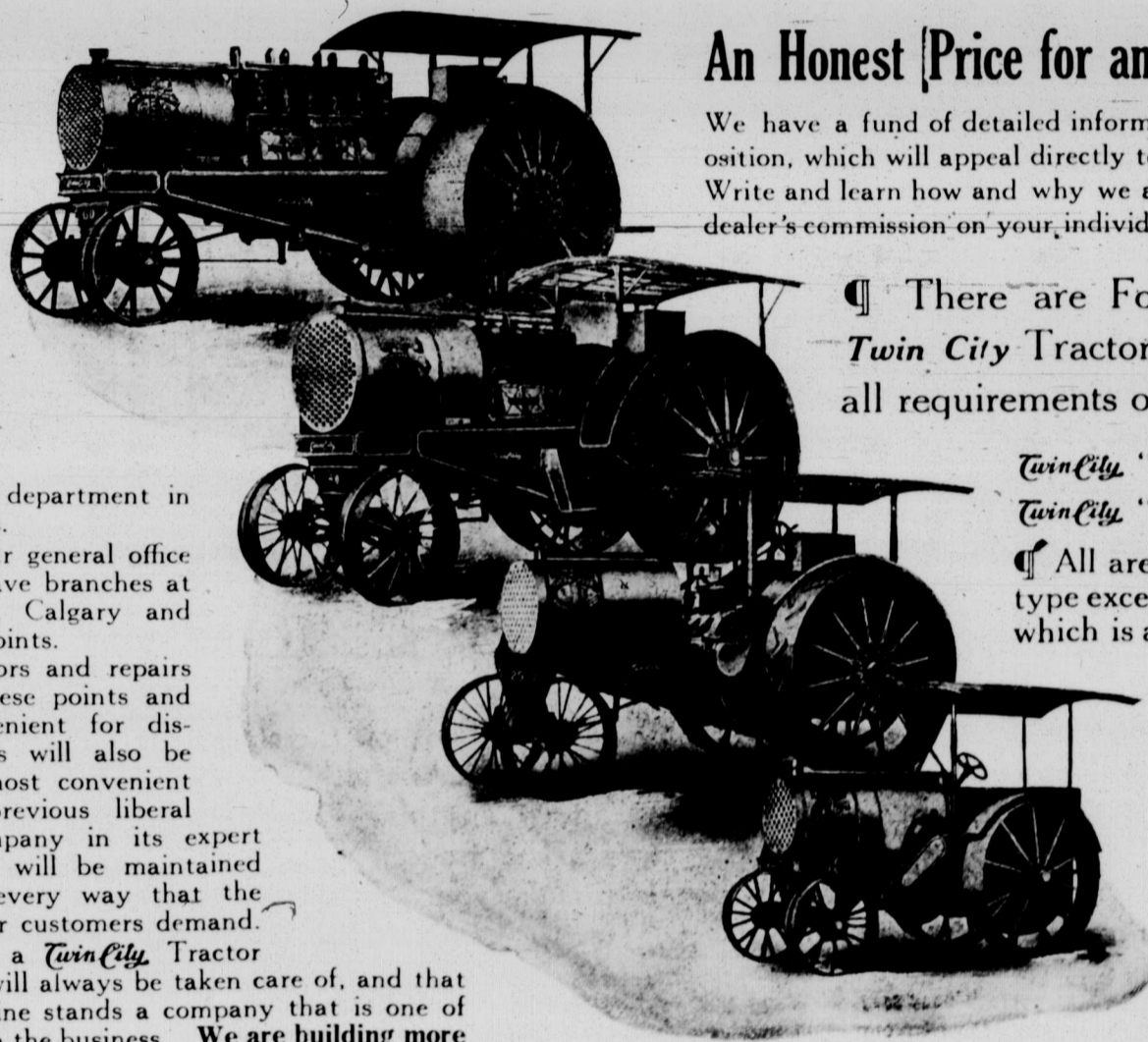
The *Twin City* Expert Service is Unexcelled

As an important part of our new tractor selling policy we have determined to give our customers the benefit of the best service and expert department in the tractor business.

In addition to our general office at Winnipeg, we have branches at Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and other distributing points.

A stock of tractors and repairs will be kept at these points and other places convenient for distribution. Experts will also be stationed at the most convenient points and the previous liberal policy of the company in its expert service department will be maintained and improved in every way that the best interests of our customers demand.

The purchaser of a *Twin City* Tractor is assured that he will always be taken care of, and that behind every machine stands a company that is one of the very strongest in the business. We are building more tractors today than any company in the world.



## An Honest Price for an Honest Tractor

We have a fund of detailed information on this new proposition, which will appeal directly to you as a careful buyer. Write and learn how and why we are able to offer you the dealer's commission on your individual order.

There are Four Sizes of the *Twin City* Tractors, suiting them to all requirements of the farmer:

- Twin City* "60"    *Twin City* "25"
- Twin City* "40"    *Twin City* "15"

All are of the four-cylinder type except the *Twin City* "60" which is a 6-cylinder machine.

All Sizes are equipped with combination carburetors which burn Kerosene, Distillates, etc., as well as Gasoline

## Now Consider this Proposition

Consider what this Tractor is. Consider the Sales Plan under which we sell it. Isn't it an epoch making proposition that you are able to buy from this wonderful line of machines on a Direct From Factory To Farm Plan? If it were a cheap, low grade tractor it wouldn't mean so much. If other companies were doing it, it wouldn't mean so much. But here is the leader of all Tractors—a Tractor known in every part of the world.

The great *Twin City* — The *Twin City* "60" — The *Twin City* "40" — The *Twin City* "25" — The *Twin City* "15" — all wonderful four and six cylinder machines. There are no other machines like them. There is no other machine sold on such a policy as ours—no other Company can sell Tractors Direct from Factory to Farm. Read about our policy as printed above, and write for more information about it.

REMEMBER—A POSTAL WILL DO IT—NOW

# Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Co. of Canada, Ltd.

L. L. BROCKETT, Mgr.

WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

167 Princess Street

BRANCHES: REGINA (JOHN GIBNEY, Representative)    CALGARY (C. F. LEIF, Representative)    SASKATOON (R. E. SMILLIE, Representative)

ADDRESS ALL INQUIRIES TO THE GENERAL OFFICE, 167 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG

WHEN YOU BUY A TRACTOR THIS SPRING BE SURE THAT YOU GET A TRACTOR BUILT IN 1914 AND NOT A MACHINE THAT HAS BEEN CARRIED OVER FROM SOME PREVIOUS YEAR. ALL TWIN CITY TRACTORS FOR OUR 1914 TRADE ARE BUILT IN 1914 TO MEET 1914 REQUIREMENTS

## HARDY NORTHERN GROWN Trees Shrubs Fruits

Our Nursery was established in 1883. It is the oldest in the West, and the only one which has been successful. That is what makes us **RELIABLE**. We offer for Spring planting:

100,000 Russian Golden Willows, 2-4 ft. high, per 100	\$ 5 00
3,000 Russian Golden Willows, 6-8 ft., good trees, per 100	20 00
30,000 Laurel Willows, 2-3 ft., per 100	5 00
500,000 Maple Seedlings, per 100	1 00
500,000 Maples, 2-4 ft., per 100	5 00
500,000 Maples, 5-6 ft., per 100	10 00
Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, hardy varieties, 2 years old, per 100	10 00
Raspberry Plants, hardy varieties, 2 years old, per 100	6 00
Rhubarb Roots, Horse Radish, English Mint, Lilacs and all Hardy Shrubbery and Ornamental Trees and Plants.	

### PATMORE'S PURE, CLEAN, RELIABLE SEEDS

Grown, Selected and Tested by Seedsmen with long practical experience  
Gained in the Field—not in Offices.

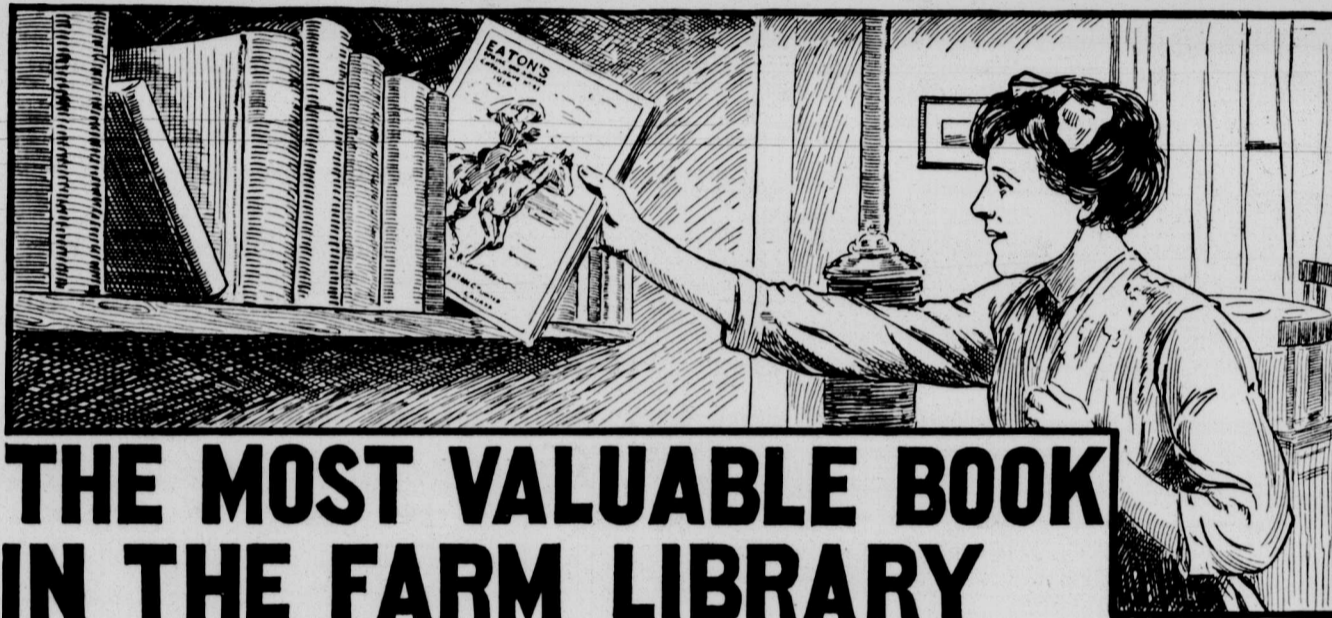
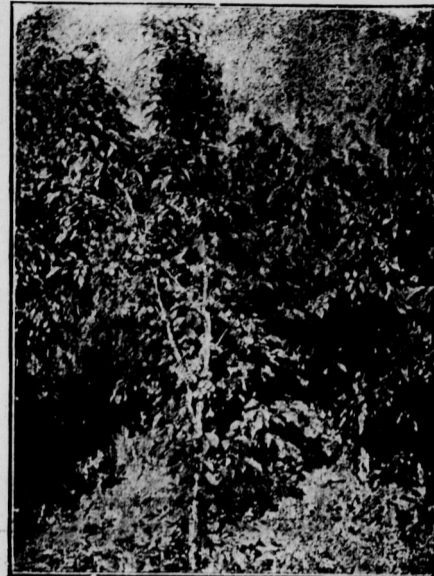
Vegetable and Flower Seeds—We have all the best varieties—Bountiful and Dwarf Defiance Peas; Turnip and Mangold Seed; Field Peas; Rape, Vetches and Millets; Corns for fodder (Native Grown); Corn for Hog Feed; Seed Potatoes, 3,000 bushels of the Best Varieties.

Prime Grass, per 100 lbs. ....	\$14 00	Timothy, per 100 lbs. ....	\$ 9 00
Western Rye, per 100 lbs. ....	12 00	Alfalfa, per 100 lbs. ....	20 00

OUR RELIABLE LAWN GRASS SEED makes the quickest, greenest and best lawn; no other mixture can equal it.

Special Western Agents for Sutton's World Famed Seeds in Sealed Packets. Write for Catalog.

**PATMORE NURSERY COMPANY, LTD., Brandon, Man., Saskatoon, Sask.**  
"Everything in Horticulture" Established 1883



## THE MOST VALUABLE BOOK IN THE FARM LIBRARY

In many a farm library in Western Canada the most valuable book on the shelf in the sitting-room is the Eaton Catalogue. It's valuable because so useful. When you want to make a purchase—dresses, groceries, furniture, anything—it is no longer necessary to journey to the town or city store. The modern way—the Eaton way—is to shop by mail, using our Catalogue to make your selection and the mail or railways to accomplish the delivery.

The Eaton Mail Order System is perfect in every detail. If you do not see what you desire in our catalogues, write our Service Department for information and suggestions, which will be furnished without charge or obligation on your part.

No risk is involved in Mail Order buying. We aim to please and satisfy our customers. To that end we always give the best values at the fairest prices.

The Eaton Mail Order System is the most satisfactory and convenient method for meeting the needs of the people of Western Canada.

Have you ever tried this new method which will bring you in touch with Canada's greatest store, placing its stock at your disposal and conferring on you all the advantages of its great organization, even though you be located a thousand miles distant?

The present is a favorable time to put the system to a test. Our stocks are always complete, for we buy in huge quantities, and our prices are always fair, for by purchasing for cash we secure the lowest possible rate and sell direct to our customers with only one small margin of profit added.

Write for a copy of our latest Catalogue, which will be sent post free on request

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

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## Our Ottawa Letter

Mackenzie and Mann Still After Money  
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, March 6.—Since last week there have been some interesting developments in connection with the C.N.R. move for further aid from the Dominion Government. Altho the matter has been a subject of general discussion for at least a fortnight, and Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann had been in the Capital on more than one occasion, the unexpected announcement was made on Sunday night by Hon. W. T. White that the company had not applied for a loan and that none would be given. The declaration on the part of the minister of finance came as a surprise and set everybody guessing. It was noticeable, however, that the minister did not state that no "aid" would be given to the C.N.R. Speculation was increased by the somewhat peculiar circumstance that on Saturday last Sir William Mackenzie stated to a Toronto newspaper that the request of the company had been laid before the government and was being considered. The guessing continued for several days and then Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann once more arrived on the scene. Sir William was asked to explain the divergence in the statements made by the minister of finance and himself. The railway magnate admitted that Mr. White was quite correct in stating that there had been no formal application for a loan, that is, there had been no application in writing. He maintained, however, that the company was putting its case before the government in the expectation that necessary aid desired to complete and equip the system would be forthcoming. He maintained that it was necessary that this aid should be given not only for the good of the company but for the good of Canada as a whole. There is no doubt that within the past day or two there have been some heart-to-heart talks between Premier Borden, his finance minister, and the big men of the C.N.R. The disposition at the moment in most quarters is to believe that before the session is over the railway men will have their way and that something will be done. In view of the definite announcement by Mr. White that a loan would not be given there is much speculation now as to what form the assistance will take. It is recalled, however, that when the matter of the C.N.R. aid of last year first began to excite the attention of the press definite denials were forthcoming from all parties concerned. Nevertheless the company got away with \$16,000,000 before prorogation took place. It is stated that Sir William Mackenzie will shortly make a trip to the Old Country with the idea of testing the feeling in the financial markets of London as to the prospects for floating another C.N.R. bond issue endorsed by the Government of Canada.

### Has Bennett Wilted?

For some reason or another there is not so much talk of insurgency amongst the rank and file of the government supporters and the belief is expressed that whatever proposal is brought down is likely to receive practically unanimous support of the ministerial members.

Just what the Opposition members will do is not known but there has been some speculation because of the fact that Sir Donald Mann this morning waited upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his office and remained with the opposition leader for some time.

The facts would appear to indicate that while the government will not, if it can avoid it, go back on the statement of Mr. White that a loan would not be given, aid of some kind is almost certain to be forthcoming. The favorite guess at the time of writing is that it will be in the form of a fresh guarantee of bonds to the extent of about \$35,000,000. In other words, the government will stand behind Sir William and Sir Donald in their efforts to secure more money to complete their enterprise, but they will allow the railway knights to do their own negotiating in the London market.

There is some speculation as to whether

Continued on Page 30

# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 11th, 1914

## THE C.N.R. DEAL

In the House of Commons last week the Finance Minister stated that there was no application before the Government for further assistance to the Canadian Northern Railway. Possibly he means a formal and written application. Sir William Mackenzie in an interview, at Ottawa, last week, said he was negotiating with the Government for assistance for the C.N.R. Dispatches from Ottawa state that Sir William Mackenzie, Sir Donald Mann and Z. A. Lash have been around the Parliament Buildings conferring with Cabinet Ministers and with private members. William Moore, secretary of the C.N.R., is also among the members a great deal of the time. These gentlemen are evidently endeavoring to win support for the C.N.R. deal. Last week we published Sir William Mackenzie's statement, which we do not consider was a very strong one, nor did it afford any reasonable excuse for pouring any more money into the bottomless maw of the C.N.R. The people of Canada, and particularly of Western Canada, are watching Ottawa very closely these days to see whether it is Mackenzie and Mann or Premier Borden who is governing Canada and controlling the public treasury. Sir William's statement gives no information whatever on his system of financing the C.N.R. The public does not even know who owns the road, whether it is the private property of Mackenzie and Mann or whether it is owned by a company with a large number of shareholders. The general belief is that the road is financed in a way that will make the promoters wealthy, but make the road poor. Every Westerner knows that the C.N.R. system in the Prairie Provinces has been far from a modern railway for many years. It is certainly up to the Government to see that the public have full details of the C.N.R.'s finances before any more money is handed out. As far as can be learned it looks as tho these donations to the C.N.R. are being used to enrich three or four men, who are using the money thus acquired to keep the people of Canada loaded down with all kinds of special privileges and unjust burdens. It has also been declared very frequently that Mackenzie and Mann or the C.N.R. have donated largely to the campaign funds of both political parties in the past. This is something that the public should know about. Both political parties are in the position to give us a definite statement as to whether any money from Mackenzie and Mann or the C.N.R. has been donated to their campaign funds in the past. The general public firmly believe that such has been the case. What have Mackenzie and Mann and the politicians to say about it? The people are watching the Liberal party as well as the Government. The Liberal party did not come out of the C.N.R. deal of last year very creditably, and it would be well for them to make their position very clear this time.

## EXTRAVAGANCE ON THE N.T.R.

It is somewhat surprising to observe how little stir has been caused in the country by the publication of the report of the commission appointed by the Dominion Government to investigate the charges of extravagance and graft in connection with the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway. The report, which was made after a very thorough investigation by F. P. Gutelius, manager of the Intercolonial Railway, and G. Lynch Staunton, K.C., states, "that without including the money which was unnecessarily expended in building the railway east of the St. Lawrence River, \$40,000,000, at least, was needlessly expended in

the building of this road." This is a very serious finding, and the fact that it has made so little impression upon the public is not complimentary to our national sense of honesty. We have become so used to graft and scandals, apparently, that we no longer take much notice of the exposures that are made from time to time. The unconcern of the public is also, perhaps, partly due to the over-statement and exaggeration of the case by the press of the party opposed to that under whose administration the extravagance occurred. A Winnipeg paper, for instance, has a big three column head, "Forty Millions in Loot for Politicians Out of Fund for Building N.T." but, on reading the report, we find that a considerable portion of the \$40,000,000 was spent in building a line with smaller grades, better curves, and more substantial bridges than the commission considered necessary. The shops at Transcona cost four and a half million dollars, and since, in the opinion of the commission, these were not authorized by law, they class that four and a half million as being improperly spent, and include it in the \$40,000,000. It is obviously unfair to claim that money actually spent in the construction of machine shops, roundhouses and other necessary equipment is "loot for politicians," and we, therefore, call attention to this extravagance by way of over-statement in the interests of fair play. There really was no need to overstate the case at all, if the facts were as reported by the commission. It is stated, for instance, "That until the appointment of Major R. F. Leonard, in the autumn of 1911, no member of the Transcontinental Railway Commission had any experience or knowledge of railway building or operation." The result was that, in the opinion of Mr. Gutelius, who is a competent railway engineer, and Mr. Staunton, an able lawyer, the N.T.R. Commission frequently had things done in the most expensive way, paid for work that wasn't done, built unnecessary stations, and let contracts under such conditions that the men who actually did the work were unable to tender, and had to become subcontractors. It is estimated by the investigators that contractors received \$8,800,000 in profits on work which they let to subcontractors, one firm sub-letting work on which they made \$740,000 without doing anything at all themselves. The published summary of the report is, unfortunately, tainted with political bias, and was evidently written more with the object of condemning the late Liberal Government than to bring the facts impartially before the public. The investigation was very necessary, but it is unfortunate that Mr. Gutelius, who, as manager of the Intercolonial Railway, should have been kept free from party politics, should have been chosen as one of the investigators.

## BORDEN FOR CLEANER POLITICS

Premier Borden is to be congratulated on his action in agreeing to a proposal made by A. K. Maclean, the Liberal member for Halifax, that a committee of the House of Commons should be appointed to investigate corrupt practices and provide for greater purity in elections by making necessary amendments to the Controverted Elections Act. There is no question that very great improvements are necessary in the act, and if Mr. Borden secures the passage of a law which will make possible the exposure and punishment of those responsible for the election frauds and corruption which are such a disgrace to the Canadian people, he will perform a public service of incalculable

value. Everyone knows that the present law is totally inadequate to deal with the election crooks. There are so many ways of delaying or preventing the hearing of a petition against the election of a member that the trial is practically never carried to a conclusion. Many cases are thrown out on the most trivial technicalities, while others are delayed or postponed so frequently that Parliament is dissolved and they die a natural death before they are heard. In other cases, such as the Macdonald case in Manitoba recently, an admission of a technical breach of the law is put in, and the member consents to the election being declared void, and so prevents any evidence being given and the wrongdoing exposed. It is a difficult matter to say which of the two political parties has been guilty of the more corruption and bribery in Canada. Almost every election brings charges and counter charges of the use of liquor, the payment of money, and the promise of jobs to influence the voters. Occasionally these charges are false, but usually the one side does not learn of half the corruption practiced by its opponents. What is needed is a means of securing an investigation into electoral corruption which will expose not only the tools, but the men higher up who are really responsible on both sides of politics. One thing urgently necessary to prevent corruption in politics is publicity of campaign funds. The money that is used for the purpose of bribing the voters is usually filched from the public treasury in the first place. It reaches the party campaign fund by way of a government contractor who is paid an extravagant price for his work, on condition that he hands back a portion of his profit; it comes thru railway promoters who have received land grants, bond guarantees, loans, and bonuses; it comes from manufacturers who have received tariff favors that enable them to impose high prices upon the public, and it comes from hotel-keepers who depend upon the good will of the government to retain their licenses and to escape prosecution for breaches of the law. If the politicians had to find the money with which they bribe and corrupt the voters and to pay impersonators out of their own pockets, instead of out of the pockets of the people as a whole, there would be very much cleaner elections, and it is certain that most of the big contributions to the campaign funds of both parties would not be forthcoming if they had to be made publicly. Premier Borden, as a man of high personal honor and integrity, must have an intense dislike for the election methods which are used both for and against him, and we trust that he will not allow himself to be deterred by any of his colleagues who do not share his high ideals, but will lose no time in getting the committee to work and in framing a new election law.

## DEFINITE INFORMATION NEEDED

All signs point to a general election in the Province of Manitoba in the course of the next few months. It promises to be one of the most interesting and hotly contested elections held in the Province for many years. The most important issue to our mind, from the standpoint of the people, that will come before the electors is Direct Legislation, or the Initiative and Referendum. It is, therefore, of vital importance that every elector should know what he is to expect from either of the two political parties after the election. Premier Roblin and his Government have declared themselves unalterably opposed to Direct Legislation, and have stated that they

will never grant it so long as they are in power. The issue is therefore clear cut in regard to the Government, and every elector knows just where they stand. Mr. Norris and the Liberal party have declared strongly in favor of Direct Legislation, and have placed it as a prominent plank in their political platform upon which they will appeal for the support of the people. Ordinarily this declaration would be sufficient. The experiences in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, however, alter the situation materially. In those two Provinces both political parties prior to the last general election declared themselves strongly in favor of Direct Legislation, but their subsequent action shows that Liberal Governments do not always enact Liberal legislation. The Sifton Government in Alberta enacted a Direct Legislation law, but placed in it restrictions that rendered it absolutely unworkable and useless. The Scott Government in Saskatchewan placed a Direct Legislation bill on the statute books of the Province, and then deliberately killed it by putting it to a restricted referendum of the people, despite the fact that it was carried by an overwhelming majority. In the light of this experience it is essential that the people of Manitoba should have a definite understanding as to what interpretation Mr. Norris and the Liberal party place upon the term Direct Legislation, or the Initiative and Referendum. If they intend to do the same as the two Liberal Governments to the West have done, then they are not in favor of Direct Legislation. Real Direct Legislation such as they have in Oregon, where it has been most successful, gives the people full power to initiate any law they desire, and also to call for a Referendum upon any law that is not satisfactory. The petitions in Oregon are eight per cent. for the Initiative and five per cent. for the Referendum. We should be glad to publish a statement from Mr. Norris giving his views and interpretation of Direct Legislation and outlining the law he is prepared to place on the statute books, if he should become the next Premier of Manitoba. We would suggest that those who favor Direct Legislation in Manitoba should address a letter to T. C. Norris, Griswold, Man., and ask him to publish such a statement for the benefit of the electors.

### IMMIGRATION OR EMIGRATION

On two different occasions in the past few months we have published the immigration figures compiled both by Ottawa Government and the Washington Government in regard to the movement of settlers back and forth from Canada to the United States. For several years past these reports showed that Canada was gaining every year. Last year, however, the report showed that altho 139,000 immigrants came to Canada from the United States, there were 143,000 who went from Canada back to the United States, and a large proportion of these were American citizens who had lived in Canada for a time and then went back home. Premier Borden, when he was leader of the Opposition, personally investigated the American immigration system, and emphasized its thoroughness in a speech in the House of Commons on March 14, 1910. We think it is time that a thorough investigation was made of these figures to see whether it is actually true that we are losing more citizens than we are gaining from the United States. If it is true, there is a reason for it, and that reason should be ascertained and the cause removed. It costs Canada a great deal of money every year to maintain immigration offices and support an immigration campaign all over the United States for the purpose of inducing American farmers to move into the Canadian West. Now, if our fiscal policy is such that it forces these people to go back home again, it is a pure waste of money to maintain any immigration propa-

ganda in the United States. It is of no use to wink at these facts and to continue talking about the boundless prosperity of the Prairie Provinces. We have not seen any other journal in Canada discuss these figures, nor has there been any discussion on them in the House of Commons. The Guide has been accused of "knocking" Canada, because we have published these figures. This is a ridiculous and narrow-minded charge to make against The Guide. Nothing that we could publish would influence farmers in this country to go to the United States if they were prospering. Surely that is clear to anyone with even ordinary intelligence. The Winnipeg Telegram, in its issue of March 2, attacks The Guide for declaring that the farmers in Western Canada are more heavily burdened than in any other part of the English speaking world. We would ask the Telegram seriously to consider the true facts of the case, and to analyze the American immigration figures in the light of Premier Borden's statement. It is of no use to put our heads in the sand and shout prosperity. Our intelligence is, or should be, of a higher order than that of the ostrich. The Guide has unbounded confidence in the future of Western Canada, but we do not believe there is a great future before this Western country unless a great many of our man-made laws, which hamper the intentions of the Creator, are radically revised.

### FRENZIED BUSINESS

A despatch from Vancouver, dated March 5, reads as follows:—

"The Marama this evening brought a list of 250 passengers and another large shipment of New Zealand butter arrived on the liner. For Victoria and Vancouver there are 89,000 pounds of this commodity. The Vancouver cargo is made up of lobsters, butter, onions, pineapples, mutton, veal, beef haunches, frozen rabbits, hides, machinery, gum and one automobile. The Marama also brought news that two new liners are now being constructed for the Canadian-Australian line, operating also via San Francisco, and probably Puget Sound ports, as well."

We are importing from New Zealand butter, mutton, veal and beef, evidently because we need them to eat. Our government is spending money to encourage trade with New Zealand. We pay a bonus to steamship companies to bring these articles to Canada, and then impose a tariff tax to keep them out. No doubt, if the bonus were big enough all our beef would come from New Zealand. How would it do to encourage our Western farmers to produce these commodities? This would seem to be more in accord with the much-praised protective system we have in Canada.

Every farmer who buys implements on time and gives notes in payment should endeavor to meet his notes when they come due. These are contracts, and tho many of them are most unfair, the implement company has the power to enforce the fulfilment of the contract. If the farmer ignores the notices of payment and refuses to give security on past due payments, it will simply mean additional costs and trouble, because the holder of the notes has the whip hand. The time to make better terms is before the contract is entered into. It is useless to fight when you are already beaten. There must be a great change in the terms and conditions of machinery contracts, but that will be in the future and will not affect existing contracts. Let us all try to clear up old contracts and have new ones fair to the farmer.

We are willing to wager that Mackenzie and Mann will get away with another big haul from the public treasury, and that without explaining their system of financing or campaign fund contributions, either.

We get a great many enquiries from local associations all over the Prairie Provinces to assist them by providing information for debates. These enquiries are growing in numbers every month. It is not possible for us to furnish information other than that which is published in The Guide, unless it can be secured in book or pamphlet form. Every reader of The Guide should keep every one of his copies of the paper and fasten them together, so that at the end of the year he will have a library of information on practically every subject that is being discussed by the farmers. Our book catalog gives a list of a large number of books and pamphlets on a wide range of subjects that will help in debates. It will be sent to any address free on request. By studying these books and pamphlets it is possible for every intelligent person to prepare a very interesting and instructive paper to be read before an association. These books are also replete with information helpful in debates.

Canadian farmers have more than once voiced a grievance against the exactions of the cotton combine. Here we are all consumers of the manufactured goods made wholly or in part from cotton. There is another cotton combine which farmers in the Southern States have to contend with in the marketing of their raw cotton. The Farmers' Fireside Bulletin, of Arlington, Texas, in its issue of January 28 publishes a letter from H. E. Osborne, a farmer of Kaufman, Texas, whose cotton the trust refused to buy except at less than half its value. By ignoring the cotton ring, however, and shipping a distance the farmer saved \$68 on two bales. The cotton combine, like other combines, are not satisfied unless they get the farmer both coming and going.

These are bad times for Grits and Tories who always vote for their party. It keeps the hard-shelled party man on the jump to find out what he is supposed to believe in and advocate. The "good party" men ought to have a special wire to Ottawa, so they can know regularly when their party bosses have decided to change their policies. Wouldn't it be better for the people to make the policies, and let their "servants" at Ottawa carry them out? This would seem more logical.

President Woodrow Wilson has asked Congress to repeal the law granting exemption from Panama canal tolls to American coast shipping. By his action President Wilson has placed himself in the very front rank of world statesmen. He intends to keep good faith with Great Britain. With these two great nations united for good-will and peace, it will have a remarkably beneficial effect upon the other nations of the earth.

Our readers generally will be deeply interested in our next week's issue, which is our Annual Co-operative Number. We have received a large number of very interesting reports from different local associations in the Prairie Provinces. It is doubtful if we will be able to publish them all in one issue. If not, we will publish another Co-operative Number on the following week.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier accuses Premier Borden of breaking his pre-election pledges and mismanaging the affairs of the country for partizan purposes, Mr. Borden replies, "You did the same when you were in power," and there it rests. Of course, they are both right. Pre-election pledges are useful to fool the people, and that is usually their chief aim.

Judging by the automobiles, travelling expenses and gold braid in the report of the militia department, Col. Hughes' portfolio should be changed to Minister of Fuss and Feathers Department.

# The Farm Garden

By F. W. BRODERICK

Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg

The object of this article is to impress upon the farmers the advisability of growing more garden vegetables. Carefully compiled statistics have demonstrated that, yearly, large quantities of vegetables are being imported from outside sources to supply the demand of the local markets. This should not be. Besides, many farmers do not even grow sufficient vegetables to supply the demand of their own household.

In a country where practically all classes of vegetables can be grown with such good success as they can in the West, there is no reason why every farmer's household should not be provided with a liberal supply of fresh vegetables, and sufficient grown in excess to meet the demands of the local markets.

The liberal use of vegetables will do much to reduce the cost of living, and besides can be made to supply in a palatable form a most healthful class of human food. By exercising care in the selection of varieties, and by carefully arranging the dates of sowing, a liberal supply of succulent vegetables can be provided for practically all seasons of the year. The variety of crop that will be grown will depend very largely upon the personal tastes of the grower and upon the amount of time he will have to devote to this phase of his farm work.

## Planning the Garden

One of the first considerations in planning a garden is to determine the size. The important point in connection with the size is that it should be large enough to meet the needs of the household. Sufficient space should be provided to give a successive supply of vegetables throught the entire growing season. Conditions will vary somewhat, but one-half acre of well prepared soil, carefully planned, should provide sufficient vegetables for the ordinary household.

The location of the garden is also an important consideration. Convenience of access, thorough drainage, suitability of soil and exposure are points that should receive consideration in the selection of the site of the farm garden. Good drainage and a suitable soil are probably the most important considerations. The soil, if possible, should be of a sandy texture, and the land preferably should slope slightly to the south or south-east. Much can be done to simplify the work of caring for a garden if the arrangement of the crops is carefully planned. Perennial crops, such as asparagus and rhubarb, should be placed in some place where they will not interfere with the cultivation of the other crop of the garden.

The vine crops, such as squash, pumpkins, cucumbers, marrows, etc., should also be placed by themselves. If properly planned, a considerable part of the heavy work of a farm garden can be done with the aid of the horse and cultivator. The coarser gar-

den crops, such as peas, beans, corn, tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, potatoes and such crops, may be so arranged and planted at such distances (say thirty inches apart), that the work of cultivation may be done with the horse and cultivator. In planning the garden it is advisable to have the rows as long as possible, so that the work with horse and cultivator can be carried on as easily as possible. The root crops, such as carrots, parsnips, beets, salsify and onions give better results if grown more closely together and cultivated by hand. Eighteen inches is a good distance apart to plant crops of this class. A small Planet Junior cultivator is very valuable for work of this nature.

## Soil and Cultivation

A good garden soil should contain a liberal amount of sand. A moderate sandy loam makes an excellent soil for vegetables. The quality of vegetables depends, to a very considerable extent, on the quality of soil on which they are grown, as vegetables of much finer texture are produced on sandy soils than on those of a clayey nature. Sandy soils will stimulate a much earlier growth than the heavier clay soils. In districts where the soil is of a clayey nature, the lightest land obtainable should be selected for the garden.

The soil for vegetables cannot be too well prepared. Many garden seeds are very fine and require a finely-prepared soil to give a good germination. For this reason it is better to use the same land, providing it is properly enriched for garden purposes, for a number of years. The continued cultivation that is given the land brings it into excellent condition for the purpose of gardening.

Practically all garden crops are benefited by a thorough cultivation of the soil during the season that the crop is growing. The cultivation serves to destroy weeds, conserve moisture, which is very essential for garden crops, and maintain a finer physical condition of the soil, which is also very essential

for the successful production of garden crops. This cultivation should be repeated at intervals of a week or two weeks throught the entire growing season, and may be carried on successfully with a hoe and rake or light garden cultivator.

## Garden Seeds

One of the difficulties experienced in gardening is getting good seed, and much of the success of any garden depends on the quality of the seed used. The seedsmen are not always to blame for this state of affairs, as in many cases the growers of the seed themselves are responsible. As a rule, the best results are obtained from new, plump, vigorous seed. The most important points to consider in connection with seed are its viability or germinating power and purity as to variety. Many seeds lose their viability in a few years, and a wise precaution is to test the viability of garden seeds before sowing. The matter of purity as to variety is one that has to be left to the honesty of the seedsmen. In sowing garden seeds, and especially if there is a possibility of the seed being old, it is well to sow an abundance of seed. This thick sowing is likely to ensure a much more reliable stand of plants than where a small quantity of seed is sown. The excessive plants should be removed when the plants are young, usually when they are from two to three inches in height.

## Transplanting

On account of the shortness of the growing season it is necessary to sow the seed of some garden crops, such as celery, cabbage, cauliflower and tomatoes in seed boxes in the house or hotbeds outside early in the season, that they may be started and transplanted to the permanent ground later on. This gives them a much longer growing season and allows them to come to maturity by the time they should be harvested. Seed of celery may be sown

about the first of March or the latter part of February.

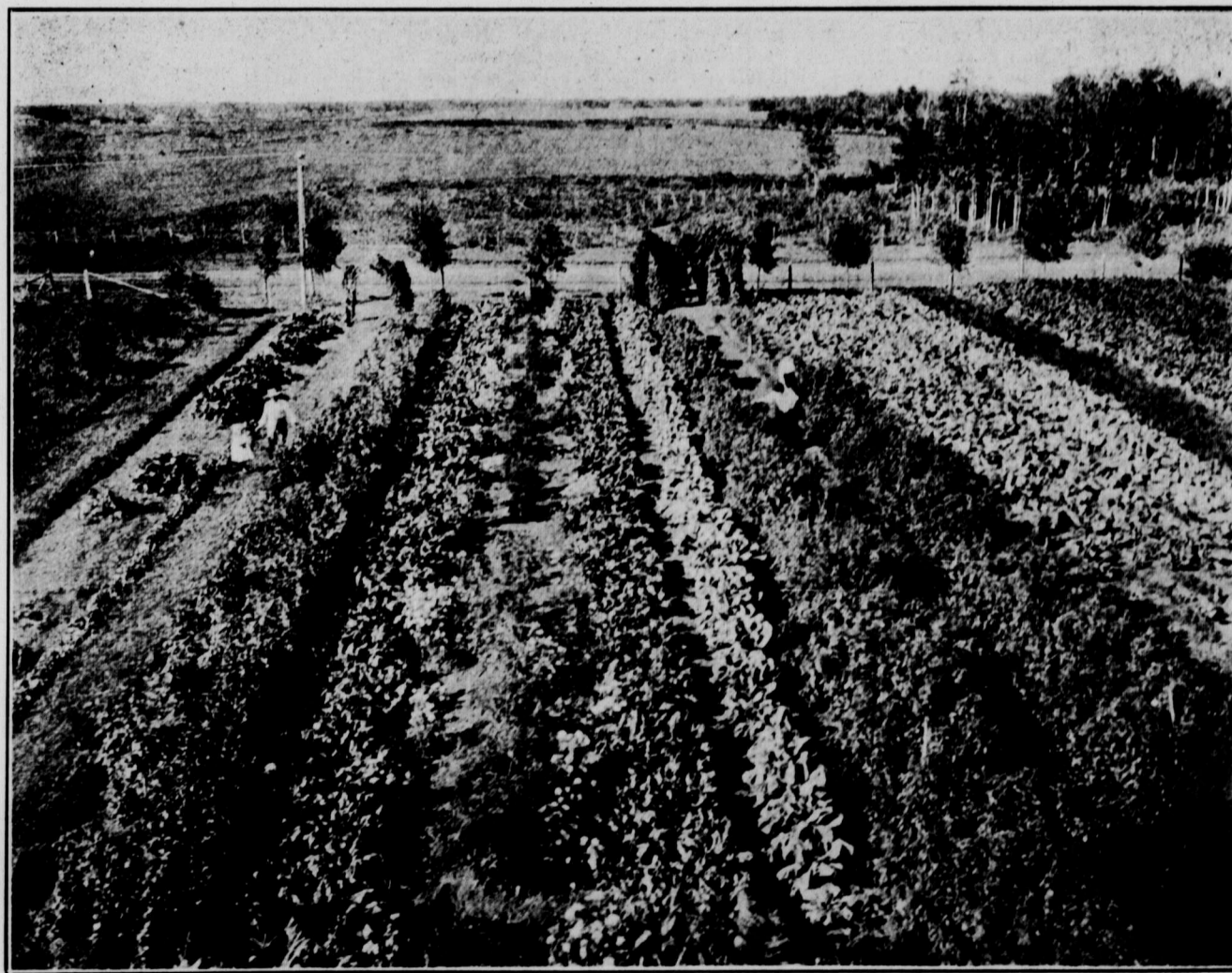
Cabbage and cauliflower seed may be sown later, or about the first of April. The main essentials in growing plants is to attend carefully to the watering and heat. The soil should be kept moderately moist, and an average temperature of 55 to 60 degrees should stimulate good healthy growth. To get the best results it may be necessary to transplant the young plants from the seed boxes to other boxes at least once before planting out permanently. The plants may be made much more vigorous and in better condition for permanent transplanting if they are gradually exposed to the outside air for some time before being permanently planted out. This causes the young plants to become stocky and resistant to outside conditions and will give good results when finally planted. The final transplanting may be done about the first of June. If possible this work should be done in the evening or on a cloudy day. It is a good plan to give the young plants a thorough watering after transplanting and cover them over for a few days with some coarse litter to protect them from the excessive heat of the sun until they become established in the soil.

## Storing

The keeping qualities of vegetables depend very largely on the way in which they are stored. Most garden vegetables keep best when kept at a temperature slightly above freezing. Roots such as carrots, parsnips, and turnips can be stored successfully in bins or boxes packed in dry sand. Celery, which is a difficult vegetable to store, may be kept very well by placing the bunches upright in a cool cellar and packing sand about the roots. Cabbage should be stored so that the air will circulate freely about the heads, and thereby prevent decay. Decaying vegetables should be removed from the cellar as soon as possible, as they frequently cause very disagreeable odors and

may be injurious to the health of the members of the household. A few notes are given on some of the garden crops that may be successfully grown by the western farmer, together with suggestions as to the best varieties to use. At the beginning of the vegetable alphabet is found asparagus. It should be found also in every garden in the West, as it is one of the easiest to grow, and never fails. While some advocate trenching and heavy manure before planting, it is sufficient if our soil is plowed or dug twelve inches deep, the roots planted in rows thirty inches apart and two feet apart in the rows. Each fall after frosts set in a heavy coat of well rotted manure should be applied, and in the spring dug in about the roots. For asparagus, a bed should be set apart by itself, as the one set of roots will con-

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Rice Sheppard's Garden at South Edmonton

# The Kingdom of Canada

By J. S. EWART, K.C.

## ARTICLE II.

"What about war? Are we self-governing as to that?" Most certainly we are. Let me remind you of the attitude of our political leaders on several occasions. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has said, not only in parliament but at the conferences, that although, as a matter of international law, Canada is at war when the United Kingdom is at war, yet that Canada must determine for herself, in every case, whether or not she will actively participate in the war. She may, of course, be attacked and be obliged to defend herself, but, apart from that contingency (one to which every nation is subject), Canada can do as she pleases.

Mr. Borden has arrived at the same result, but by a process. He has declared that obligation to participate in British war without having a voice in the control of British foreign policy would not be—

"a tolerable condition. I do not think the people of Canada would, for one moment, submit to such a condition." (a).

Having so declared, Mr. Borden presented his principle to the British government in the summer of 1912, and he has told us that Mr. Asquith "explicitly accepted the principle." (b);

but at the same time declared that "responsibility for foreign policy could not be shared by Great Britain with the Dominions." (c).

Mr. Borden clearly indicated what that meant:—

"It has been declared in the past, and even during recent years, that responsibility for foreign policy could not be shared by Great Britain with the dominions. In my humble

opinion, the adherence to such a position could have but one, and that a most disastrous result." (d).

—a result which (as he said at a subsequent stage of his speech):

"is fraught with even graver significance for the British Islands than for Canada." (e).

We have not a share in the control of foreign policy; we cannot get it; and Mr. Borden says that under such circumstances, Canada would not tolerate having to contribute to Imperial defence. No declaration of self-government can be clearer than that. Put into Mr. Doherty's language it amounts to this:—

"What I desire to point out is that, under our constitution, there is no obligation on the part of Canada, legally or constitutionally speaking, to contribute to the naval forces of the Empire, and that positions will continue to exist so long as the United Kingdom alone has exclusive control of the foreign affairs of the Empire." (f).

It is satisfactory to know that this freedom from obligation is fully admitted by British statesmen. Proof of this fact may be found in the first volume of "The Kingdom Papers," at pages 180 and 266.

### The British Empire

If I have satisfied you as to the completeness of our self-governing authority, the next question is: What is now our true constitutional position? Originally we were entirely, and, until recently, we were partially under the control of the Colonial office—the office which has the care and management of the colonies. Now we are free from

that control. Constitutionally, what does that mean? Legally, in what manner must we express the relation which now exists between us and the United Kingdom? Formerly, our rank was that of a colony; we were a part of the possessions—the domain—the Empire of the British people. They had authority over us. Their parliament made laws for us. Their government issued orders to us. Their Foreign office made treaties for us. We were part of the British Empire, guided and controlled by Imperial authority. What are we now?

We are not, at all events, part of the British Empire. That is not only clear, but is, by thinking men, fully admitted. An empire is

"an aggregate of subject states ruled over by a sovereign state." (g).

If we are a "subject" state, we may be part of an empire; and if we are "ruled over" by any sovereign state, we are part of the empire of that state. But we are neither "subject" nor "ruled over"; and we are not, therefore, part of the possessions or empire of any state. Having complete powers of self-government, we cannot permit ourselves to be spoken of as though we were a "subject state ruled over by a sovereign state."

Quite naturally, men who, in past years have (correctly) spoken of the British Empire as including Canada, hesitate to accept this idea. They are ready enough to affirm our self-government; but they dislike the change of nomenclature which that self-government necessitates. They glory in the fact, but see separation if not treason in its descriptive language. They approve everything that has happened,

and object only to the constitutional phraseology necessitated by the occurrences. They resent the word colony, but hesitate to adopt its necessary substitute.

### Imperialists' Views

Acceptance of that, too, will perhaps be aided by quotation from various Imperialists. What can be more satisfactory, for example, than this from Lord Milner, now the chief of Imperialists:—

"The word empire has, in some respects, an unfortunate effect. It, no doubt, fairly describes the position as between the United Kingdom and subject countries, such as India or our Central African possessions. But for the relations existing between the United Kingdom and the self-governing colonies, it is a **misnomer**, and with the idea of ascendancy, of domination, inevitably associated with it, a **very unfortunate misnomer.**" (h).

Some years ago, before we commenced to manage our own foreign affairs, Sir Frederic Pollock, one of the best of living English jurists, said:—

"Leave the conventions alone and look at the facts, and we find that the 'self-governing colonies' are, in fact, **separate kingdoms** having the same King as the parent group, but choosing to abrogate that part of their full autonomy which relates to

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- (a) Hansard, 24 November, 1910, p. 227.  
 (b) Hansard, 5 December, 1912, p. 677.  
 (c) *Ibid.*, p. 677.  
 (d) *Ibid.*, p. 677.  
 (e) *Ibid.*, p. 693.  
 (f) Hansard, 24 Feb., 1910, p.  
 (g) The new Oxford dictionary.  
 (h) Standard of Empire, 23 May, 1908.

# Raspberry Culture in Northern Manitoba

By W. J. BCUCHEN, Valley River, Man.

Raspberries in Manitoba need never fail in results at their harvest time. I have tried a dozen or so different varieties for the last few years and find that success in growing raspberries is largely a question of variety. There is no use in everybody trying this experimental work, or what is the use of newspapers and writers presenting their findings to the reading public.

"Experience is a good teacher, but the lessons come high" is a true statement. The young man of today is the heir of all the ages of experience since history has been recorded and it is the part of wisdom to profit by the experience of others. The reason of my writing is to give those who do not wish to experiment in this country on the raspberry question the benefit of my experience.

### The Varieties

The first raspberry we had was the Turner. It is sweet and soft—too soft for commercial handling. It makes a rank growth of cane and unless protected freezes back more or less every year.

Our next raspberry was a black one, the Oldir. It was not recommended to us for hardiness by A. P. Stevenson, Dunston, Man., from whom we got it, and so we protected it and with protection it lives and bears large crops of sweet luscious berries. I picked over a quart of the best blackberries I ever saw off one bush, about four feet long, last August. It is worth the care it needs. Cover it with earth towards the end of October. Strawey manure is sometimes sufficient, but not always.

We got the "Miller," a red raspberry from the warmest part of Ontario, and it lived and prospered without protection right from the start. This would seem proof that hardiness cannot be acclimatized out of a plant by growing in a favored location. I have never seen a plant frost killed here, nor seen any advantage in covering with earth or

manure, except of course for the fertilizing value of the manure.

The berries are large, fine shaped and good flavored; they ripen early and continue a long time, and yield heavier than any other variety on the place. The bush is slenderer than any other and thus could be easily bent down for covering if it were transplanted to a severer district than this. We have decided to increase our acreage of this variety.

Minnetonka Ironclad is a very hardy variety, with bigger canes than the preceding. The winter of 1912-13 we covered alternate bushes, and altho the covered plants leafed out to the tip the sooner, yet in results we saw no appreciable difference. The berries are large and fine flavored, but after being tested do not as yet yield here as well as the Miller. It is worthy of further trial.

The Sunbeam is a production of Prof. Hansen, of South Dakota Agricultural College, and is claimed by many to be the hardiest yet. It is a cross between a Dakota wild raspberry and the purple raspberry, Columbian. It shows the Columbian blood on its big strong canes, yet differs from that variety by its suckering habit. We covered alternate plants the winter of 1912-13 and those that were standing never recovered from the devitalizing influence of our climate, right up to the tip, as the Minnetonka did. The berry is very soft and tart. Frankly I do not like them in any way.

The Columbian is a purple raspberry and is large in bush and fruit. I have seen pictures of this in selling agents' outfits, with the fruit being gathered from a chair or step-ladder. It grows in a curve from six to ten feet long, usually resting its tip on the ground, and the rather undersized writer, always so far at least, has reached down for the berries. They are large, of a fascinating flavor and bear here till frost kills the young berries.

They need earth protection in winter and are worth it.

The Golden Queen and Cuthbert might almost be described in one breath. The Cuthbert is somewhat the hardiest. Both are of very best quality, if anything the Golden Queen is indeed Queen Quality. They must be protected.

The Herbert might have been included with the above paragraph. It is first quality, prolific, but not hardy here. It was a distinct disappointment to the writer, who has had them frozen back worthless year after year if left standing for the winter.

There is also a good variety called the King. They are perfectly hardy here, fruiting to the tip without any form of protection. The berries are rather large, of good quality and fairly firm for shipping. I consider the King our second best variety. I have knowledge of a nursery agent asking thirty-five cents apiece for plants. Half a dozen for that price would be fair value.

We are testing quite a few others, but are not prepared to express our opinion on their merits at present.

### Planting

It might be as well now, having picked on a variety, to consider how to plant the new patch. If one is planting, say a half acre or more with a view to commercial returns, I would advise giving them plenty of room between rows and plants about eighteen inches apart in the row. The chief drawback of this commercial patch is that for the first and second years you get no returns, except the pleasure of useful employment, but the third year, if good cultivation has been given, a crop that lives right up to your most ardent expectations. Now, it is of the possibilities of catch-crops these first two years, that I would write:

I would first manure and plow the land and harrow till firm. Then stake it out six feet or preferably seven feet between rows and plow a furrow. Then take a bunch of canes over the left arm, roots downwards, and plant in this furrow, about eighteen inches apart. The reason for thick planting is to get a thick hedge-grow quickly. As I go along I take a cane by the top, put the roots, well spread out, close to the land side of the furrow and draw in with the boot some of the loose land. The rest of the loose earth may on completion of the patch be filled in with hoe or horse cultivator.

After this is finished I take the hedge shears and walk astraddle of each row clipping off every cane below my knees. The purpose is to make the plants throw their strength to the roots, so as to make them send out underground runners to send up that lot of canes next year from which we anticipate a bumper crop in the third summer. We have found neither fungous nor insect enemies to raspberries in this country.

Now, if the new plants are six feet apart between rows one can grow potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages or celery between them the first year. Seven feet apart will be the best for celery as we plow it again in the summer before planting, after giving a heavy coat of well rotted manure. However, growing these vegetables is another story and we will stand by our raspberry patch. Raspberries need a sweet, well drained soil, but manure never hurts them, if used in moderation. We have manured and broken off the old canes at one operation. Fill up a sleigh load of manure and drive astraddle of the row, on a not very frosty day, and the canes that have passed their day of usefulness will snap off. Throw off the manure behind and if your variety is not hardy let it be put on thick enough to bear them down. This will prove the best paying operation in the fruit garden.



# The Mail Bag

## CONDITIONS IN ELSTOW DISTRICT

Editor, Guide:—I was very much interested in your report of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention, which was held at Brandon, on January 7 and 8. From President Henders' address, I gather that farming in Manitoba is not all "beer and skittles," and that conditions generally do not agree very favorably with those reported by immigration and railway agents, etc., who are busy boosting Canada in Britain and other countries.

We are not without our troubles in Saskatchewan either, which has caused a terrible drifting away from the land by the early settlers. In this district there remains now only about forty-five per cent. on their land who came in about nine years ago. As we were all more or less greenhorns at farming, we received our education from three or four credit implement companies who had arrived before us, but 'nuff said.

The trails from house to house get longer every year. When the sheriff comes to seize any odd horse or machine still left in the district, he has to hire a livery team and driver to take him sometimes over twenty miles, and may not pass more than two or three inhabited shacks. When a North West Mounted Policeman takes the trail on a mission of mercy to a destitute homesteader, a similar journey may confront him. The trails tho long, are however, fairly observable partly on account of traffic by the livery rig brigades of implement agents, salesmen, experts and collectors.

In addition to the homesteaders' exodus, our local bank staff have also hit the trail for a more congenial region, but that was not their fault, as there were so few of us left that our borrowings were small and our deposits still less. The land mortgage man has also hiked, but that was not his fault either, as there was hardly anything more left to mortgage. Our local editor also joined the rush, taking his newspaper and all other goods and chattels with him. This puts us in an awkward plight, as we have sometimes to go for miles to a neighbor's shack to find out if they have heard what, if anything, is likely to happen next. Our veterinary surgeon went with the rest; he could find time enough to administer relief to our sick stock, but the time spent in trying to collect his accounts would have soon landed him in premature old age. Our Grain Growers' Association has also quit. We held numerous meetings and grew quite a large quantity of grain for some years, but after threshing it out were usually convinced by a few manufacturing and other people that the crop did not belong to us at all, so the Association collapsed. Many of us are not sure even yet who is going to swipe our next crop. There has also been quite a slump in our rural telephone company's shares, but the poles and most all the wires still remain. The phone, however, has been removed from all the desolate shacks and the government may be approached any day now to square up matters by imposing a telephone tax on the land. There may not be sufficient produce on every quarter, or in fact on many quarters, to meet the tax after the implement and mortgage men have had their innings, but there may be a little extra earned from the government grant for the poisoning of gophers.

I don't want our brethren of Manitoba to think that we are downhearted in the least, because we are nothing of the sort. Like Nero of old, the more lachrymated of us are fiddling and dancing tho Rome may be burning. Has not our Elstow board of trade written books to boom the district, inviting all and sundry to come and view the waving fields of golden grain and to converse for a little with the prosperous and happy settlers? Has not Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., etc., President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, proclaimed recently, with no uncertain voice, that the prosperity of the North-West is unbounded? Has not J. Obed Smith, Canadian assistant superintendent of emigration in England, lately affirmed that the grain crop alone of the Prairie Provinces is computed to pay every dollar that every farmer in Manitoba,

Alberta and Saskatchewan owes, and that the Canadian government carefully sees to it that plenty of work is always provided for every one in the country, and that there is no such thing as unemployment? Has not Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that there are thousands of men in Canada seeking for work and not finding it? Has not the Agricultural Credit Commission for Saskatchewan clearly stated that the farmers are in debt to the tune of \$65,000,000, which is set to harmony with another \$12,000,000 as annual interest; that the farmers are in an impossible situation confronting payments which are impossible to meet?

These statements regarding conditions of the country generally and farming conditions in particular, might appear to the uninitiated a trifle confusing or even contradictory, but to us who have been on pioneer work for nearly a decade, they are all clear as noon-day; all the information that we need is to know who is talking.

The subject which interested me most, however, in the whole convention proceedings was the prediction by Mr. Cox that a transformation of the country would be secured through the distribution of hydro-electric energy; that instead of one family living on one or two sections of land, a farmer would not be able to afford to own more than eighty acres and that a section would support a

ket he got a little of it mixed thru the pile, but in so small a quantity that our elevator man did not notice it. However, when the wheat was shipped to Fort William the inspector at Winnipeg graded the wheat "No. 2 Northern Rejected Mixed with Fire Burnt," and with 2 per cent. dockage. When the car reached Fort William the terminal elevators refused to take it in at all, and our representative could not get a bid on the wheat at first, but did finally get an offer of 32 cents a bushel for it. This we refused to accept, and in the meantime the C.P.R. got after us to get the car unloaded, so we ordered it back to Swift Current.

When the car came thru Winnipeg on its return journey to Swift Current the inspection department graded it again, but this time the grade was straight No. 2 Northern with 2 per cent. dockage.

When the car returned to Swift Current we examined it the best we could, and found "one" kernel of burnt wheat in it.

We immediately sealed this car up and billed it to Minneapolis, and on the 23rd of December it was graded No. 1 Hard with one pound dockage, and sold for 87½ cents, while on that same date No. 2 Northern was selling in Win-

A straight answer to the above will be appreciated. I do not want a diplomatic or evasive one.

JAS. WILKENS.

Ormiston, Sask., Feb. 19, 1914.  
Note—The above letter refers to the "Suggestion" which appeared on the front page of The Guide on February 11, as follows:

### "JUST A SUGGESTION"

"If the 50,000 members of the Grain Growers' Associations were to contribute \$10 each to a fund of \$500,000 and donate it to the campaign treasuries of the two political parties, would they then be as solicitous for the welfare of the farmers as they now are for the manufacturers? This is worth investigating, because it would be a cheap way to secure a square deal. The views of the politicians on this subject are requested."

Since a straight answer is demanded, we shall endeavor to comply.

1—Nothing yet. We hope, however, that the "Big Interests" will see their way clear to donate us at least \$25,000.

2—Answered by No. 1.

3—Evidence to hand leads us to think that there is one of the "long-eared variety" in Saskatchewan. We hope, however, that we are mistaken.—Editor.

### FROM A PIONEER

Editor, Guide:—As I have never seen a letter in The Guide from Collholme, I thought I would write. First, I may say we feel as though we were near civilization now, as the C.N.R. Goose Lake line, which should have been thru nearly three years ago, is now about ready to be opened to Calgary. I am sure it is to be regretted that our government cares more for a few railroad magnates than for the thousands of people who pioneered this country and suffered untold hardships in travelling from seventy to ninety miles one way in order to buy provisions and other necessities of life. It takes from five to six days to cover the round trip, and practically exhausted many of their funds. Therefore they were not in a position to buy the machinery the farm demanded, and the crop in this locality being almost a complete failure, the farmers were left under trying circumstances. I am sure it is gratifying to know that we have one paper—The Guide—that objects to printing false crop reports. It is to be hoped the future will see their figures seasoned with salt. I should like to see us as farmers getting our views in closer touch with one another, through The Guide, and educate ourselves along such lines that will be to our interest and to the interest of the country at large, so that in the near future we shall be able to send representatives to parliament who will help the country at large, instead of a few capitalists.

Our farmers organized here last March. In this district, I am sorry to say, the majority do not seem to take much interest in it. I think I am safe in attributing some of the cause to lack of funds. It is to be hoped Providence may see fit to give the just and the unjust moisture this coming season, and may we give Him the glory and may we be united together in one body stronger than ever, and let no man put us asunder. Wishing The Guide a prosperous year.

NEIL D. MORRISON.

Collholme, Alta.

### DISCRIMINATION BY LOAN COMPANIES

Editor, Guide:—For some time past considerable indignation has been aroused

Continued on Page 19

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



A view on the Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta., home of J. C. Drewry. Mr. Drewry has a herd of 60 pure bred Holsteins

number of families and many hired men. Would Mr. Cox kindly explain this method of farming if he can spare the time? Many of us would try almost any kind of farming—barring the money-making and up-to-date kinds advocated by credit implement concerns—to get a few neighbors around again. How will the land be acquired and where would the people come from to occupy it? I understand that the cities of Manitoba could furnish some 30,000 unemployed, but our towns could not furnish perhaps more than half that number. It would save our nearest city, Saskatoon, however, a few thousand dollars a month in buying food, etc., for their unemployed, could they be got back to the land, and they could draw lots as to who should be proprietor and who should be hired man.

JAS. LITTLEJOHN.

Elstow, Sask.

### WESTERN MAYOR ON GRAIN "WOLVES"

The following letter appeared in the Swift Current Sun of February 24:  
Editor: Swift Current Sun.

Dear Sir,—Having seen considerable in the newspapers during the last few months as to the advantages or disadvantages of Free Wheat between Canada and the United States, I wish to publish a few facts bearing on the subject.

In October, 1913, a farmer living near Beverley, Sask., had a fire get into straw pile on his farm, and before it was extinguished it scorched a pile of wheat which he had lying on the ground. In hauling this wheat to mar-

nipeg for 78 cents or a fraction under.

Why should the inspection department at Winnipeg grade this wheat on the 16th of October No. 2 Northern Rejected Mixed with Fire Burnt," and on December the 8th grade it straight No. 2 Northern? Had it improved on its trip to Fort William and back? Was there any difference in the offer of 32 cents and 87½ cents, the selling price?

All the above statements can be proven. The system that is used at Winnipeg is "rotten," and the western farmers are paying the fiddler.

If your wheat is No. 1 without a doubt, you may get a fairly good deal at Winnipeg, but if the wheat is a little "off" you are at the mercy of the wolves. Respectfully,

F. E. WEST, Manager.

McEwan, Dougherty and West Ltd.

### JUST A SUGGESTION

Editor, Guide:—On the front page of the cover of The Guide for the 11th inst., you have printed "Just a Suggestion." After reading over the suggestion, one or two questions came to my mind which I would like you to answer.

1—How much in hard cash have the big interests promised to distribute amongst The Guide staff to get such a suggestion printed?

2—Do The Guide staff get a large share of the \$10 mentioned in your suggestion, or are they already paid?

3—Does the Editor think the farmers of the prairies are big, soft quadrupeds of the long-eared variety, commonly called John Asses?

# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

## MARCH

(By Ethel Hallett Porter)  
March! Shivers and chills,  
And harsh winds lash the sea,  
With giant rush she rides the hills,  
For a fearful Fury's place she fills  
And a rampant shrew is she.

March! In howling rage  
She whips the earth amain,  
And grips with icy hand the page,  
That, turning will declare her age,  
And April yield again.

Oh, March! Up your ice edged robe  
The sunshine sends its glow,  
In spite of all your angry frown  
The Spring is coming swift to town  
With milder ways to show.

## IT IS TO LAUGH

Or, rather, it was to laugh. It seems that, when one has a reputation for being serious, one should be careful not to break into humor too suddenly.

All of which refers to the statistics on matrimony which appeared in a recent issue of The Guide. Now, it all happened this way. The editor of this page, in looking over the Delineator, came across those figures which appealed to her as being interesting and amusing, and, as hers is a terribly serious and strenuous department usually, she thought to lighten it up by reprinting them, which she did, giving due credit to the source from which they came.

It seemed an innocent enough proceeding at the time, and great, indeed, was her surprise to get several extremely indignant letters remonstrating with her for her unfair attack on the bachelors, and exonerating them, to a man, for the sensible stand they had taken in leaving the "fair" sex strictly alone.

There was, perhaps, a vague idea in the minds of the writers that the editor was airing a personal grievance in the matter.

Now let it be understood that the editor of the Country Homemakers did not originate the article in question, and that in reprinting it she merely hoped it would be amusing. Nothing was farther from her intentions than to cast any reflections on those men who, probably for very excellent reasons, have remained single.

So if any bachelor who reads this page, which, of course, none of them ever does, has been feeling injured, let him forget his spleen in remembering that those were the thoughtless and frivolous remarks of a man, and were intended to be funny.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## MOTHER GIVES UP CHILDREN

Dear Miss Beynon:—As I saw my last letter in print, I feel encouraged to try again. I am so glad to see the rapid strides that movements taken up by women are making.

We have not been able to get a club of any kind started ourselves yet. But we haven't a chance, as we are almost all young married folk, and our families are too young to leave at home or to take with us. So we just have to keep ourselves posted from the newspapers on the events of the day, and then talk it over when we visit each other. But, of course, the most popular topic is "Votes for Women."

I did like the letter from "Blue," in January 7 issue. She explains so well how it is not because the women want to be of more importance than the men that they want the vote, but because they want to have a say in the laws that govern themselves. How can men preach about the present law protecting women when the employment agencies are allowed to send our African, or Oriental, sisters to a house of ill-fame, as a servant, because the law won't allow them to send a white girl? I cannot see anything protecting about that. It is just such acts of injustice

as this that women want to have a chance to do away with. And it is her natural right to have a chance.

I also liked the letter from "An Easterner," in the last week's paper. I am sorry to say that we have the same trouble here that he speaks of, young girls allowed on the village streets almost as late as they wish to stay. Oh, how I wish those girls could be made to understand the evil to which such a life is leading both them and their male companions. If only parents were more particular about where their children spent their evenings, how different the world would be today.

I wonder if any of you have ever witnessed the heart-rending sight of a mother separated from her three children, which she has suffered for, worked

enjoy the Homemakers page so much. It is always my first reading when the mail comes, next to my correspondence, of course. Success to the work.

INA.

## MIGHT HAVE VOICED TROUBLES

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been very much interested in the different views expressed on your page on woman suffrage. There were one or two that I was moved to retort to, but someone, with more promptitude and despatch than I had, gave me as much satisfaction by their's. Suffice it to say I am in favor of votes for women, and have my reasons; also approve of women telling their troubles in the page.

There was a time when I might have

letters on woman suffrage that have appeared in the Country Homemakers page.

I have read and heard a great deal for and against suffrage for women in the last two years, and fully believe that women should have the vote, not only because it is their right to be on equal terms with men, but because the men need the women's point of view to help make our nation what we want it to be. One can quote here that woman was made to be a helpmate just as much as it has been quoted against votes for women. It gives a woman the chance to be a real helpmate.

No woman can be content with the existing conditions, where a man, for indecently assaulting a young girl, is given a few months in prison, with an option sometimes of a fine, while a man for stealing is given a number of years. This will not be altered till women can express their opinion by the vote, for a woman knows the value of a human life. Someone says that a man in judging a woman is often lenient. That is why many women who ought to be in prison are not. Surely this is another reason for the vote, for if women had the vote they would be on juries, and then there would be a far fairer judgment passed. Indeed, this was advocated strongly by a judge in the United States, for he said that women would show no leniency where men were too lenient, and so balance it.

One hears a great deal about woman's duty is to look after the home; just as much is it the man's duty to make that home and help support it. Yet he finds time to think and vote.

One can say such a lot on this subject when one starts, but I must stop, as I am a very busy woman, not one that wants more work to do, as a mere man says most suffragettes are, but a busy woman who can think as well as a busy man, and who also wants to express herself.

Could you give me any information, or whom I should write to for it, on the laws affecting women and children in Alberta.

Yours very truly,  
A WORKER.

I am sorry to say that there is very likely no such little booklet as you want in existence. Our Political Equality League has had one prepared for Manitoba, and the Dominion laws contained therein would probably help some. The price of it is 25 cents.

F. M. B.

## ANNUAL VALENTINE PARTY

Dear Miss Beynon:—The second annual Willson-Bigstone valentine party was held this year at the Bigstone school. There was a splendid attendance and a fine program. We had a half-hour talk on Direct Legislation, a short report of the W.G.G.A. Convention, "What is to be Seen from the Car Window Between Moose Jaw and California," recitations or songs by every pupil and some of the visitors at the party. The valentines were many and varied. We spent the whole day having coffee and lunch with the children.

The next valentine party is to be held at Willson school, 1915.

MRS. S. V. HAIGHT.

## Home Treatment of Colds

Should baby contract a cold, rub its neck and chest well with a mixture of one part of turpentine and eight parts of olive oil or lard. This should be applied warm and covered with a soft cloth. An old-fashioned onion poultice answers the same purpose, and is an excellent remedy for babies. The baby should be kept covered warmly, but should have plenty of fresh air. Its bowels should be cleansed with some good laxative. One dose of castor oil may be given. Never give the baby any of the patent cold cures, for many of them contain harmful drugs, such as morphine, codeine or phenacetin.



ONE OF THE WOMEN WARRIORS OF MEXICO  
They take their places in the firing line and fight without honor or reward

and worried for, and loved as only a mother can love.

The following is an example which I would gladly never have seen. It was in B.C. I don't know whether the laws are the same here or not, but this woman's husband had the children sent from their mother's side to a school in the Old Country to be away an indefinite number of years. He would not even allow his wife to accompany them. Imagine her feeling to see her children sent from her to be among strangers for that period of life when a child is most impressionable. But altho this woman tried every means to keep them with her, she could do nothing. I don't think that is fair. Do you?

Well, I must close, as I would not like to wear my welcome out yet. I do

told some myself, if there had been a page and kind editor to tell them to. But I have lived long enough to apply my troubles and vexations as a means to an end—that is character building. When we realize that, we can take them philosophically.

Well, my purpose in writing was to send for the booklets, "How to Tell the Truth to Children," "The Most Beautiful Story in the World," and "Maternity," as I have four boys to teach.

Hoping this is legible, and that you will be able to supply the books.

BRUCE.

## ONE BUSY SUFFRAGIST

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been following, with great interest, the various

## PEERLESS PERFECTION



**The Fence That's Locked Together**

It's close enough to keep small fowl in and strong enough to keep large animals out. Securely locked together at each intersection of the wires. It's many times heavier and stronger than poultry netting, and being well galvanized, will last many years longer. Top and bottom wires are extra heavy. No top and bottom boards required. **PEERLESS Poultry Fence** is built so strong and heavy, that but half the ordinary number of posts are required. It gives you real fence service.

**Here's How Strong It Is**  
Read this Letter

Dear Sirs: I am writing a testimonial as to the strength of **PEERLESS Junior Chicken Fencing**. Mine is four feet high. It turned two horses each weighing 1400 pounds. They ran full tilt into the fencing about 2 rods from each other at the same time. The result was that they both turned a somersault over the fence, alighting on their heads and necks, scratching them up some, but the fence remained intact. Yours truly,  
Surrey Center, B. C. Joe Boothroyd

Think of it—a poultry fence strong enough to withstand the combined weight of two big horses. And that without a top or bottom board either. If you are interested in such fencing, write us. Ask for our literature. We also manufacture farm fence and ornamental gates.

Agents nearly everywhere. Live agents wanted in unassigned territory.

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

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# COAL

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EDMONTON, ALBERTA

# Mothers' Experiences

This is a department to be run solely in the interest of mothers. It will be filled with letters for which The Guide will pay 50c for every one that it prints. Mothers all over the West are invited to contribute. Address the letters to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

### WOMEN TRUSTEES NEEDED

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am looking forward to the Mother's Number, and hope that many women will write and the number will be a success. I cannot lay claim to any great stock of parental experience, as my babies are but small yet, but have in my mind a definite scheme for their upbringing and should like to say a few words about it.

First, our own personal ideal which is guiding our life must be well defined, and whether based on religious teaching, or wide reading, or profound thought we must be prepared to defend it, and we must live up to it. It is on this ideal we shall base our rules for our children's upbringing.

I notice that quite small children are sent to school in the country districts. It is injurious to the health of the small child to be compelled to sit still for long periods of time. Even if the child is engaged in some kindergarten occupation, he or she would be better to be free and have liberty to use the limbs. Also, if attendance at school be delayed until the child is six or seven years of age, he or she, being stronger physically, will learn quickly, and many times soon surpass children of the same age who have been in school for some terms.

It is wise for mothers to get a good book on kindergarten training, and to make out a simple scheme of work for the children until they are of school age. (I have seen such books mentioned in the "page").

Do you know, if I go into a farmhouse where there is a well-filled bookcase (or shelves) and many books and magazines, I am certain I shall like the inmates and enjoy conversation with them. But if there is a dearth of books, I am always dubious as to what I shall talk about. It will probably be neighbors and their affairs.

Round here, where I live, there are so many young men and women with very poor educations—they can barely read and write. If they could only read well and have a desire for reading, I would feel hopeful for them.

I think we need some good women trustees who would see that the children attended school regularly.

Have been reading J. S. Mills' "Subjection of Women," also Olive Schreiner's "Woman and Labor." They are very interesting. Would recommend them to readers of the page.

Would it not be nice, Miss Beynon, if some time we could discuss these or similar books in the page?

"EMME."

### SIMPLE REMEDIES

Dear Miss Beynon:—When my baby was three years old he took a sore throat. I did all I could for it, but it still got worse. He got hoarse and his breathing sounded something like croup. So, on a Monday morning, I sent for the doctor. I also made up my mind to try onion poultices. I made two little bags and filled them with raw chopped onions. I put one on his neck as hot as he could bear it and I changed it every half hour. I had the onions on the baby's neck when the doctor came, in the afternoon. He said it was diphtheria, and he had no antitoxin with him, altho he was told that we thought the baby had diphtheria. He said, as there was none around the neighborhood, he thought it could not be diphtheria and came without the antitoxin. He couldn't go back to the city and get it and come back here until about noon the next day, so he told me to keep the onion poultices on until he came back with the antitoxin. I did so, and I believe they kept him from choking to death. He breathed easier when the onions were on.

I have also used onions, since then, on the same child when he had croup, with good success. Another good thing

for croup, which I have used time and again, is alum and sugar. Take a little powdered alum about the size of a bean and mix with it two teaspoonfuls of sugar and give the child a little at a time until relieved.

One way to get the little girls, and boys, too, for that matter, interested in dish washing is to get a little dish mop for them to use and tell them to make believe (children are good at that) the dishes are people, and the dishwater is the ocean, and there has been a shipwreck and they must rescue them, and see how they will work.

I wish the editor and all the sisters every success.

SASK ALTA.

### SEEING WITH YOUR CHILD

(By Clara Wood Mingins, in The Mothers' Magazine)

Young children are very much alive. They see the wonders about them and are full of the desire to know. They constantly question. If we answer their questions, they go forward. If we put them off, they become indifferent—blind. If we help them intelligently in this longing for knowledge we save them the confusion that leads to many kinds of vices. It is Michelangelo who insists that "a man must have his compass in his eye rather than in his hand."

Alice, aged six, was told by a lady who greatly admired her winsome ways that she reminded her of a little brown sparrow. The child was not only insulted but deeply grieved.

Her brother had said sparrows were horrid little creatures and should all be killed.

It was explained to Alice that there are many varieties of sparrows, that the lady had likened her to a song sparrow because of her happy way of singing about her work and play; also that all sparrows were God's creatures. The child was not only comforted, but became deeply interested in watching birds. No one had ever taught Alice to differentiate sparrow from sparrow.

If you want your child to appreciate beauty he must see that which is beautiful—and you need not go far to find it.

With little effort on the part of a grown person a child may become intensely interested in seeing objects as they are.

Do we ever really see the sky? Does it not present itself to the average person as a vast dome; blue, or gray, or white, or of whatever background the weather gives it? But help your child to see the sky as it really is—the most vast and colorful picture canvas the worlds have ever known. Show your child its hundreds of varying colors at sunrise and sunset; give him a chance to note familiar shapes in the clouds; take him to the window at bedtime or out into the cool dark of the garden and call his eager attention to the stars—no two alike—and their grouping into constellations.

The keeping of a little weather calendar leads a child to see, and later, to think accurately. He looks to see in which direction the flags blow; or his hair, clothing, the leaves, dust or anything the wind may affect. He notices the sky, whether clear, cloudy or partially so. Then, observing and questioning, he begins to reason, to think, to draw conclusions.

Color appeals to all normal children and has a direct bearing upon the mental life. Teach your child to know pure red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet, and you will open his mind to a most surprising extent. Some of us are in a measure color blind. How

Continued on Page 27

The Guide has the following booklets for sale, which will be helpful: "Maternity," 5c. a copy; "How to Teach the Truth to Children," 5c. a copy; and "The Most Wonderful Story in the World," 10c. a copy.

## Ever Try a Mapeline Cake?

Of all the good things that  
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flavors, there is none of them so popular as a layer cake filled and frosted with the Mapeline recipe. Every package of Mapeline sold by grocers contains a Recipe Book telling you how to make Mapeline Cake filling and icing, as well as many other good things.



If your grocer cannot supply you, write us and we will. Send 50c for 2 oz. bottle

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Every dollar you spend with the patrons of our advertising columns helps us to make a larger and better magazine for you. We protect our subscribers by investigating carefully the reliability and integrity of our advertisers—a feature that receives the approval of all honest men.

## RAW FURS

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

**FRANK MASSIN BRANDON, MAN.**

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

## OATS

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

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

**LAING BROS., Winnipeg**

## AUCTION SALE OF DAIRY COWS

Having received instructions from Mr. R. J. Wood, I will sell by Public Auction at his farm at

**STARBUCK, MAN.**

Half mile east of station

**On Friday, 20th March**

Forty-five head of pure-bred and high grade milk cows, a few of which are Ayrshires, but mostly Holsteins. Not a cow is over 6 years old. Most of these cows are from Mr. Wood's own farm in Ontario and all are specially selected for this sale.

These cows are all in good condition, have all been tested and are all free from tuberculosis. Some will have calves by side and all the others are due to freshen by April 15th. I will also offer for sale one 3-year-old, registered, Holstein bull (registration papers furnished on day of sale).

Sale will be held under cover and will commence at 1 p.m. sharp, rain or shine. Train leaving Winnipeg at 9 25 a.m. on the Souris Branch of the C.P.R. reaches Starbuck at 10 20 a.m., and train from the West arrives at same hour. **TERMS CASH.** Lunch at noon. E. D. MORSE, Auctioneer. R. J. WOOD, Prop. Starbuck, Man. Starbuck, Man. Phone 7-14 Sanford. Phone 5-15 Starbuck.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

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

#### BERESFORD'S SOCIAL AND CONCERT

The Beresford Grain Growers held their annual social evening and concert on Tuesday, February 24. Our Association is noted for giving an entertainment of a high order of merit, and a large turnout gave evidence of their appreciation by their hearty applause of the various numbers on the program. President McComb opened the proceedings with a short speech, in which he touched upon the various activities of the past year and the plans in view for the coming season's work. He also took occasion to congratulate the Association on its present strong position in having such a large proportion of the farmers of the district as members. Following this came selections by the violin orchestra, violin and piccolo duets, songs, recitations and speeches. B. Maxfield, in character, in his comic songs was especially laughable, and brought down the house. In the interval the ladies were canvassed for membership in the Women's Association, and thirty-five agreed to join it. Mr. English, the local director, afterwards addressed the meeting on the various objects for which the Grain Growers are striving, but laid most stress on co-operation, showing by example from his own district how dealing in this way had quickened interest and increased the membership of the Association, and had given them very substantial benefits in the reduced cost of the various articles purchased in car lots. The gathering broke up at a late hour, everyone going home satisfied with an enjoyable evening, and with the knowledge that it marked another milestone in the progress of the G. G. A.

#### TWO CREEKS BRANCH GROWING

At the last meeting of the Two Creeks G. G. A., held on February 21, the members had the pleasure of listening to an address by Mr. Kennedy, vice-president of The Grain Growers' Grain Company. Mr. Kennedy, in a forceful speech, placed lucidly before the meeting the work and prospects of his company. He dealt more particularly with the problem of marketing wheat, and the proposed manufacture of binder twine from flax straw. He was accompanied by Chas. Crossman, of Elkhorn, who, at the close of the address, received numerous applications for Grain Growers' shares. Indeed, Mr. Kennedy remarked that it was the most successful meeting he had held in many respects.

The branch is in a flourishing condition. Organized by Mr. McCuish, in November last, with a membership of eight, it has now grown to twenty four, with prospects of still further additions. The question of co-operative buying is being seriously considered, and will doubtless be put into practical effect after the opening of the new Two Creeks station on the Virden-McAuley branch of the C.P.R., which is expected at an early date.

#### BUSINESS MEETING AT VISTA

At a meeting of the G. G. Association held in Vista, on February 21, 1914, the following business was transacted:—

Wm. Halliday and Wm. Hamilton moved that secretary write for price lists of fence posts and lumber. Carried.

A. Forde and Alex. Andrew moved that we meet Saturday, March 7, for ordering of supplies. Carried.

Wm. Hamilton and Geo. Reid, Sr., moved that secretary write Railway Commission re agent. Carried.

J. Brodie and Wm. Halliday moved that D. Hamilton and Geo. Millar be appointed to take notice of business transacted re freight coming in and go-

ing out at the Vista station. Carried. Geo. Cormick, Sr., and J. Brodie moved that the secretary write The Grain Growers' Grain Company to acquire by lease or otherwise the Vista government elevator, for 1914. Carried.

Geo. Millar and D. MacDonald moved that secretary write R. McKenzie for quotations on writing paper with letter head, also for fifty membership cards. Carried.

J. Brodie and Wm. Halliday moved, "Whereas the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which is representative of the best element and interests of the farmers of Eastern and Western Canada, in its recent presentation to the Dominion Government asking for the abolition of the duties on grain coming from the United States, in order that the Canadian farmer may have the advantage of an open market for his grain, to the immense population of the United States, by the removal of the countervailing duties, and whereas the Legislature of Manitoba by unanimous vote have decided that such action on the part of the Dominion Government would be for the great advantage of the farmers of Manitoba, and whereas the Dominion Government up to date, have taken no steps to bring this about, but seem rather to have decided in the negative; therefore, be it resolved, that this Association respectfully requests the Dominion Government to reconsider such decision and confer lasting benefit on all the farming population of Canada by securing such open market for all grains and their products at the earliest possible moment, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Hon. R. L. Borden, Hon. Dr. Roche, and to The Guide. Carried.

J. Brodie and Wm. Hamilton moved that a copy of these minutes be sent to The Guide. Carried.

ARCHIE A. FORDE,  
Sec., Vista G. G. A.

#### SHADELAND'S INSTRUCTIVE CONCERT

A very successful concert was held in the St. Andrew's Church, Shadeland, under the auspices of the Shadeland branch of the Grain Growers' Association, on Friday, February 20. Notwithstanding the bad roads, the bitter cold and the dark night, the church was almost full. The program, consisting of songs, music, recitations and speeches, was of the highest order, and for two hours and a half, under the leadership of the local president, J. Dudgeon, the meeting did not for a moment lose its deep interest. The event of the evening was the address of Mr. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, who for over an hour held the audience spellbound as he talked of the influence, the principles and the moral tone of the Association, and as we listened it seemed as if some prophet had come amongst us, lifting us from our little selfish lives to a higher platform, revealing to us a wider vision, unfolding the principles of equity, justice and progress. We felt as if a new era was dawning, when men would "brothers be, for a' that," when the sense of the great Brotherhood of Man and the great Fatherhood of God should predominate in the unit, in society and the nation, and the Sermon on the Mount, as preached in the long ago, would be the common law. We felt that Mr. Henders was fulfilling a great mission, and when he said that, if the day should come when righteousness was divorced from the Grain Growers' Association, it would find him in opposition to it, we felt that the future of the movement was assured.

Geo. Compton, of Opawaka, then gave us some useful hints with reference to the work in hand. Wm. Compton, the

veteran warrior of other days, gave a rare speech, thrilling, with humor and pathos, as he recounted the wrongs, the injustice, the oppression and tyranny of the past, and yet thrilling with buoyant hope for the future. Another speaker of note was the Rev. J. Hellyer (Methodist), who counted it an honor to be reckoned among the members of the Association, because it stood for all that was pure and noble in political, commercial and social life, and because it recognized the right of no man to rise on the wrecks of others, and that no man could live for himself, but that all men were responsible for the welfare of each other. The last address of the evening was by the pastor of the church, Rev. G. M. Phillips, who spoke of the seriousness of the problems confronting the moral forces of today, of the ruthless greed of the unscrupulous politician for power, of the betraying of the most sacred trusts of the people, of the shameful allegiance of the political leaders with the demoralizing forces of drink and vice. Only the man of sterling integrity should be trusted to legislate for the people, and Christians should vote as they prayed.

A vote of thanks to all who contributed to the success of the meeting closed the most profitable concert that the Grain Growers have held in the district.

G. M. PHILLIPS,  
Thornhill.

#### REGULATING THE SUN

The following item taken from the "Brandon Sun," under the heading, "A good example," is the most misleading newspaper item I have seen for many a day. The item reads like this:—

#### "A Good Example"

"Here is a fine sample of middlemen's profits which send up the cost of living. The Grain Growers' Grain Co. pays a dividend of 25%. How much does that put on wheat and flour? Is it fair to say 25%? But there are overhead charges and sales costs to be added to this. Would it be fair to add another 25%? In other words, 50% is added to the price of grain by The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Is that a fair statement? Roderick McKenzie, who went to Ottawa and slashed the government, declaring that the Conservatives were responsible for the high cost of living, is a prominent stockholder of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. He is a middleman, he raises the price of grain, he increases the cost of living while trying to blame others. Meanwhile what do the farmers get when the Roderick McKenzies, their professed friends, are getting 25%?"

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. is a company with 14,000 farmer shareholders. They handled last year 29,975,000 bushels of grain at one cent a bushel commission. The rules of the Grain Exchange, at Winnipeg, require this. Out of this commission they have paid a 10% dividend. The farmer who sends grain to any commission firm to be sold has to pay a cent per bushel to that firm. The charge of the above writer in the Brandon Sun that R. McKenzie, and The Grain Growers' Grain Co., are increasing the cost of living is, therefore, not correct. Whatever sins Mr. McKenzie may have been guilty of in the past, he is today serving his country better almost than any other man in the Province. He is doing more to reduce the cost of living than any other man I know of.

The fellow who regulates the Sun ought to keep a level head, for fear the Sun might fall—in the estimation of the public.

GEO. WEIDENHAMER,  
Pres., Deloraine G. G. A.

#### Directors:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; P. D. McArthur, Longburn; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. English, Harding; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

#### MOORE PARK AT HOME

The Moore Park Grain Growers held their annual at home in Leslie's Hall, on Monday, February 23. The president, S. H. S. Beattie, occupied the chair. After listening to a musical and vocal program rendered by local talent, E. W. Meadows, of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, was called on, and, in an able and concise manner all his own, gave a brief outline of the work the company are doing here in Manitoba and in the West, where Mr. Meadows has been stationed for some time. R. McKenzie, secretary of The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, gave a lengthy address, which was much appreciated by all. He spoke on organization and co-operation, and advocated regular meetings of a social nature, particularly mentioning the necessity of the young men getting their lady friends interested in the movement. H. F. Meadows, in a few words expressed the pleasure and gratification of the association in having Mr. McKenzie with us, and moved a hearty vote of thanks, which was tendered by the president. Favorable mention should be made of Miss Buchanan, who favored us with some splendid music, also H. Cox, J. Stimson and H. F. Meadows, who helped the program with some good songs. After the president had thanked all those who helped to make the evening the success it was, we all dispersed, after singing God Save the King.

H. F. MEADOWS, Secretary.

#### WELLWOOD DEBATE ON EDUCATION

The Wellwood Grain Growers held a very interesting meeting on the evening of February 20, in the Orange Hall, Wellwood. The program committee had prepared a good program of readings, recitations and music, the music being furnished in an excellent manner by Messrs. Kilgour and Lowe, accompanied by Mrs. Kilgour.

One of the events of the evening was a debate on: Resolved, that a consolidated school would be a benefit to the district over the present system of education. The affirmative side was taken up by Thomas Lowe, supported by N. Wright, while the negative was defended by W. G. Graham and W. A. Mann. The audience was asked to decide the victors, and gave their decision in favor of the affirmative by a few votes. Short speeches were given on both sides of the question after the debate was over.

N. WRIGHT,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

#### DEMAND FREE WHEAT

Moved by John Dandridge and Thos. Badger: Whereas the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which is representative of the best element and interests of the farmers of Eastern and Western Canada, in its recent presentation to the members of the Dominion government asking for the abolition of the duties on grain coming from the United States in order that the Canadian farmer may have the advantage of an open market for his grain, to the immense population of the United States, by the removal of the countervailing duties; and whereas the legislature of Manitoba, by unanimous vote, have decided that such action on the part of the Dominion government would be for the great advantage of the farmers of Manitoba; and whereas the Dominion government up to date have taken no steps to bring this about, but seem rather to have decided in the negative. Therefore be it resolved that this Association respectfully requests the Dominion government to reconsider such decision and confer lasting benefit on all the farming population of Canada, by securing such open market for all grain, at the earliest possible moment, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Hon. Premier Porden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Dr. Roche and The Guide. Carried.

CHAS. FINDLAY,  
Secretary.

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## Saskatchewan

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

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8	T. M. Eddy, Bethune
9	J. F. Reid, Orcadia
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11	T. Sales, Langham
12	Andrew Knox, Pr. Albert
13	W. H. Lilwall, Wilkie
14	J. N. Burrill, Cabri
15	Frank Burton, Vanguard

PUBLICLY OWNED TERMINALS  
Resolution

"Whereas, we are convinced that terminal elevators as now operated are detrimental to the interests of both the producer and consumer, as proved by recent investigation and testimony of important interested bodies, we therefore request that the Dominion Government acquire and operate as a public utility under an independent commission the terminal elevators of Fort William and Port Arthur, and immediately establish similar terminal facilities and conditions at the Pacific coast, and provide the same at Hudson Bay when necessary; also such transfer and other elevators necessary to safeguard the quality of export grain."

## Mr. Green's Address

The above resolution was presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government by the Canadian Council of Agriculture at the "Siege of Ottawa," on December 16, 1910. In support of this resolution F. W. Green addressed the Government as follows:—

In speaking to the resolution let me say that the part of this delegation that I have the honor to represent is known as The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. This association was organized on January 2, 1901, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, now minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, occupied the chair. The then deputy minister of agriculture, C. W. Peterson, also took an active part and in an address to the farmers said:

"Combination is the watchword of the day. The various corporations against which the Grain Growers were pitted had the most complete organization in the world, and before the farmers could make any headway they would have to follow the example of their rivals and present their claims as an organized body."

Senator Perley, R. S. Lake and Hon. Walter Scott were also prominent actors at the early meetings of this association. The constitution provided that its objects should be:—

(a) To forward the interest of the Grain Growers in every honorable and legitimate way;

(b) To watch legislation relating to the Grain Growers' interests, particularly that affecting the marketing, grading and transportation of grain;

(c) To suggest to Parliament from time to time as is found necessary thru the duly appointed delegates the passing of any new legislation to meet changing conditions and requirements.

It will thus be seen, gentlemen, that this delegation is right in line with the objects for which the Association was formed.

## Membership Growing

The Saskatchewan Association at the present time numbers 10,000 members in good standing, working in some three hundred local associations in almost every part of the Province with almost an equal number in each of the other Western Provinces where the various questions brought forward have been discussed freely during the ten years of the Association's existence. The terminal elevator question is only one of the many phases in the grain trade, which is very difficult for the ordinary farmer to thoroughly understand.

We have the interior elevator system with all the uncertainty of weight and grade, and the various tricks resorted to regarding car distribution, special binning and shipping; then we have the grain exchanges with the gambling, price-fixing, problem-begging, future selling, puts and call, shorts and longs, with the bulls and bears. Then the difference of prices between Minneapolis and Winnipeg, ranging from ten to fifteen cents per bushel for an inferior

sample of wheat. This with their system of grading and sampling all forming part of a complex system more or less mysterious to our farmers, causing a serious state of suspicion and unrest which is an evil in itself, but none of these are responsible for more distrust and want of confidence than the inspection system in connection with our terminal elevators.

All these being inseparable each affected by the other, and as we think vitally affecting the quality and price of every bushel of grain grown in the West. Our views, right or wrong, are the cause of our agitation and action.

## Government Well Informed

Doubtless the government has already in their possession much more convincing arguments than we can offer in support of the resolution, as the warehouse commissioner's report will likely contain information and data impossible for us at this time to present. We can only say this: "That nothing now can possibly allay our fears but the complete removal of all parties having a special interest in the grain in the public bins of the nation from their operation and control." I said: "Public bins of the nation." This is what we think these terminal elevators become when the government admits the grain into these bins and gives the farmer a receipt and guarantees to deliver it to his customer under a certificate of grade, and any system which gives to a self-interested party the opportunity for tampering with this grain after once passing into the hands of the government, as we believe the present one does, cannot longer be tolerated by us.

As our grain passes Winnipeg it is inspected and ordered to be cleaned to a certain specified standard or ideal. Foreign matters considered useless for the purposes for which the different grades are intended are ordered to be extracted. The farmer being docked for it pays freight and delivers it to the terminal elevators absolutely free. If by any means these grades inspected leaving the terminals contain one per cent. of the dirt previously ordered to be taken out someone is 1,000,000 bushels in weight ahead; if two per cent. is left in they are 2,000,000 bushels ahead. If the grain is worth one dollar per bushel it is a prize worth striving for.

There are approximately some 100,000,000 bushels per annum delivered thus to the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, having a dockage varying from nothing to twenty-five per cent.

## Pay By Quality

The English buyer receiving this grain will pay just what it is worth to him as he receives it. Buying by certificate his price is based upon previous experience and receipts under the same class of document. If the commodity contains two per cent. of dirt on a base price of \$1.00 per bushel of clean grain, he says: "There is two per cent. of dirt in this. It is only worth 98 cents to me. It will cost me one cent per bushel to extract it and fit it for my rolls, so it is only worth to me 97 cents." This becomes the base price of Canadian wheat, which becomes the price for the whole of Western Canada and is three cents per bushel lower than it would be if the grain reached England in accordance with the ideal on which it was inspected when taken from the farmer by the government, or \$3,000,000 on the total; \$2,000,000 of this loss would go into the pockets of the terminal elevator men, the balance to pay for the extraction of the dirt in England, and for which the Canadian farmer has already paid the terminal elevator men at Fort William and Port Arthur. The terminal elevator man does not stop here, however, as

there is a spread of about three cents between the grades. As he receives it he has the opportunity, if so inclined, to secure to himself the difference between the average value of the grade and the minimum quality admitted into it. Supposing No. 1 to be composed of all wheat valued at 97 cents to \$1.00, the average wheat value would therefore be 98½ cents. If 97-cent wheat is legally admitted into that grade going into the public bins the elevator man assumes that it may be legally delivered out of the bins; if perchance he can get it out and get it accepted as satisfactory, all being 97-cent wheat, which is a perfectly legitimate grade according to the standard established by the Grain Act, and which the British buyer could be compelled to take on certificate under which authority the grain was placed in the public bins; consequently perfectly legal and up to the contract called for by the inspection certificate. If the elevator man can accomplish this he is a further 1½ cents per bushel ahead, or \$1,500,000 on the total output by this trimming from the average to the minimum quality allowed in the grade. The English buyer bases his price on the quality received under the inspection certification and gives exactly what it is worth to him, being a cent and a half per bushel less than it would be if it went forward fully up to the average. This, added to the previously mentioned 3 cents per bushel, makes a total of 4½ cents per bushel reduction in the value of the grain. It may be objected that this would not be an average grade—no, but a perfectly legal one, and the chief inspector in sending forward his standard sample to England would not be likely to send one higher than any grain that could be called a legal tender under the specified contract in the Grain Act; in fact, he has said he does not.

## Temptations Exist

Our contention, therefore, is that this opportunity and possibility exist, not only for the deterioration of the intrinsic value of our grade but for the retention of considerable foreign matter, making a difference between the ideal of inspection as delivered to the terminals and the actual condition it is in when it reaches the British miller, amounting to the 4½ cents per bushel as previously stated, and vitally affects the price of every bushel of grain sold in the West. The question naturally arises, if this opportunity is offered by our system will the elevator operators really take advantage of it? Do they really do it? Are they so much inherently better than other men that they are above such things? In evidence taken before the Saskatchewan elevator commission this summer, the managers of different institutions declared that they would, and averred that they would be very foolish if they did not.

A certain manager of an elevator company said to us that a dealer would certainly take advantage of a farmer if he could, but he could not do it, he said, as the farmer is too wide-awake for him; but the farmer believes quite differently regarding the latter part of the statement, the farmer being perfectly helpless in this matter.

## Mixing a Science

In the United States there are now very many more private terminal elevators than there are public terminal elevators. This is true of Minneapolis, Chicago and Kansas City, where they have sample markets established, and the trade of mixing, trimming and skinning is worked into a regular science. This summer, while interviewing several managers of these large firms, they told us of the skill and perfection attained by their men in mixing grain at these private terminals, and the money they made at it. The corporations having

control of some of the largest of these mixing plants in the United States now control and operate mostly all the terminal elevators and facilities at Fort William and Port Arthur, possessing the most thorough understanding of the mixing art.

The opportunity to carry on the business is there and they say they will do it if permitted. They have been fined heavily already for doing so, and they doubtless have done thousands of things they were not fined for. The fine was not returned to the people they robbed, neither was the fine at all commensurate with the plunderings carried on.

Mr. Horn has declared, as well as Mr. Castle, that the grain trade of Western Canada is now in the hands of large American operators, the inspection department at Fort William also declared that they were unable to cope with these men and that inspection does not inspect; that there seems little use in setting a sixty-five dollar per month inspector to watch a one hundred and twenty-five dollar a month manipulator. Will they take advantage of such an open door?

## The Millers' Schemes

There is another source of creaming going on after inspection, while not done in the terminals it vitally affects the output. I refer to our western milling industry. The manager of one of these large concerns in evidence to the Saskatchewan Elevator Commission, indicated that they took care to place their elevators at points where wheat of the highest milling value was produced. Besides this they would buy large blocks of wheat from commission men and small elevator companies which would be billed to their mills. Their expert would then open a car, make selections of the best for their purposes and send the rest forward to the terminals. This was not done from a sample but the expert had the whole car before him and the graphic words of the witness were: "He would be a jack if he did not keep the best." We do not dispute this with him. Our point is the opportunity is there and they will take advantage of whatever opportunity offers. This certainly gives them an advantage of from one to two cents per bushel, the farmer being robbed of it, and the total output from the public bins deteriorated to that extent. Will they take advantage of such an open door?

Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, speaking in the first annual meeting of this association in 1902, said: "At Regina recently grain dealers were paying fifty cents per bushel for wheat worth 75¼ cents at Fort William." The freight rate with elevator charges amounted to 11½ cents. Therefore, the wheat should be worth at Regina 63¾ cents, leaving 13¾ cents for the dealer, which the honorable gentleman said "was simply robbing the farmers." Evidently at that time they would if they could, and they did.

## Legislature Approves

About this time at a meeting in which R. S. Lake and Senator Perley were present, the Hon. Walter Scott was called upon to speak, and said in part that "he had reviewed the grain situation in parliament last year and had pointed out how farmers in the West had suffered from undue discrimination on the part of the grain dealers. These men," he said, "had made flat denials, but he would be thoroughly prepared for them this year." He further said that the base of the trouble he thought was in the transportation and resolutions could not be made too strong, in fact, they should be dipped in vitriol. If these words had any justification at that time, what significance has this demonstration for this parliament, who have been

Continued on Page 16

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

#### DISCUSSED ELEVATOR REPORTS

The following report has been received from Arthur Arnold, secretary of Winona Union, No. 161:—"The usual meeting of the Winona U. F. A. 161 was held on February 14, with the president, T. M. McLaughlin in the chair. At the previous meeting it was decided that the majority and minority reports of the Elevator Executive, presented at Lethbridge Convention, be discussed. The following resolution was proposed and seconded, and after much discussion duly ratified by the meeting: "That this meeting expresses a want of confidence in the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Co. as a model of a truly co-operative organization." It was further decided that this be sent to the general secretary for insertion in the Alberta Section of The Guide. The local hopes in the future to have some good discussions and debates on the various questions which from time to time suggest themselves to the members as being beneficial to the local as a unit of the U. F. A., as well as in the interests of the community in disseminating whatever social and intellectual ideas its members may at times be led to express."

#### SUCCESSFUL BASKET SOCIAL

Peter Hunter, of Stavelo, secretary of Mountain Peak Union No. 125, sends the following report of a social recently held by that Union: "On the evening of January 30 the Mountain Peak Local Union held a basket social and dance in the schoolhouse. A most enjoyable evening was spent. There was a very large turn-out of members and friends. The interesting event of selling the many beautifully decorated baskets brought by the ladies present took place at 11.30 p.m. After the baskets were all disposed of, substantial luncheons were sold to the gentlemen who had failed to purchase baskets. The sale of the baskets and luncheons together realized \$96.25. Dancing was kept up until well on into the early hours of Saturday morning. Much credit is due to the committee for such a successful entertainment and special thanks are offered to Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Hunter for the valuable assistance they rendered the committee."

#### BUSY YEAR AHEAD

East Lynne Local Union No. 72 has recently re-organized, and the following encouraging report has been received from their secretary, Holt Henderson:—"East Lynne U.F.A. No. 72 met at the schoolhouse on Saturday, February 21, at 2 p.m., with about twenty members in attendance. The following were elected officers: Jas. Kennedy, of Ferry Point, president; Thos. Gould, of Daysland, vice-president, and Holt Henderson, secretary-treasurer. Some fifteen members joined. We have splendid prospects for a busy year. The secretary was instructed to write for prices on lumber, fence posts, flour, wire, etc., in earload lots, also for anything else of interest, as well as contracts for hogs for pork packing plant."

#### PROTEST FROM PROMINENT HEIGHTS

C. O. Nichols, secretary of Prominent Heights local Union No. 445, reports a meeting of that Union held February 21, as follows: "The weather being so stormy this afternoon, we had a very small attendance at our meeting. It was moved, seconded and carried, that the secretary call a special meeting re wire, gopher poison and formaldehyde, if the secretary be notified of the quantities required by neighboring locals. In the matter of the Berrywater Local No. 198 resolution protesting against the action of the Federal House at Ottawa in planning to give to Mackenzie and Mann a free gift of \$25,000,000 for the benefit of themselves and the shareholders of the Canadian Northern Railway Co., it was resolved that we, the members of the Prominent Heights

Local Union No. 445, do hereby unanimously endorse the Berrywater Union's protest. The secretary was instructed to ask the general secretary where to buy strychnine and gopher poison."

#### A SONG FROM RANFURLY

The following report has been received from P. S. Austin, secretary of Ranfurly Local No. 25: "At our annual entertainment held here on Friday night, the whole countryside was in attendance. Again the citizens of this community expressed their appreciation of the organized farmers in their district, promising their loyal support during the present year. The program was well rendered. Every effort was made to be cheery, to sing a song of hope, even the conditions were far from satisfactory. The report of the delegate to the annual convention was well received and apparently encouraging, and the thought uppermost was that at last the farmers were coming into their own thru the organization of the U.F.A. The following are the words of a song rendered by Mr. and Mrs. Haggard, which was well received, and may be of interest to other Unions:—

We're a band of U.F.A. farmers,  
 Banded for each other's good;  
 Sons and daughters, fathers, mothers,  
 In a common brotherhood.

Moving onward thru the nation,  
 With a firm but steady hand  
 We will work our reformation,  
 Seeking union in the land.

Let us celebrate the birthday,  
 Of our Local tried and true,  
 Co operation is our watchword,  
 And no other word will do.

All are welcome to the social  
 Of Ranfurly U.F.A.,  
 So let's all be gay and jolly,  
 You will find that it will pay.

#### Chorus

We're a band of U.F.A. farmers,  
 We're a band of U.F.A. farmers,  
 Union is our motto for aye,  
 We're a band, a Union band,  
 And our motto is Union for Aye.

#### TWO NEW LOCALS

The following is a report of the organization of Magnolia Union No. 592, forwarded to us by their secretary, A. Vestine:—"A meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a Union of the U.F.A. at Magnolia, on February 19, 1914, at 2 o'clock. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. Stonie; vice-president, Wm. Anderson; secretary-treasurer, A. Vestine; directors, Messrs. Tolson, Busk, Anderson, Banks and Webster. It was proposed and carried unanimously that the name of the Union be Magnolia. The general meetings will be held in Magnolia on the second Saturday of every month.

Another Union recently organized is Love Vale Union No. 586, and their secretary, O. J. Wenger, reports as follows:—"I take pleasure in informing you that the United Farmers of Alberta have organized a local here under the name of Love Vale. The officers elected are: President, John Love; vice-president, Harry Hewitt; secretary-treasurer, O. J. Wenger."

#### CATCHUM ALIVE

The following is a report of the annual meeting of the Catchum Local Union No. 492: "The Catchum Local held its annual meeting on January 17, and the following officers were elected for the present year: President, Syver Flexhang; vice-president, D. W. Matress; secretary-treasurer, Alma Betts; directors, Brigham Pickett, James Torrance, F. M. Davies, Claus Narum and George Davies. Syver Flexhang was chosen as a delegate to the convention

at Lethbridge. On February 11, we held a meeting for the purpose of hearing the report of the delegate, which was listened to with much interest by a large and attentive audience. After the reports there was a very enjoyable program rendered, and, judging by the smiling faces, everybody went home feeling well paid for their trouble and expense! We all have hopes for a good strong local here, and assure you of our hearty support."

#### DISTRICT MEETING AT EDMONTON

A special meeting of the Edmonton District Association has been called for the Director of the District, F. C. Clare, to be held in the City of Edmonton on Wednesday, March 18, the District Association meeting to be held at 10 a.m., with public meetings in the afternoon and evening, at which it is expected that Mrs. Newhall, president of the Consumers' League of Calgary, Mrs. B. L. Wade, W. J. Tregillus, President, and other officers of the U.F.A. will speak. It is anticipated that most of the Board of Directors will be on hand at these meetings, as a full meeting of the Board of Directors is to be held in the City of Edmonton the day following, for the purpose of deciding on certain important work to be undertaken during the year. All farmers interested in the advancement of the agricultural industry are invited to be present and it is hoped that our unions from a considerable distance around Edmonton will arrange to have one of their members present in Edmonton on Wednesday, March 18, in order to attend these meetings.

#### SYMPATHY FOR MR. VICARY

Ferry Point Local Union No. 493 held its second regular meeting on February 14. Applications for membership were 15; applications at last meeting were 9, making in all to date 24, with prospects of many more. After making arrangements and taking orders for flour and formaldehyde, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Moved by C. Potter, seconded by W. H. Welch, that this Union do express our regret, and extend to our director, W. G. Vicary, our heartfelt sympathy to him in his late bereavement thru the loss of his wife, and that a copy of this resolution will be spread on the minutes of this meeting. The meeting then adjourned to meet again on February 28, 1914.

#### ELECTED LADY OFFICERS

The following is the report of a new Union, No. 585, recently organized in the Oyen district, which has been forwarded to us by the organizer, W. H. Chandler, of Oyen:—"Our organization meeting was held on February 6, when we had an attendance of thirty-five farmers, which, owing to the stormy weather and bad trails prevailing, I must say was very good. Thirty-three of those present became members, and twenty paid up their contributions. As we have no schoolhouse or any other public building in the district, we are compelled to hold our meetings in a farm house, but trust to move our quarters as soon as a school is built. You will see that we have elected two ladies, secretary and treasurer, and trust that we are in order in so doing, we being of the opinion that the resolution carried at the recent convention regarding lady members would warrant us doing this, our object being to interest lady members. I am glad to inform you that the members are taking a great interest in co-operative buying, several members instructing the secretary regarding lumber, posts and wire. A committee was formed and requested to get into touch with the secretary of Buffalo Bird Union, to see what they are doing in this matter."

#### District Directors:

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

#### COWLEY'S AMBITIOUS SCHEME

Cowley Union No. 106, which, by the way, holds the premier position among our Unions with a membership of around 150 members, have, thru the columns of the bulletin which they issue to each of their members every month, put forth the following ambitious scheme:—

Gentlemen: At our annual meeting, December 27, the directors were given powers to draw up a plan whereby the Union could go more extensively into buying and selling. Your directors met on three different occasions, and finally drew up a charter to form a co-operative company, and capitalize to the amount of \$15,000, to be divided into 1,500 shares at \$10 each share.

In submitting this plan to the regular meeting on Saturday, January 31, each clause was dealt with separately, and all ten clauses were passed by the majority of the meeting. Although some criticism was levelled at one or two clauses, there is probably much more to be said, and will be dealt with at the next regular meeting.

I feel that every member of the board, who assisted in drawing up this plan, took every possible point into consideration and did their best accordingly. The charter, as submitted to the meeting by the board of directors, is as follows:—

#### Charter

Drawn up by the Directors and Officers of Cowley Local No. 106.

Clause 1—That we become incorporated, and that we capitalize to the amount of \$15,000, to be divided into 1,500 shares at \$10 each, no member to be allotted more than ten shares.

Clause 2—That the directors apply to the bank for a credit deemed sufficient to carry on their business.

Clause 3—That we procure buildings suitable to carry on such business as deemed advisable under our charter.

Clause 4—That goods be bought for spot cash and sold for spot cash, or in exchange for farm produce at a profit deemed sufficient to carry on business successfully.

Clause 5—That we place the business in the hands of one competent manager, who will be subject to the order of the directors.

Clause 6—That we deal in farm produce and procure a market for same, dealing direct from producer to consumer.

Clause 7—That after all expenses connected with the business be paid; then, if sufficient money be on hand, a dividend will be paid to shareholders on paid up capital, not to exceed 8 per cent.

Clause 8—After all expenses and interest mentioned in Clause 7 are paid, if sufficient funds remain, the directors shall set aside such sum as they deem meet as a reserve fund, but not to exceed 3 per cent. of the profits, nor at any time to exceed 30 per cent. of paid up capital.

(a) The remaining profits, if any, shall be distributed among the shareholders in proportion to the business they have done with the company, as follows: That such profits shall be paid either in cash or by allotting shares, but in no case shall such profits be paid in cash to a shareholder, except he has ten fully paid shares, and that in no case shall such profits be paid to a shareholder, either in cash or by allotting shares, except such shareholder's profits equal the value of one share or shares as the case may be.

(b) That the word business shall apply to goods bought by the shareholder from the company only.

Clause 9—That a committee be appointed to draft a charter, embodying the above clauses.

Clause 10—That the directors and officers of the U.F.A. Local Union 106 be the provisional directors of the Co-operative Company.

# Breeders' Notes

## WATSON'S PERCHERONS AND BELGIAN

John L. Watson, 435 Main Street, Winnipeg, is offering for sale four purebred imported Percheron stallions, one Belgian stallion, and an imported Spanish jack.

The stallions are all a well-bred, big, good quality consignment, from three to seven years old, among them being "Kenyonton" (73259), sire the unbeaten champion "Pink" (24765), dam "Berjonnette," a dark gray, rising five years old; "Grenadin" (46813) an 8 year old, sired by "Negro" (46813), dam "Petit Rouge" (52031), and this horse traces back thru a good ancestry to "Brilliant III" (11116). Another is "Hier" (76247), 7 years old, sire "Galopin" (46135), dam "Hermine" (51895). The Belgian is 5 years old, and all the horses are good topped specimens, set on splendid feet, each weighing around and over the ton. The jack, also, has lots of bone, substance and quality, and the consignment is the right sort for this Western country. Write Mr. Watson for his prices and terms, which are liberal.

## J. H. GRAHAM'S NEW IMPORTATION

On or about March 4, J. H. Graham's new importation of Percheron and Belgian stallions will reach Saskatoon, and the offerings are as follows:—

Imp. Percheron stallion "Limosin," a great growthy 3 year old, with good action, strong bone, a good kind of a horse.

Vlad," a 4 year old, weighing about a ton, with good action.

Imp. Belgian stallion "Echappe De Lamine," a 5 year old black, weighing about 2,200, with plenty of bone to carry the load; he is simply a monster.

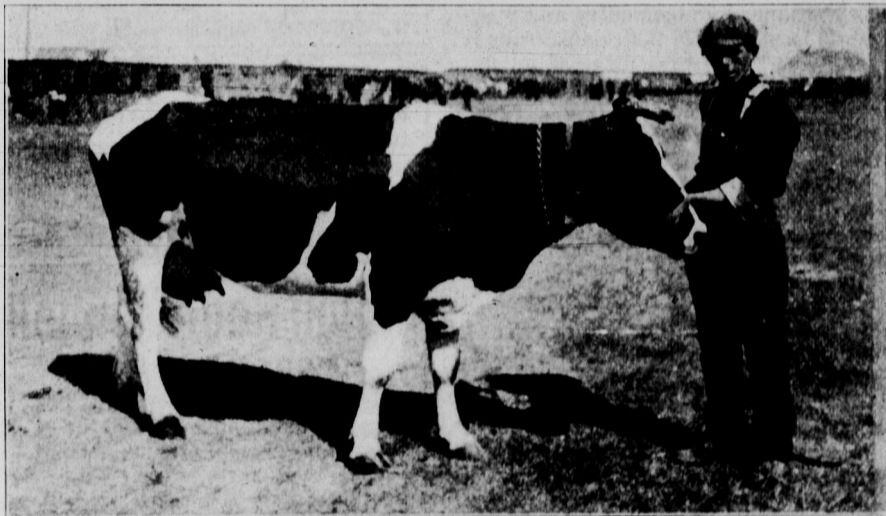
Percheron mare "Carry," a beautiful dapple grey, 6 years old, weighing over 1,800 pounds.

Mr. Graham's barns are at 313 Twentieth Street West (near Barry Hotel), Saskatoon.

## AUCTION SALE OF BULLS AT CALGARY

In a letter to The Guide of recent date, E. L. Richardson, secretary of the Alberta Live Stock Associations, says:

"Entries have just closed for the forthcoming show and auction sale of purebred bulls, to be held at Calgary under the auspices of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, April 14 and 15. Last year we had 67 bulls entered for the sale. This year we have 203. This includes: 12 Aberdeen Angus, 4 Holsteins, 77 Herefords, and 110 Shorthorns. We anticipate a very good sale. I have pleasure in handing you here with a list of names and addresses of the contributors, with the number of animals that they have entered for the sale. We are having a number of enquiries in connection with the horse show, to be held April 14 to 18, at Calgary, indications pointing to the show being fully as large, if not larger, than last year."



HOLSTEIN COW

Winner of three first prizes and diploma as the best dairy cow at Moose Jaw Fair, 1913. Owned by Wm. Caulder, Moose Jaw Creamery Co., Moose Jaw

Imp. Percheron stallion "Luckner," 3 years old, grey, with plenty of size, and a quality horse from top to toe.

Imp. Percheron stallion "Lampion," grey, 3 years old, with plenty of strong bone, good feet, splendid action, and will be a horse of good size.

Imp. Percheron stallion "Lori," 3 years old, black; grand big fellow with head and neck set as they should be, sweet set of legs and feet, moves like a Hackney.

Imp. Percheron stallion "Lavater," a great thick block, 3 years old, weighing over a ton.

Imp. Percheron stallion "Lugo," 3 years old, a great quality colt, good mover and has the size.

Imp. Percheron stallion "Letutu," 3 years old; while he will only mature to about 1,850 pounds, he is as pretty as a picture, and will no doubt do a lot of good where such a big horse as some of the others is not wanted.

Imp. Percheron stallion "Laos," a very pretty black, 3 years old.

Imp. Percheron stallion "Lais," a great good 3 year old, of the German type.

Percheron stallion "Governor," an American bred 4 year old, while he is not the Graham kind, will make a useful horse for someone with a bunch of their own mares.

Imp. Belgian stallion "Phillippe," a 3 year old bay, a blocky colt; one of the kind that is always fat.

Imp. Belgian stallion "Robinson De

Aberdeen Angus—Stewart G. Cowan, Lousana, Alta., 1; James Hosegood, Westcott, Alta., 1; Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, Alta., 4; J. G. McCullough, Blackfalds, Alta., 1; C. L. Northey, Red Deer, Alta., 2; J. H. O'Neil, Crossfield, Alta., 3.

Holsteins—George Barker, Calgary, 1; John Barker, Calgary, 1; T. A. Murphy, Westcott, Alta., 1; W. C. Rickard, Airdrie, Alta., 1.

Shorthorns—Wm. Anderson, De Winton, 1; Frank W. Bernard & Sons, Trochu, 4; A. H. Bolton, Gladys, Alta., 6; Neil Cameron, Innisfail, Alta., 2; Geo. A. Davidson, Stettler, Alta., 7; John Duncan, Innisfail, Alta., 1; S. R. English, Lanuke, Alta., 15; A. S. Fowler, Mazzeppa, 9; W. L. Fowler, Mazzeppa, 2; H. B. Gray, Priddis, 1; Heaver Bros., De Winton, 1; Geo. O. Kerr, Lethbridge, 2; A. W. Latimer, Bowden, 6; C. J. McArthur, Crossfield, 1; J. H. McArthur, Milnerton, 1; Alex. McBlane, Sr., Red Deer, 1; Thos. Parsons, Acme, 3; Edwin Plumb, Blackfalds, 2; T. Bertram Ralphs, Trenville, 5; E. Richards, Crossfield, 4; W. C. Rickard, Airdrie, 2; Noble M. Robinson, Innisfail, 1; J. A. Sackett, Crossfield, 1; H. J. Scott, Innisfail, 1; J. Sharp, Lacombe, 6; W. Sharp, Lacombe, 4; A. E. Shuttleworth, Blackie, 2; David Sinclair, Innisfail, 4; John Stather, Red Deer, 2; Geo. M. Stevenson, Innisfail, 1; Arthur Wannop, Parkland, 2; H. W. Watkin, Olds, 2; H. H. Wilderman, Blackie, 1; Wm. Wilson, Bowden, 2; H. Wright & Son,

## Percheron and Belgian Stallions

### And Imported Spanish Jack



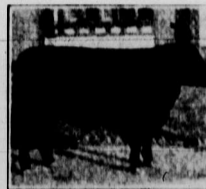
I have for immediate sale Four Percheron and One Belgian Stallion, imported and American bred, from 3 to 7 years old, of correct type, which will suit the most critical buyer in quality, size and price. Also Imported Spanish Jack, with lots of bone, substance and quality. If you are in the market for a stallion it will be worth your while to see our stock before you purchase. Terms liberal. For full particulars apply—

JOHN L. WATSON, 435 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.  
PHONE MAIN 8845

## The Glen Ranch Percherons and Holsteins

have an established reputation. My Percherons swept the prize lists at Calgary, Lethbridge, Macleod, Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina Exhibitions in 1913, and at every Exhibition won the Gold Medal for the best five stallions. Over 40 Percherons to select from. Over 60 Holsteins. Breeding stock for sale. Better stock and lower prices than any other breeder. Glen Ranch is the home of "Jureur," "Habitus," "Flossy," and many others with an international reputation. Come and see, or write.

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



Glencarnock Victor II, Champion Steer Chicago 1913

## Glencarnock Champion

### Angus Cattle

To Breed Champions Sow the Seed of Champions

We have a splendid lot of young bulls of approved breeding at reasonable prices. Also a few good heifers in calf to our famous stock bulls. Lay the foundation of a pure bred herd by purchasing one or more heifers. Write for Catalog and prices. Sold out of Boars and Rams. A few bred Yorkshire sows still for sale.

J. D. MCGREGOR : BRANDON, MAN.

## DISPERSION SALE REGISTERED CLYDESDALES

Stallions 1 to 6 years, Imported and Home Bred; Mares all ages. Watch for date of Auction Sale. Farm 4 1/2 miles S.W. Regina.

JOHN HORN, HOME FARM, REGINA, SASK.

## MAPLE VIEW IMPORTING COMPANY



SALE STABLE IN TOWN Phone 160

### PERCHERONS BELGIANS SHIRES HACKNEYS

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

### MAPLE VIEW FARM

Half a mile from Station. Phone 104, Ring 22

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## Bar U Percherons

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

GEORGE LANE - PEKISKO, ALTA.

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

## Dunrobin Stock Farms

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

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTION AND PARTICULARS

W. C. SUTHERLAND, SASKATOON, SASK.

**Alex. Galbraith** Is offering  
High-Class

## CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS AND HACKNEYS

CHAMPION PRIZE WINNERS  
IN EACH BREED

At Prices and Terms  
which defy Competition

Address: : BRANDON, MAN.



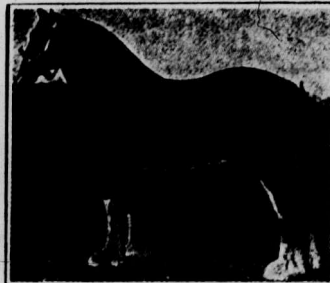
Gaston the Needle Breaker  
No. 533. Imported 4 year-old  
Belgian weighing 4,100 lbs

### VANSTONE & ROGERS' Clydesdales Percherons Belgians

STALLIONS OF QUALITY AT BARGAIN PRICES  
STALLIONS ACCLIMATIZED AND FOAL GETTERS

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

VANSTONE & ROGERS, 320 Sterling Bank, Winnipeg



### Piegan Creek Horse Ranch CLYDESDALES BERKSHIRES S.C.R.I. REDS

I have a choice collection of Stallions of the best blood and breeding, three and four years old. All have been in the country over eighteen months and are thoroughly acclimatized; have size and quality, and all are broken to work. Also some fine big four year old Geldings.

The Berkshire Boars are all from prize-winning stock, and are all ready for service. Prices reasonable—Terms liberal. Parties wishing to see the stock will be driven out to the ranch from Seven Persons Station by Mr. Carlson.

DAVID CARGILL, Seven Persons, Alta.

## Pure Bred Holstein Cattle

Herd Sire

Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs

Son of

King of the Pontiacs

The greatest living Sire in America

Can sell choice Cows and Heifers bred to Herd Sire, and young Bulls from 30 lb. Sires which would be unrelated. If you want a good start write us stating number and age you require, or better still, if coming East see our herd.

F. Hamilton, Hamilton Farms, St. Catherines



## Pure Bred Clydesdales

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

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

## The J C Ranch Clydesdales

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

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



## Champion Producing Holstein Blood

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

GLENLEA STOCK FARM, Office: 702 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

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

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Claresholm, 1; Richard Knights & Son, Calgary, 4.

Herefords—Thos. Baird & Sons, Red Willow, 14; Barclay Bros., Knee Hill valley, 2; Frank Collicutt, Calgary, 15; Fred Cowman, Cremona, 6; John McD. Davidson, Coaldale, 7; W. R. Davis, Pekisko, 1; P. F. Huntley, Onion Lake, 4; Isaac Levagood, Didsbury, 1; S. M. Mace, Pekisko, 6; W. V. Mencke, De Winton, 1; J. H. O'Neil, Crossfield, 6; R. E. Reardon, High River, 1; John Wilson, Milnerton, 5; A. Fletcher, Mound, 8.

## Saskatchewan Section

Continued from Page 13

so repeatedly appealed to on this inspection and permanent elevator question. Resolutions have been passed and representations made to the Dominion government at every recurring annual meeting of this association, culminating in this monster demonstration. The legislature of Saskatchewan on December 14, 1909, passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, this house is of the opinion that under existing conditions both interior and terminal elevators being private and identical interests operate to the disadvantage of the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this house the government of Canada should own and operate the terminal elevators."

### Mr. Sifton's Words

In 1903, Hon. Clifford Sifton speaking to the grain dealers in Winnipeg, said:

"Farmers are entitled to as much consideration as grain dealers. When a producer comes to parliament and says: 'I have produced a commodity and I object to it passing thru the hands of a set of middlemen who take from it an undue toll,' I say to you, and I say plainly, that no parliament in Canada can afford to disregard such a protest."

Hon. members of this House, today the producers are here at the parliament of Canada, making that statement in the strongest possible way they know how, and we commend to you the wisdom of the honorable gentleman's remarks: "No parliament can afford to disregard such a protest."

This delegation is tired of this manipulation, they want it stopped, and stopped without further delay. We are told it is a herculean task, that it will be opposed by all the wealth and influence of the powerful corporations interested. We do not deny it, we expect it.

What can this parliament do for this delegation? What can this delegation do for this parliament?

Some four years ago a delegation of ours was interviewing one of your ministers on this matter and that honorable gentleman informed them that tho it was a big problem he would sooner spend a few millions on this matter than in the purchase of battleships and fortifications.

### Land Pirates

Gentlemen, this delegation is thoroughly loyal to our country and empire, and we do not wish to lose or weaken in any particular our proud position on the seas, but we earnestly desire to be protected from positive pillaging invaders on the land before we sail out in ironclads to catch possible plunderers on far distant seas.

Let me in closing refer to the vast aggregate of invested capital represented by this delegation; each member of the Western part of it we estimate has a half-section of land valued, with its equipment, at at least \$10,000. There are 30,000 in our Western organizations, which means an investment of \$300,000,000. If, as our friendly rivals declare, we are only twenty-five per cent. of the Western farmers, we would represent the enormous aggregate of \$1,200,000,000, and we think we may fairly claim to be the articulate mouth-piece of the whole.

Now, we think conditions should be so that this enormous capital invested should earn interest as well as the capital invested in other industries which under present conditions is, we think, impossible.

We have heard the resolutions read



The Man behind  
the Graham kind of  
**Percheron  
& Belgian  
Stallions**

That are so Popular

Sold in the three provinces on liberal terms  
and guarantee. Prospective buyers invited  
to call on or write to

**J. H. Graham**

313 20th St. W. (near Barry Hotel)

Saskatoon, Sask.

## Suffolk Punch Stallions

The finest imported examples of the breed. Purchased from the most famous breeders of Great Britain. Thoroughly acclimatized. Also registered yearling Suffolk studs.

S. PEARSE, EAST END P.O., 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

## 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.

## RUGBY BERKSHIRES

We are offering yearling boars, yearling sows, just bred to imported boar. A number of mature sows due to farrow in November.

McGREGOR & BOWMAN :: FORREST, MAN.

## Robin Hood Kennels

MOOSE JAW, SASK.

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

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Kennels: 196 Ominica Street East,  
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DISINFECTANT

Absolutely destroys flies, lice, ticks and other parasites. Certain cure for eczema, itch, mange and other skin diseases. Write today for free booklet, stating for what purpose you require the remedy. Put up in tins and barrels.

PARKER-WHYTE LIMITED  
Izal Sales Agent for Western Canada

Winnipeg Manitoba

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TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Not a Cure—a Preventive Treatment ensuring immunity from  
**NAVEL DISEASE AND JOINT-ILL**

PRICE \$3.00 per Bottle

For further information write—

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**AGENTS WANTED**  
In Unrepresented Districts in the  
Prairie Provinces  
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An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices, ranging from \$11 to \$30 per acre for non-irrigated lands and \$35 to \$75 per acre for irrigated lands. Terms: One-twentieth down, balance in 19 annual instalments. Loan for farm development up to \$2,000, also repayable in 20 years. Interest at only 6 per cent. For full particulars apply to—

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Winnipeg, Man.  
F. W. RUSSELL, District Representative

## "Getting the Last Drop" Blatchford's Calf Meal

As good as New Milk at half the Cost



100 pounds makes 100 gallons of Perfect Milk Substitute.

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

At your Dealers or  
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Ship all Fur and Hides direct to us. Don't Delay, as they all spoil if not shipped promptly.

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Best in the World—Send for Proof  
It's best in material, best in construction. Far ahead of all on improvements. Made in our own factory, backed by 20 years' experience.

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Stump Pulling now easy work  
Our new double and triple power machines with latest improvements make stump pulling easy. Clear from 1 to 5 acres per day.

Don't Buy the Ordinary Kind—Investigate the Monarch  
Compare the Mighty Monarch with the ordinary stump puller. Test it. Find out about the improvements and equipment we give you. Send for catalog and guarantee. Zimmerman Steel Co., Dept. 5, Lone Tree, Iowa

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and discussed which are to be presented here regarding the Hudson's Bay Railway, the Railway Act, the tariff and chilled meat industry, and with all of them we concur.

If these recommendations are adopted and put into practice we believe that a step will have been taken towards bringing about that happy time when the agricultural industry will be more remunerative; that the business of farming will be more attractive, and the unnatural drain from the rural communities towards the cities will be stopped and rural life become a little heaven to leaven the whole lump of the Canadian nation, which we believe, is destined to lead the world in the solution of Twentieth Century problems.

### MILLERS OPPOSE FREE WHEAT

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—The strength of the eastern opposition to free wheat was demonstrated today when a carefully organized deputation of considerable size waited upon the government with the double object of securing government assistance for the establishment of a trans-Atlantic line to compete with the ocean combine and to put in what was designed to be a knock-out blow against the free wheat proposals of the Canadian farmers. The deputation included representatives of the Dominion Millers' Association, the Associated Boards of Trade of Ontario, the Lumbermen's Association, "and some farmers." The chief spokesmen were: C. B. Watts, secretary of the Dominion Millers' Association; W. A. Black, of the Ogilvie Milling Company; Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario; and D. B. Wood, of Hamilton, president of the Associated Boards of Trade.

In addition to the Right Hon. R. L. Borden the Ministers who heard the delegation were Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture. The deputation claimed that the free admission of flour from the United States which would follow the acceptance of the American offer contained in the Wilson tariff would mean practical ruin to the milling industry in Canada as they could not compete on equal terms with the United States mills. They said that it was quite possible the tariff policy of the United States may be reversed at the next election in three years and that the Republicans may again put a duty on flour going into the United States. The result would be that the Canadian millers, after spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in advertising and organizing their selling agencies in the United States would find themselves excluded from that market. In a memorial presented the Dominion Millers' Association made a strong plea for the policy of "leave well enough alone."

With regard to the proposal to establish a line of freight steamers to operate between Canadian ports and Great Britain, the memorial presented points out that all lines of business are suffering as a result of the increased rates which they pay to the Atlantic combine.

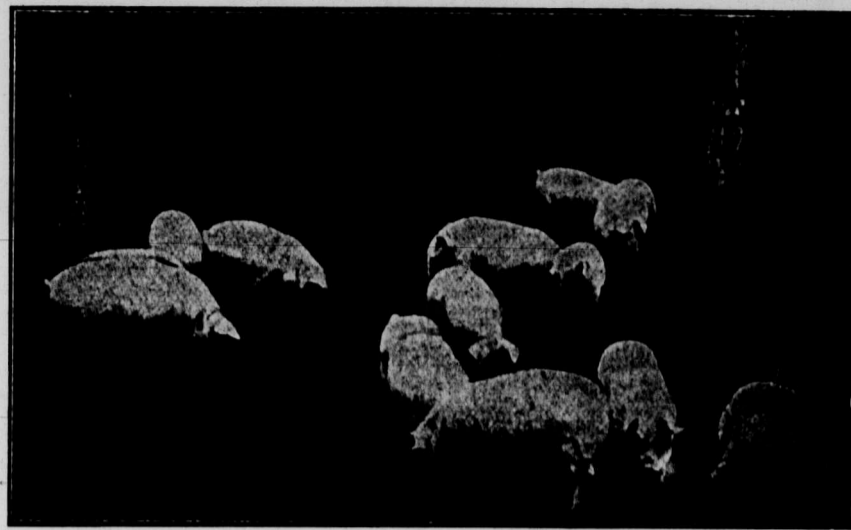
Mr. Borden did not appear to be very enthusiastic about this proposal and in connection therewith put a number of rather pertinent questions to the millers. He wanted to know for instance, why flour is sold in the London market at a lower figure than it can be bought by Canadian people. He said that the government had just as earnestly been requested to take over the flour industry and operate it for the benefit of the people. He made, however, the usual promise of consideration.

Mr. White was also disposed to question some of the statements of the millers. For instance when Mr. Black asserted that the average price for wheat for two years had been higher in Winnipeg than in Minneapolis, Mr. White expressed the opinion that on a general average the price is a little higher in Minneapolis than in Canada. He also wanted to know if competition was as keen in Canada as it might be. In reply to this query Mr. Black contended that Canadian millers often pay as much as six cents a bushel more for wheat than is paid in the United States. The

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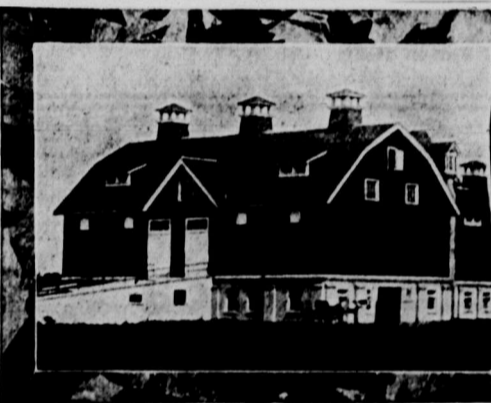
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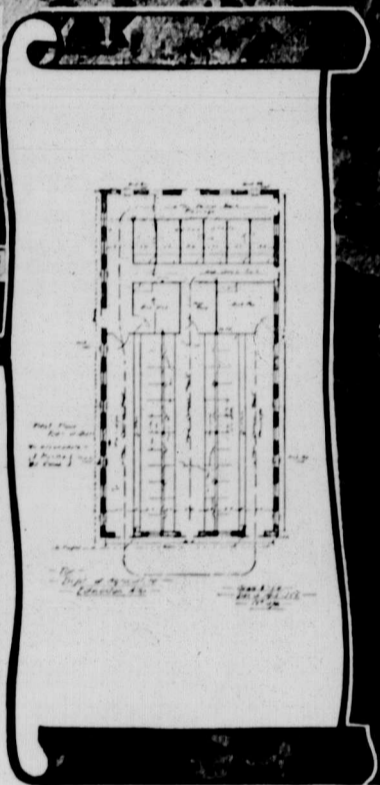


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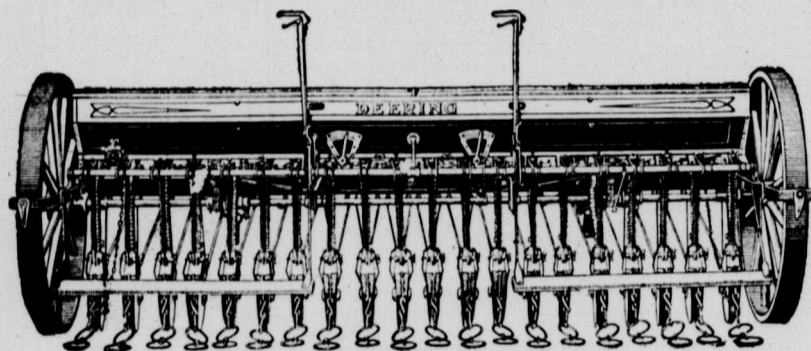
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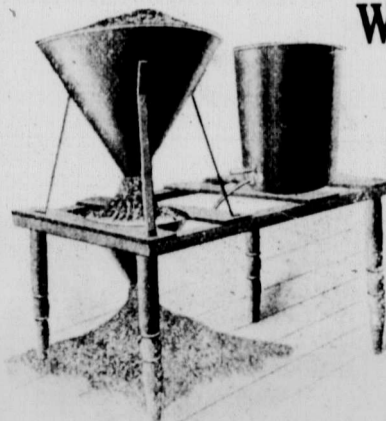
Alberta	Land Titles (Torrens System) only
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disposition of the ministers to call into question some of the statements advanced by the millers would appear to be a hopeful sign. The tendency of the question would indicate a growing disposition on the part of the government to recognize the strength of the position of those who demand free trade in wheat and flour. While there is no disposition to think that this boon will be granted in connection with the budget of the present session, there is a growing feeling that it cannot be deferred beyond the next session of parliament.

The transfer of the natural resources of the West to the provinces was discussed on Tuesday, when Premier Borden was vigorously assailed because of his failure to keep his promise made on his western tour in 1911, that the transfer should be made as soon as he became premier. W. A. Buchanan, Medicine Hat, Hon. Frank Oliver and Sir Wilfrid Laurier led the attack, and Premier Borden, Dr. Schaffner, of Souris, and Hon. T. W. Crothers defended the government. Mr. Borden claimed that the Liberals had no right to criticize him because they had made the present arrangement, and it would not be fair that the Western Provinces should retain the cash allowance and also the lands, timber and minerals.

### The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

ed among the farmers, owing to the stand taken by different loan companies, in refusing the insurance tendered by them in connection with loans, for no reason, apparently, other than that it was written by a mutual company. As an agent for several insurance companies, and one interested in the welfare of the farmer, I have studied the question with a great deal of care, and I cannot see why, under any circumstances, certain loan companies should turn down good, solid insurance, taken out with a good, solid farmers' mutual insurance company, and who, if it came to a showdown, might be found in a much better condition than many of the companies not acting upon the mutual system. Special reference should be made to rates, the difference being very noticeable between those charged by ordinary companies and those of mutual companies. For instance, taking three prominent farmers' mutual insurance companies, acting in Manitoba alone, we find that the rates of assessment vary from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. per year, or in other words, only bill the assured for the above mentioned portion of his note, which is taken at the rate of \$2 for every \$100 of insurance, while the rates charged by ordinary fire companies are \$2.00 per hundred cash. For example, we will take a policy for \$1,000.00 with a farmers' mutual for a term of three years, where the assessment levied is even at the rate of 20 per cent., a note is taken for \$20.00, and the assessment each year upon same would amount to \$4.00, or 20 per cent. of the note, making the total sum paid \$12.00, and even this is not the lowest but just upon buildings of fourth class construction, i.e., frame and shingle roofed, being what fully 85 per cent. of our farm buildings are constructed of. A notable feature between the mutual company and the straight fire company is that the premium of the mutual policy is covered by three payments extending over a period of three years, while the premium of the other company would, in nearly every case have to be paid in cash.

Of course, we know that a loan company have the power under their mortgage agreement to place any insurance they may deem necessary to protect their interests, same to serve as collateral security, but I cannot see why it is, in hundreds of cases, when a farmer places his insurance with a good, strong mutual company, duly licensed and acting according to the provincial statutes, that directly he tenders it to the loan company, it should be turned down, for practically no reason whatever, except that it was a policy of a mutual company. The loan company then place the insurance themselves in a company of their own choice, whose rates, as before stated, are on the average of two per cent., the premium thereunder being

charged to the account of the borrower.

Is not a farmers' mutual established for the convenience of the farmers? Sure it is, and it is about time, in the opinion of many, that a movement was started to have the government pass an act whereby it would be compulsory for loan companies to accept policies of mutual companies, providing, of course, that the said companies are complying with all the conditions of the Insurance Act, are licensed, and are strong financially, so that their policies can be accepted as good collateral security. An investigation would, I believe, produce the required results. Everyone knows that the demand for money has never been stronger than it is today, and if anything is to be done at all it should be done right now.

By writing this article, I do not wish the readers thereof to think that I am writing it to further my own interests, being an agent for a mutual company, as I also represent several board companies (who, I may say, pay a larger commission for any business I may secure), but simply because I want to see justice done to the farmer, for is it not on him that the whole condition of the country relies? In concluding I might say that the above is not directed to all loan companies, but those in the wrong, for in some cases I have known several of our more prominent loan companies put themselves to a great deal of inconvenience in connection with the insurance offered by their borrower, even sometimes cancelling the insurance placed by themselves.

### INSURANCE.

### MANITOBA EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The ninth annual convention of the Manitoba Educational Association will be held in Winnipeg, April 13, 14 and 15, 1914. Dr. Nathaniel Butler, of the University of Chicago, will address the convention twice. Other speakers will be Dr. Bland, of the United Colleges, Winnipeg, and Norman F. Black, of Regina.

In the Elementary Section the program will deal with Physical Culture, Children's Games, Geography and History, all of which subjects will be handled in a practical manner. In connection with this section there will also be a practical class demonstration by pupils of a rural school. The Secondary Section promises to be of unusual interest, as the executive are making arrangements for a conference between university and high school teachers, for a discussion of the high school course. During the progress of the convention there will be classes for instruction in Basketry, Paper-folding and Cutting, Sewing and Art.

In accordance with a previous announcement there will be an exhibit of work from rural schools. Twenty schools sent in exhibits of work last year. The executive hope for a still keener competition this year. Prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10 are offered for the three best exhibits.

The usual convention rate of a single fare will be granted by the various railroads. Those coming to convention should secure standard certificates from the ticket agent when purchasing their tickets.

### TRADE WITH BRITAIN

(Canadian Associated Press)

London, Feb. 24.—The following are the official figures of the trade between Great Britain and Canada in the under-mentioned articles during January:—

From Canada—		Jan. 1914	Jan. 1913
Wheat	£661,236	£483,983	
Wheat meal and flour	215,971	148,347	
Oats	4,152	13,555	
Bacon	76,807	77,751	
Hams	8,348	22,593	
Cheese	62,458	102,656	
Canned salmon	198,736	122,499	
To Canada—			
Spirits	45,089	42,418	
Sugar	401	24	
Wool	12,251	9,178	
Pig iron	1,027	5,893	
Railway iron	.....	1,168	
Galvanized sheets	10,054	14,467	
Pig lead	4,998	8,767	
Unwrought tin	12,916	21,373	
Cutlery	5,731	7,264	
Hardware	8,579	9,768	

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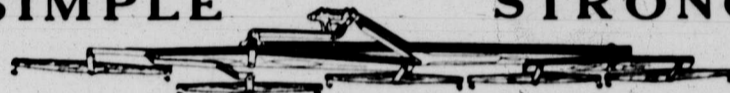
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**Sunshine**

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

**THE WEEK'S GOSSIP**

A correspondent writes to say that she sent me a letter some weeks ago about the young girl wanting a home, and wonders why she has had no reply. The rules of correspondence have been repeated over and over again. To communicate with anyone who has written to The Guide it is necessary to write a letter to him or her and, enclosing it in a plain stamped envelope, send it to me with a note giving the pen name of the person for whom it is intended. The Guide cannot undertake to send out addresses. It seems hard to realize that I have to forward as many as forty or fifty letters to one person. Think of the work it would involve to send letters to those forty or fifty people and you will understand why we ask you to send your letter ready to be addressed.

Another correspondent asked me to thank a lady for sending her a parcel of clothing, but unfortunately I had not the lady's address. Again, glad as we would be to serve our subscribers, The Guide staff is prevented by pressure of work from undertaking to write letters for correspondents.

Mrs. Chambers wrote me a pleading note asking me to discontinue her order of quilt patches, evidently not realizing that the deluge of letters she received were the fruits of a single insertion.

Someone wrote to the Book Department of The Guide recently and appended a request to be told where to write for petition forms for woman suffrage for the Province of Alberta, and I had intended writing her a personal letter, but her address has been mislaid. So I take this opportunity of instructing this lady, and any others who are interested, to write to P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary, Alta. It gives me great pleasure to add right here that the organized farmers everywhere are the best friends of every movement for bettering the condition of women and children. More power to them.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

**THE WORKER KNOWS THE NEED OF CHANGED LAWS**

Dear Miss Beynon:—Like others, I was born and have lived in the country for a number of years and have had occasion to live and labor with my hands for a livelihood in all the Canadian provinces save three, both in cities and rural districts. Being the eldest of a rather large family of limited means in Old Ontario, it has been my lot to seek employment away from home at an early age; which is responsible for my not having received even a common school education.

My chief interest has been in the past, as it is at present, first to gain a livelihood in a respectable manner, and secondly, of course, under as favorable conditions as possible.

Much has been said and written during the past decade regarding the prevailing conditions. A percentage of the people apparently seem to be satisfied with conditions as they now are and do not wish to see any reforms brought about, while others—the larger number—are anxious for reforms. Is it ignorance that prompts the latter to clamor for better conditions? I think not. On the contrary it requires no argument to convince the working class that present conditions are anything but favorable. Nor are those in the minority ignorant of this fact—capitalists and those "on Easy Street," and the blame falls most heavily on those responsible for the laws of our country.

Unfortunately the days of Elijah are past when the ravens would provide sustenance when he found it necessary to withdraw his presence. These are days in which one must work in order to live, no matter what the environment or the conditions, to say nothing of the pittance that is allowed by the good grace of employers as pay.

It is almost painful to read some of the ideas advanced by a class that is perhaps on Easy Street, but too conser-

vative and old-fashioned to allow of any reforms introduced for those in need of them. The sort of idealism that to "try to reform the world patiently, child by child, as they come," is, to say the least, good as far as it goes. But it does not alleviate the hardships that the unfortunate is subject to who has no mother to watch over and guide her from childhood until she is happily married. Neither does it prevent the snares and insults to which are exposed the factory girl and those engaged in various other vocations which lack of space forbids here to enumerate. I think it can be said with impunity that men as a class, with some exceptions, of course, favor these conditions. Surely then it is obvious that reforms are necessary whereby women have a voice in the making of our laws.

And the first step to attain to this end is the ballot for women.

I have not said anything here I set out to say and I fear already I have exceeded the limit as to space. As my actual experience has been wide and varied I should like to discuss through your page, in detail, some of the questions affecting the every-day life of our sex.

SALMON BELLE.

Even if you did not get a common school education, Salmon Belle, your splendid writing and excellent English prove that you have been doing some self-educating. Come again and often.

F.M.B.

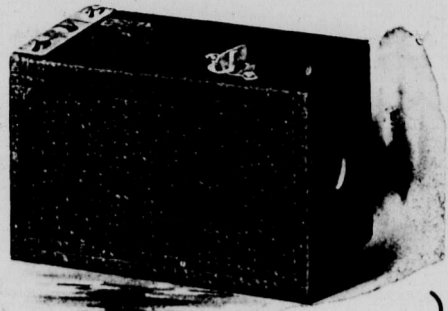
**DO YOU KNOW OF A GOOD HOMESTEAD?**

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am writing to ask for a great favor for a very deserving widow with children. She wants to homestead and has not the wherewithal to look about. I was wondering if you would kindly print this and perhaps some of the kind sisters know of one suitable for mixed farming, where she could get a living with her cows and poultry. She is a capable hard-working Scotch woman and she will gladly send \$5 to anyone for their trouble in sending her the location of one. This is a genuine case. INTENDING HOMESTEADER.



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

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 8201—Two-Piece Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.  
 The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.  
 Note.—Everyone sending for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.



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### THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might. So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally—  
R.O. MORRIS, Manager, 1900 Washer Co.  
357 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISEES  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

### MANY STORIES FOR CONTEST

Dixie Patton has been deluged with stories for the contest that has just closed. They are lying in heaps of ten or twenty deep on the top of a big filing cabinet, so that anyone who has sent in a story must not be discouraged if they do not see it in print for a long, long time.

One could hardly believe that so many things could happen to little folk as these stories relate. Train wrecks, run-aways, fires, ghosts and duckings have enlivened their past histories, and very interesting reading they make, so far as the editor of this department has been able to go with them.

As soon as possible the stories will be judged, the results announced and buttons sent out to all contributors.

DIXIE PATTON.

### MY ADVENTURE A True Story

Well, to begin with I have four sisters, but only one of them is married, and her husband last winter was going to help my brother haul grain, which took about a week's time.

And as my sister is afraid to stay alone I was supposed to keep her company, so I saddled my pony and started on my journey, which was a six mile trip. But I wasn't there two days when she took sick and wasn't able to do the work, so she told me to go home and tell somebody else to come over that was more able to work than myself. So at two o'clock in the afternoon I started, it was warm and sunny so I didn't dress warm, but alas when I got about half way home a blizzard started up in the north and as I had to travel north it really was a very unpleasant journey, as my pony couldn't keep the trail, because the wind blew the blinding snow into drifts along the road, and he didn't want to face the storm either. So I got off and walked, thinking that I could probably find the trail that way, but the drifts were too deep so I couldn't walk either and lost the trail.

Then a sudden terror seized me, that now I'd have to stay on the wide lone prairie and freeze to death. My teeth started to shake in my mouth at the very thought, but I was in luck. I heard a cowboy driving some cattle a little distance off and so I rode towards the sound and soon caught up to the herder and told him that I was lost. He asked me to come along with him and I did, because I was pretty well chilled. My hands were so numb that I could hardly hold the reins and my feet were so cold that I could hardly keep them in stirrups. Altho he said it was only a short distance to his house, it seemed like a great distance to me; but at last we got there and he let me go in the house while he himself put the horses away. When I stepped into the house a smiling young woman greeted me with a hot fire, which tasted as good to me as a stolen chicken to a hungry coyote.

When I was well warmed the lady treated me to an apple and orange, and when I found enough courage to speak I told her what I was going home for, so she called one of the men and told him to take me home. He said he would and went for the horses. Before we started she gave me a good hot cup of coffee, which tasted very good and freshened me up a bit, so I was ready to start again. On the way home the fellow asked if I knew at which ranch I had been. I said no, because I didn't, and he told me, and just think the ranch I had always longed to see.

It was two o'clock I said when I started, but it was seven at night when I got home. The next day I took sick and had to lie in bed all day with a cold and a frozen chin.

EDWIN BEINGESSNER,  
Champion, Alta. Age 11.

You forgot to get your story certified or it might have won a prize.

DIXIE.

### THE CANNY BEAR

One night Farmer Ruby woke up with a start. He heard a loud bang and jumped out of bed and went to the window. The first thing he saw was a bear on his milk-house roof. He watched the bear go into the milk-house. In about

five minutes it came out, hugging a six-gallon crock of cream. It went a little distance from the house and sat down to drink the cream. In a few minutes the farmer went out and found the empty crock, but no bear. As soon as it was light he went away to town. He asked an old hunter what he would do to catch the bear. He said not to fix the roof but to fasten the door so the bear would have to push pretty hard to get it open, and he would get caught in the trap the farmer would set for him. The farmer did what he was told and sat in wait for the bear.

At last it came along. Sure enough it went to the door and broke it in. In a minute it came tumbling out, fighting with the trap. It ran off into the woods. Farmer Ruby rushed off to town and hired some men and dogs to catch it. They went about six miles and they found it after a hard chase, and a man shot it.

WINNIE LEATHERS.

Age 10.

### THE TWINS' ADVENTURES

A very long time ago there lived two twins with their grandfather, for they had no parents.

One day their grandfather told them that he was going to town. To get to town he would have to go eighteen miles, so he would not be back for two days. Then he bade them farewell, and told them not to get into mischief. After their grandfather had gone they sat down to eat their dinner, but a poor dinner it was.

All of a sudden they heard a knock at the door. The boy ran and opened the door, and there stood an old woman before him. She asked in a low voice if he would be so kind as to give her a meal, for she had tramped for a good many miles and was very hungry. The boy said he would.

After supper she sat down by the fire and talked all about how many miles she had been and the people that had refused her a meal. Then she asked the twins if they would give her a bed for the night. The two twins said they would. When the two were gone to prepare the bed for her she laid a bag of gold on the chair, then she slipped out of the door and down the street. When the twins came back in the room the woman was gone, and on the chair was a bag of gold.

The twins quickly opened the bag and read the note. It said: "This is what comes of kindness." The twins thought this very queer. They went to bed but they could not sleep for thinking of the bag of gold.

The next morning the twins were up very early, and they waited at the door for their grandfather's return. When the grandfather returned they told him of their adventures. When their grandfather heard of their kindness to the woman he was very glad.

JOHN BERNARD RACKHAM,  
Valley Stream. Age 12.

### ALL BY HIMSELF

I am only just a little boy of nine years old, and I don't know how to address you, and mother says I must do it myself, so I have to do as best I can.

One time I was sent by my mother across the creek to pick cranberries. I picked my two pails full. When I was coming back across the creek there was a deep hole, and I tumbled into it headfirst and spilt my cranberries in the creek. They went floating down and so did the pails. The carpenters that were building at the stable laughed at me, so I got out and hid in the brush till I thought they weren't looking, when I ran up to the house and got some dry clothes on me, and I never fell in after, only once.

GORDON G. STEWART,  
Rutherford, Man.



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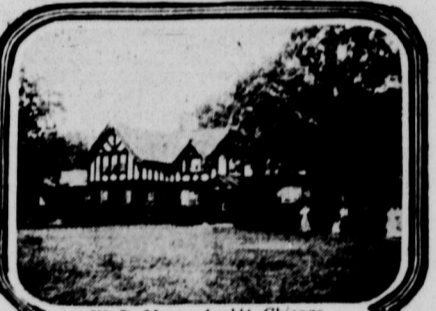
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Editor Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Beaver, Man., February 27, 1914.

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WHEN OFFERED VICTORY OATS OR other new breeds said to be from Prof. Nilsson, the world famous plant breeder, insist on getting the genuine stock and a statement of the year of introduction. Remember, the latest stocks can be obtained only through Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Exclusive Canadian agent, who imports special 'Elite' stocks, from which seed is grown for sale the following season. This is most important, as, owing to the great popularity of these new breeds there appears to be a disposition on the part of some seed houses to attempt to cash in on it. I keep a record of every shipment sold, and shall be pleased to inform any enquirer as to the genuineness of any lot offered. 7 1f

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CLEAN RYE GRASS SEED—TEN CENTS per pound. 3,600 bushels Garton's No. 68 six-rowed barley, early maturing, heavy cropping variety. Car lot 52 cents per bushel. Small lot, bags extra. James Strang, Balduf, Man. 6 1f

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Consisting of 800 acres, all fenced; 450 acres under cultivation. One mile from Millet C.P.R. station, 30 miles south of Edmonton. Buildings consist of 12-roomed house, 6-roomed tenant house, large dairy barn for 80 cows, concrete floors, iron stalls and stanchions, litter carriers, hay forks, etc.; one cow barn, 30 cows, with silo in connection; one horse barn for 16 horses, with large driveway and cowshed large enough for 30 cows in connection. Various other buildings, including milk house, ice house, pump-house, engine room, granaries and machine sheds. Air pressure water works system connected with all main buildings.

This is one of the largest and best equipped dairy farms in Alberta, carrying with it a contract for sale of milk to Edmonton City Dairy.

For SALE on very liberal terms, with small cash payment; for RENT only to parties in position to stock up the farm.

Write for further particulars to—

**Edmonton City Dairy, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.**

**Are You a Secretary-Treasurer**

Of a Farmers' Organization, Rural Municipality, Local Improvement District or Village? Then don't bother your neighbors, but give a Company's Bond when asked to supply a Guarantee Bond.

Canada's Oldest and Strongest Guarantee Company

**Dominion of Canada Guarantee & Accident Insurance Co.**  
"All surplus funds invested in Canada." Write for particulars to  
E. P. WITHROW, Branch Manager Calgary, Alta. J. F. C. MENLOVE, Branch Manager Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

**The Farm Garden**

Continued from Page 7

time for years to produce abundantly. Conover's Colossal and Barr's Mammoth are good sorts.

**Beans and Beets**

Beans are not a sure crop. They are easily injured or killed at any stage of their growth, and should never be sown too early, and only the earliest varieties grown. They are never out of danger if plants are out of the ground before June 15. Dwarf Extra Early, Early Six Weeks and Extra Early Refugee are among the best varieties.

Beets can be sown as early in the spring as the soil permits. The seed is slow to germinate and will stand a heavy frost. In heavy soil the turnip variety is best, as it grows chiefly on the surface. For light soil the long varieties are better suited, and are rather better keepers than the round sorts, though both varieties can be kept during the winter and spring by packing in a box or barrel, mixing in dry earth and covering over with three or four inches of earth. Early Eclipse, Early Blood Red and Covent Garden Half Long are good sorts for lighter soil. Sow seed rather thick and two inches deep. Thin out plants four to six inches in rows.

**Cabbage**

Cabbage is easily grown, but for early use should be sown either in a box and kept in a heated room, or sown in a hotbed early in April. When seed is sown either way, the plants when one or two inches above the soil should be transplanted in a box or hotbed, and then planted in a garden. Before planting in the open the plants should be hardened by exposing to the air and sun for a week or ten days. Plants can safely be put out after May 20, but generally do best about June 1, as rain usually starts then.

A few early cabbage should be planted for early use, but these are not good keepers and usually crack open and spoil while growing. In this class Early Etamps and Early Jersey Wakefield are satisfactory. For fall use Early Summer and Vandergaw can be planted, and for winter use Large Flat Drumhead and Autumn King are extra good.

In connection with the growing of cabbage, cauliflower and other plants, cut worms are very destructive. Poisoned bran, one part Paris Green to 50 parts moistened bran and a little molasses—not too wet—scattered around the plants, and repeated occasionally, is a reliable remedy.

**Cauliflower**

Cauliflower can be grown in much the same manner as cabbage. Only very few of the early cauliflower should be planted at one time, as the heads soon spoil. Planting at intervals of two weeks will prolong the season. Early Snowball, Early Dwarf Erfurt and Early Paris are good and sure varieties.

Late varieties, such as Autumn Giant and Le Normand, seldom mature, but can be pulled before severe frost takes place, placed upright in cellar or other frost-proof place in one or two inches of earth, and the roots covered two inches and kept moist, but not wet. The heads will mature and produce as good cauliflower as in the open, thru November and December.

**Celery**

Celery is rather difficult to grow successfully, especially when water is not available. The trench system has been found the best, tho it entails a little more labor than planting on the level or in frames. The advantage of the trench is that the roots do not dry out as fast as in either of the other two ways. Less water is required, and bleaching can be done better. A trench fourteen inches wide and eighteen inches deep is sufficient. At the bottom, six inches of well rotted manure is placed, then six inches of top soil. In this the celery is planted six inches apart, and as the plants grow, earth is placed about them. Celery can also be grown in a frame placed on the ground, which should be well and deeply dug and manured.

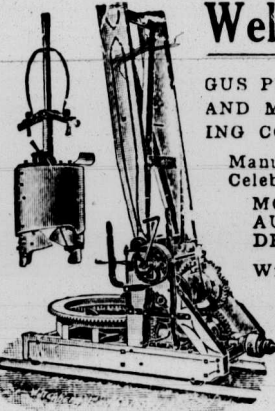


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The simplest and most effective ventilator made. Suitable for all kinds of buildings. Write for complete information.

We Manufacture all kinds of Sheet Metal Building Materials

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WINNIPEG TORONTO



**Well Drilling**

GUS PECH FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

MONITOR WELL AUGERS AND DRILLS

Write for prices and Illustrated Catalog

LE MARS, Iowa U.S.A.  
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**Dressed Hogs**

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

**Matthews Blackwell Ltd.**  
James and Louise Sts., Winnipeg

**15.95 AND UPWARD ON TRIAL.**

**AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR**

A SOLID PROPOSITION, to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream.

Absolutely on Approval.

The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N.B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write for our handsome free catalog. Address: AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1210 BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.



**13.48 ALBERTA INCUBATOR 125 EGG**

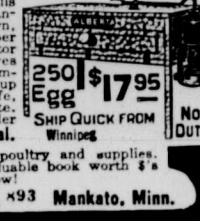
RAISE MORE FOWLTRY! Large Profits by using our Canadian made hatcher, built by poultry men of 19 years' experience. Past all stages of experimenting, proven the best, by thousands of pleased users. None better at any price. Why pay middlemen's profits when our large factory saves you half on the one high-grade 100 per cent hatch-record-machine.

PROVEN SUCCESSFUL IN CANADIAN CLIMATE

Owing to its heavy lumber walls covered with felt, asbestos, galvanized iron. Air tight, can't burn, warp or crack. Hot-water copper tank, easy to heat. Self regulator holds even heat. Safety lamp saves oil. Best egg tray, tested thermometer, high nursery, comes set up ready for eggs. Durable, safe, sure, simple, a child can operate. Remember! you take no risk under our Guarantee Two Hatch Trial.

Also low prices on brooders, poultry and supplies. Before you buy any get our valuable book worth \$1 to you. FREE! Write postal now!

Alberta Incubator Co., Box 493 Mankato, Minn.





Plant six inches apart each way, and water, taking care not to wet the crown, and cover with coarse straw or litter for a few days until they become established.

Celery must be sown early in box or hot beds, as the seed is slow in germinating and the plants are very slow growers at first. Transplant in box or hot-bed, giving two inches space to each plant. Plant in the ground after June 1. White Plume and Giant Pascal are good varieties.

**Carrots and Corn**

Carrots should be sown in the spring as early as the soil permits. Some advocate fall seeding, but the crop is as good from early spring seeding and safer. Any of the ordinary varieties of garden carrots do extra well. Chautenay, Danvers' Half Long and Scarlet Intermediate are very good. Sow one inch deep, and thin three to five inches apart.

For sweet green corn the Red and White Cob Cory are probably the best. Plant in rows three feet apart. Sow seed about June 1.

**Parsnips and Onions**

The parsnip is a very acceptable table vegetable, easily grown and a long keeper. Sow early in the spring, one inch deep, and thin to five inches. Satisfactory varieties are Manitoba Prize, Hollow Crown and Student.

Onion seed may be sown in the fall just before frost sets in. It is, however, better sown early in the spring; or it can be sown like cabbage seed, in box or hotbed, and transplanted in the garden, and no class of plants is so easy to transfer or pays better for the trouble. The soil for onions requires to be firm or even hard. Sow one inch deep, tramp well down, and thin plants three to five inches apart. Large Red Wethersfield, Early Australian Brown, Danvers' Yellow Globe and Red Globe are some of the best croppers and keepers.

**Potatoes**

Very many fail growing potatoes successfully year after year, chiefly from planting in soil made dry in the preparation. Potato sets, if not cut large, dry rot when planted in dry soil. Only whole potatoes will germinate when planted under such conditions, and many of these die after germination. Potatoes require a loose, mellow soil, moist but not too wet when planted, and this is available each spring only on fallowed land. Sets, cut fairly large, with two eyes in each, planted in rows thirty inches apart, three or four inches deep and fourteen inches apart in rows, from May 15 to 25, usually give the largest crop and best tubers. A few early potatoes should be planted each year, but the main crop should be one of the medium early varieties. The early varieties seldom yield like the others, caused by dry weather when the roots are forming. In the early sorts Vick's Extra Early, Early Envoy and Early White Prize are good. In the medium early sorts, Beauty of Hebron, Carman No. 1, Bovee, Late Puritan and Manitoba Wonder are very suitable. Very late potatoes should be avoided.

**Turnips and Peas**

All varieties of garden turnips do well in this country, but for quality and keeping no sort approaches the field variety, Purple Top Swede, and this should be the main reliance, except a few of the garden sorts, such as Extra Early Milan or Early White Flat Dutch, for early use. Sow from May 15 to 20, one inch deep. Thin eight to twelve inches apart.

All varieties of garden peas advertised in Canadian catalogs mature as a rule if sown from May 10 to 20. The very early sorts are not equal in flavor to the medium early, and when only one or two sorts are sown, the latter should be chosen. Sow rather thick, three inches deep.

Alaska, Wm. Hurst, Surprise, Extra Early, are among the best early sorts. Strategem, Yorkshire, Hero, Queen and Dwarf Telephone and Nott's Excelsior are extra good medium varieties. For succession of green peas sow ten days apart from May 1 to June 1.

**Other Useful Vegetables**

Lettuce should be sown at intervals of two weeks from May 1 to July 1.

# Pierce Fur Co., Ltd

Cor. King and Alexander, WINNIPEG, CANADA

## FULL VALUE FOR YOUR FURS

**Ship NOW!** Special Prices for RATS and WOLVES  
We also buy Hides and Seneca Root

Every dollar you spend with the patrons of our advertising columns helps us to make a larger and better magazine for you. We protect our subscribers by investigating carefully the reliability and integrity of our advertisers—a feature that receives the approval of all honest men.



Beautiful Home and Garden at Freeport.



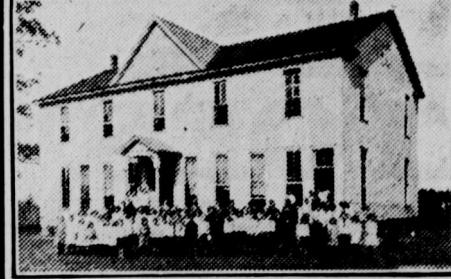
Presbyterian Church at Freeport.



Home of R. E. L. McCaskill, at Freeport.



Single Scupperong Grape Vine at Freeport.



Freeport School and part of Pupils.

**NOTE:**—No part of the land described in this advertisement is more than 4 miles from Freeport. Some of the land almost touches Freeport.

Four years ago we commenced selling our best land at Santa Rosa at \$30 per acre. Today the poorest is selling for \$60 per acre—some has sold at \$100 per acre, and other tracts are being quoted at \$150 per acre. BAY VIEW, our new town, is approximately 3 miles from Santa Rosa, and is destined to become just as great as Santa Rosa. Now is the best opportunity you will ever have of securing one of the finest locations in Florida at the least possible cost.

The soil is a deep, rich, sandy loam—very exceptional for Florida. We will send you, together with our literature, a sample of this soil. At Bay View you have plenty of rainfall 12 months in the year. Irrigation is unheard of. Crop failures practically unknown. Two and three crops easily raised each year on the same ground. These crops will net you from \$100 to \$500 profit per acre each year. Satsuma oranges (one of the finest and most profitable varieties grown), figs, pears, peaches, plums, grapes and all kinds of berries produce abundantly. You can also raise enormous crops of corn (field and sweet), oats, hay, Japanese cane, clover, sweet and Irish potatoes, sugar cane, celery, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, watermelons, cantaloupes, egg plant, cucumbers, radishes, turnips, and all kinds of early and profitable vegetables.

Not a better location in America for Dairying and Stock raising. Ready markets and good prices. Grass for pasture the year round. Don't have to stable and dry feed six months in the year.

Bay View has one of the finest climates in the United States, both summer and winter. No sunstrokes in summer—no frosts in winter. Ideal boating, fishing and bathing. Lumber for building at wholesale prices. Good stores, churches and schools within 4 miles of any of this land.

# Big Florida Land Opening

Prices Very Low for a Short Time Only  
If You Ever Expect to Own a Home in Florida—Now is Your Opportunity

FOR the past 4 years we have been selling land at Santa Rosa, Fla. At this place we have built up one of the most substantial and promising communities in the whole state of Florida. We feel that our unqualified success at Santa Rosa entitles us to your very careful consideration when we make the announcement that we are now opening up another tract of the best land in Florida.

Our land is divided into  
**Farm Land, Winter Home Lots and Town Lots**  
Farms 20 acres and up. Winter Home Lots 2 acres with beautiful water frontage. Town lots 50x150 feet. All three are selling at rock bottom prices RIGHT NOW. All are bound to soar upwards just the same as at Santa Rosa. We own and have paid for all the land we offer for sale and give clear abstract of title. We do business honorably and above board—that's why we are successful while dozens of others have failed. If you are tired of blizzards, zero weather and long cold winters, late Spring frosts and early Fall Frosts, bad or off seasons, crop failures and small profits, you should get acquainted with Bay View RIGHT NOW.

**Big Illustrated Book Mailed Free**

Send for a copy today. You will read of the squarest land proposition ever put on the market. It's your one, great, big opportunity. So don't miss it. Mail the free coupon today.

**FILL IN, CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY**

SANTA ROSA PLANTATION CO.,  
Room 553, 208 N. Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

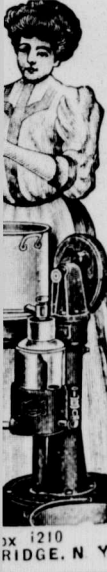
Gentlemen: Please send me by return mail, absolutely free, postage prepaid, your Handsomely Illustrated Book, Sample of Soil, Maps, etc. I promise to read your literature over carefully.

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GUARANTEED FOR 15 YEARS. 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL, 60 or 90 days if you wish. If they do not hatch every hatchable egg you can return them at our expense. Every customer must be satisfied. Our aim is to make Canada the largest Poultry Product producing country in the World, and no way, except by the adoption of artificial methods of raising the young stock on every farm, will this work ever be accomplished. There is no chance of the market becoming overloaded. We'll see that you get a ready cash market for all you can raise. We want your assistance and we will back you up by our successful methods and long experience in the poultry business. We do this Free. We'll even lend you the incubator and Brooders on Free Trial and teach you to run them successfully. Get our interesting Catalogue today. We want to send it to over 10,000 farmers and poultrymen. It's Free. Address—

**The Brett Mfg. Co. Ltd.**  
 693 Erin St., Winnipeg

POULTRY RAISING A SUCCESS

**GUARANTEED FOR 15 YEARS**

The Brett Mfg. Co. Winnipeg. Dear Sirs, I have 140 egg incubators I got from you last spring hatched as follows: first batch 92 chicks, second 91, third 101. Which I think is very good. Fred Blair, Brockton Mass.

**SOLD ON 30 DAY FREE TRIAL, 60 OR 90 DAYS IF DESIRED**

**CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP**



**Children Clamour For It!**

CROWN BRAND makes the kiddies strong—builds them up this cold weather. "Grown-ups" like it, too.

Get it at your grocer's

**THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED**  
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**EDWARDSBURG BRANDS**  
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**\$10,000 Reward**

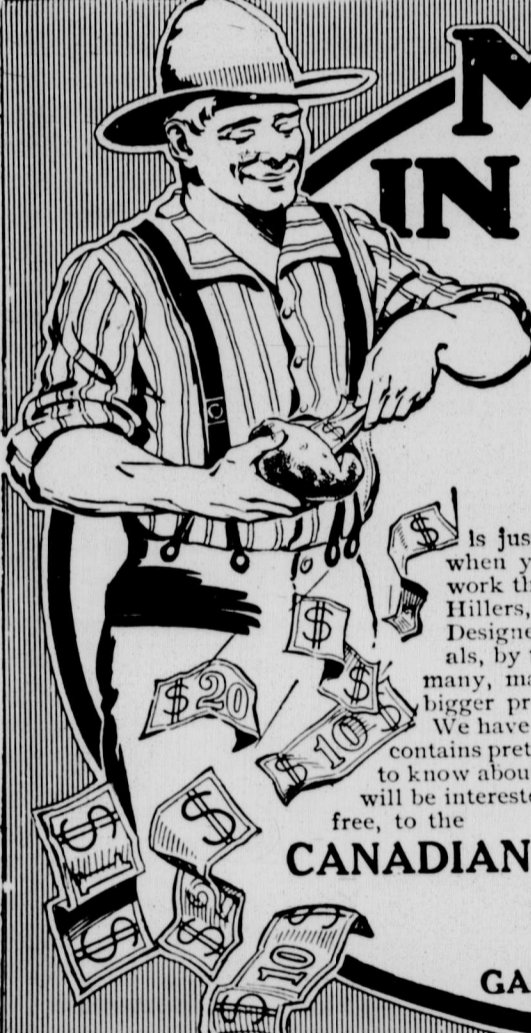
Will be paid to the person who recovers the money needlessly expended for new Threshing Machines, when it would have been economy to fix up the old one so it would do more and better work than any new machine.

If you want to know how to do it, put your name and address in space below, cut out and mail to us and we will give you the benefit of our experience.

**The Garden City Feeder Company Limited**  
 DEPT. "E" REGINA, SASK.

Fill In Name .....  
 Name and P. O. ....  
 Address here .....  
 Prov. ....

**MONEY IN POTATOES!**



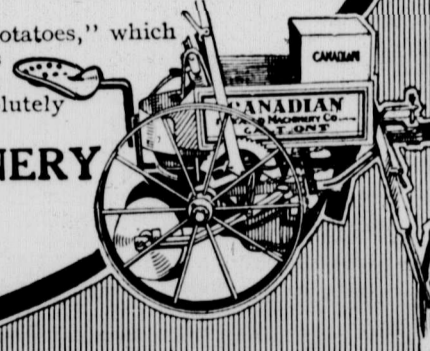
Yes, plenty of it, if you grow them right. To grow them **Right** you need the right machinery—it will save labor and give you a bigger crop—**More Profits.**

**O. K. CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY**

Is just right for every purpose. Planting potatoes is as easy as raking hay—when you use an O.K. Canadian Potato Planter. And at every stage of the work there's an O.K. Canadian machine that's just as big a help—Cultivators, Hillers, Sprayers, Diggers, Seed Cutters—each one the very best of its class. Designed on the correct principles and made from the highest class materials, by the most skilful workmen. They are machines that will be good for many, many years' service, and save their cost to you time and again in bigger profits and less work.

We have an interesting booklet, "Money in Potatoes," which contains pretty nearly everything the farmer needs to know about their cultivation. We know that you will be interested in it. Write for it to-day, it is absolutely free, to the

**CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO. LIMITED**  
 DEPT. N  
 GALT - ONTARIO



Every dollar you spend with the patrons of our advertising columns helps us to make a larger and better magazine for you. We protect our subscribers by investigating carefully the reliability and integrity of our advertisers—a feature that receives the approval of all honest men.

Big Boston, Grand Rapids, and Silver Ball are good varieties.

Sow radish from May 15 to June 15. All sorts are good. White Tipped Scarlet Gem, French Breakfast and Olive Scarlet are extra good.

Tomatoes seldom ripen unless protected from cold nights after August 15. Seed should be sown in box or hotbed early in April, transplanted about June 1, and protected for two or three weeks. Spark's Earliana is the safest variety to grow.

Citron, cucumber, squash, pumpkin, etc., can be started in a box or hotbed April 20 to 25, and planted in garden June 1. Protection at nights for two or three weeks requires to be given plants set out. Satisfactory varieties are: Citron, Preserving; cucumber, Short Green, White Spine, Giant Peru, and Chicago Pickling; squash, Crook-neck.

Rhubarb seed can be sown in cold frame or garden from May 15 to end of May, and transplanted the following spring. The bed for rhubarb should be dug twelve to fourteen inches deep, with all the well-rotted manure mixed in that is possible. Each fall a heavy coating of the same sort should be applied as a protection, and dug in about the roots in the spring. Tottel's Improved and Victoria are good varieties.

**THE DOCTOR'S JOKE**

"Safety is the goal for which we aeroplane builders are now winging," said Orville Wright, in a recent interview in Dayton. "The present precarious type of aeroplane lays itself open to too many jokes.

"Thus a Dayton doctor advised a dyspeptic patient the other day to go in for aviation.

"It will stir you up," the doctor said. "It will do you good."

"And how much aviating would you advise me to do?" the patient asked.

"About three drops—not more—between meals," the doctor answered."

An honest politician is the noblest work of God.

# The Kingdom of Canada

Continued from Page 7

foreign affairs. . . . The House of Commons could no more venture to pass a Bill altering the Australian marriage laws, or the Canadian tariff, than the Dominion parliament could legislate on London tramways. The sovereignty is a figment. The States of the Empire stand on an equal footing, except that the government of one of them represents all the rest of the community of nations, and is gracefully permitted, in consequence, to undertake to pay for maritime defence."

"What is an Empire?  
"Here, then, we have the first of our Imperial anomalies. It is difficult to define what the realm is. We call it an Empire for convenience; but that imperium, the power of sovereignty, the right residing in some quarter to issue a command which must be obeyed, resides nowhere."  
The Saturday Review (25 July, 1908), had the following:—

"As an empire, how does the British nation throuthout the world now stand? Wolfe would have been amazed indeed could he have foreseen the present position. This 'empire,' which he made possible, has no Imperial army; there is no military defensive force drawn from every part of the 'empire,' and to which every part of the 'empire' must contribute either in men or money. There is no Imperial navy in the only true sense of the word, that the whole 'empire' helps to keep it up. There is no Imperial citizenship, for the King's subjects born in one part of the 'empire' may be, and are, forbidden entry into other parts of the 'empire,' not by decision of any authority representing the whole 'empire,' but by a local authority. To be a British subject does not carry with it even elementary rights against an authority that does not profess to represent the British Empire. In this 'empire' there is nothing to distinguish the commercial treatment of some parts of the 'empire' by other parts, from their treatment of a foreign country. In other words, these parts are to each other, from a commercial point of view, just foreign nations. Any part of the 'empire' may constitutionally give better treatment to a foreign country than to another part of the 'empire.' This 'empire' has no Imperial government. There is no authority which represents the 'empire' as a whole, no authority which has power to enforce its decisions in every part of the 'empire' alike.  
"Where, then, Wolfe might well ask, does the empire come in? If we were honest, we should have to answer that it does not come in at all. The plain truth is that there is no British Empire. (i). In the strict sense, it obviously is not an empire; neither, as it seems to us, is it an empire in any real sense at all. And we shall get no further until we recognize this without blinking. This must be the starting point for future development. We shall lose nothing by looking facts in the face; by admitting the truth."

### Joseph Chamberlain on Empire

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has said (17 May, 1905):—  
"Ours is an Empire, an anomalous Empire. It really is a collection of states which are not bound together by anything more than mere sentiment."  
The Standard of Empire, whose mission is Imperialism, said (4 June, 1909):—  
"Leaving theory and legal figments alone, an oversea state of the British dominions is an autonomous nation. . . . The King is King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Dominions beyond the sea. That is to say, in Australia, he is King of Australia; and in Canada, he is King of Canada. Mr. Sydney Low (a well-known English publicist), in a recent article in-

duced his subject with the words:—

"The consideration of the relationship which should exist between the United Kingdom and the self-governing Dominions, now that the latter have become autonomous and practically sovereign states, is a matter which brooks no delay." (j).  
The Imperialistic Montreal Star speaks of the countries "which we maladroitly call the British Empire." And Mr. Borden speaks of the Empire as in some respects "a mere disorganization" (k)—a term that is peculiarly well chosen, for until recently it was an organization, but, by our accession to self-government, it has become disorganized.

### A Sister State

If then we are not, in fact, part of the British Empire, what are we? Well, the reality having become divorced from the word, the only possible answer is a divided one, namely, that, as a matter of pure theory, we are still a colony—still part of the British Empire—still under the control of the British people; but, as a matter of fact and reality, we are a sister-state of the United Kingdom, and as such a Kingdom as is she herself. We are, in fact, what Sir John A. Macdonald wished us in name to be—"The Kingdom of Canada." (l). And if, for convenience, you want a phrase which will include all the Kingdoms and colonies, do not say "the British Empire," for it is derogatory to us, but "the King's dominions," which is correct and unobjectionable.

- (i) The writer meant, no doubt, that there was no British Empire so far as the self-governing dominions were concerned. The United Kingdom has still India and other places as her Empire.
- (j) Fortnightly, Dec. 1913, p. 13.
- (k) Hansard, 1910, p. 1747.
- (l) Pope: "Sir John Macdonald," vol. I, p. 313.

## Mothers' Experiences

Continued from Page 11

many objects in nature can you find of pure red? How many having the darker shades and lighter tints of pure red? Taking all parts of a fruit, what colors are found? Do we know the colors in new potatoes, in a field of cabbages? Have we ever noticed how really beautiful the scales of many fish are? Have we ever noticed how many colors a feather has?

A little girl spent many interested hours one spring and summer trying to find pure green color among leaves. She found the blue green—and green blue—yellow green and green yellow, she found in her search for pure green more color and beauty than she could ever tell or in fact know. She said one day, "There is no such thing as kind of green, or kind of blue, or kind of anything, is there? Everything has a name that belongs to it." She was struggling toward accuracy, and she had something to build upon.

A group of boys who had been sorting leaves had a discussion because one of the number gave it as his opinion that even leaves that came from the very same tree are not exactly alike. The boy's grandfather was called upon to settle the question, which he did by remarking that he had often wondered about that same matter, and he offered to give any boy a quarter for each two leaves that could be found to be exactly alike. Interest ran high for many weeks. Rediscoveries were made, and, incidentally, the qualities, sterling and otherwise, of the boys were tested.

During the fall and winter the same group of boys gave much of their time out of school hours to the study of stones.

They were in no danger of falling into mischief; they were safeguarded by a right interest. They were learning to see.

The world is rich, but humanity is poor—who's to blame?

### LITCHFIELD DOWN-LOW MANURE SPREADER

THE SPREADER WITH THE HIGH UNDER CLEARANCE  
Thirteen to eighteen inches of general clearance under the machine, and same clearance under front axle as found in the high machines. Compare this with the 8 to 10 inches clearance found under other low-down spreaders. Get full details of the special features. Its No-Choke Box, its Bull Dog Cylinder. With these our low-down spreader has plenty of traction without making any change in size of wheel and tires.

**THE LITCHFIELD LAUNDRY**

POWER LAUNDRY \$36.00  
ELECTRIC LAUNDRY \$78.40

The clothes can be wrung from the rinsing tub to the bluing tub while the Washing Machine is handling another batch of clothes. All done by power at the same moment. Wringer works anywhere.

The Engine does the work of ten tolling women

I. Interested write to our Winnipeg Office.

Sole Canadian Agents—  
**BURRIDGE COOPER Ltd., Winnipeg and Regina**

Prices quoted are for Cash with Order F.O.B. Winnipeg

Steel Truck under 12,000 to load 4  
 X Spreader Down-Low, 80 bush \$152 00  
 Y Spreader Down-Low 6 bush 140 00

All Steel Truck, 5000 lb. Gear . . . . . \$48.00  
 All Steel Truck, 3500 lb. Gear . . . . . \$40.00

nd Silver  
June 15.  
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Mail This Coupon Today

MESSRS. CATESBYS LTD. (of London), Dept. "M.," 406 Tribune Bldg., Winnipeg: Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit—overcoat. Full Name Full Address \*If you only want overcoat patterns, cross out the word "suit." If you only want suitings, cross out "overcoat." Grain Growers' Guide Coupon No. 4

Look Here, Sir!

If you can get a suit valued at \$25.00 in Canada for \$12.50 from Catesbys in London—Will you buy it?

We undertake to prove to you that you can—if you buy from us. You've heard that clothing is cheaper and better in London. You know, also, that you can't beat the quality of the genuine English fabrics.

When, therefore, we guarantee to sell you a suit made of fine English cloth, cut in the best Canadian, New York or London style (as you prefer), laid down at your door, all duty and carriage charges prepaid, for a price about one-half of what you would have to pay in Canada, isn't that worth looking into? Of course it is.

Then sit down right now, fill out the coupon above, mail it to our Winnipeg office, and get our latest Style Book patterns. With this book is a letter explaining our system of doing business and a self-measurement form which is so simple that you can't go wrong in using it. We'll also send testimonials from a hundred-satisfied Canadians who regularly buy from us.

GET THESE PATTERNS NOW AND BE CONVINCED

If you don't want to cut this paper, write a postal or letter, and mention the patterns anyway, but to get them you must mention The Grain Growers' Guide.



CATESBYS, LTD.

(Of Tottenham Court Rd., London, Eng.)

406 Tribune Bldg., Winnipeg

The "BURLINGTON." This shows the most popular style of suit worn by well-dressed men in Canada. The materials used are specially selected for this shape of suit. \$12.50. Duty free and carriage paid.



Co-operative Buying

To Secretaries of Grain Growers' Associations

We are prepared to forward samples, and to give close prices on Brome, Timothy, Western Rye, Fodder Corn, or any other class of Field and Garden Seeds.

Send us a list of your requirements, and mention the number of the organization to which you belong. ESTABLISHED 1883

The Patmore Nursery Co. Ltd., Brandon, Man., Saskatoon, Sask.

Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy, by this plan. The Flour that is always good.

Daily Capacity 300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY GLADSTONE, MAN.



B.C. AGENCY, LTD. NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

To Shippers on the C.P.R. in Alberta

Send us samples of your wheat, oats and barley, suitable for seed. Also samples of your mixed or rejected grains and feed oats, barley and wheat. We have a big trade here among the poultry and dairymen, and a good cleaning and grinding plant, and can pay you better prices than your grain is worth for shipment to Fort William. We will honor drafts for 80 per cent. of value, and furnish prompt returns for balance, with government weights here.



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

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

YOU CAN SAVE FOUR PROFITS

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

Thirty Days Free Trial Without a Penny Down

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

PROOF FROM ACTUAL USERS

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

VALUABLE BOOK FREE—Before you turn over this page or lay this paper down, send us a postal card or letter saying you would like full particulars of our prices and free trial offer.—Address—

C. S. JUDSON CO. LTD., 181 Market St., Winnipeg

"FROM FACTORY TO FARM"

The Only Fanning Mill

That will grade your Seed Grain perfectly and will take out Wild Oats, etc.

This Mill is made from basswood and hardwood lumber; is painted and varnished; and has all joints bolted. Our Machine is guaranteed.

- No. 24 Mill \$22.00
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These Prices are Cash with Order. We pay freight to your station. Manufactured and Sold by

The Farmers' Machine Co. Ltd. WATROUS :: SASK.



Cheap Lumber for Farmers

THE CO-OPERATIVE LUMBER CO.

901 Hornby Street Vancouver, B. C.

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. Shiplap, all widths, \$21.00 per 1000 square feet, delivered your station. All other lumber equally as cheap. Write for Price List. AGENTS WANTED.

WILD OAT SEPARATOR



We positively guarantee our Separator to remove EVERY KERNEL of Wild or Tame Oats from your SEEDW HEAT and NO WHEAT LOST with the Oats.

Perfect Separation of OATS from BARLEY or RYE for SEED.

Factories: DETROIT, Mich., & WINDSOR, Ont. Write for Circular fully explaining this wonderful Separator

WM. H. EMERSON & SONS CAMPBELL AVE. AND M.C.R.R., DETROIT, MICH.

Made in Three Sizes: 6 SHOE POWER SEPARATOR 3 SHOE HAND SEPARATOR 1 SHOE ELEVATOR WHEAT TESTER



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THE ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO. LIMITED - QUEBEC



**Write For This Book!**

Send me in stamps to cover postage, wrapping, etc., and we will mail you a copy of the "Poultryman's Handbook" - the most practical book in the trade. It is not an advertisement, but a complete guide to success in poultry-raising. Money back if not pleased.

**Pratt's Poultry Regulator**

prevents chicken cholera, fowls, roup, etc., keeps chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, etc., healthy and prevents leg weakness, egg eating and unsound broilers in poultry. It is a guaranteed egg producer. "Your Money Back If It Fails."

At your dealer's, 25-lb. pack 12 for 100-lb. bag 12 for 100 also in packages of 50, 25, and 10. **PRATT FOOD CO. of Canada, Limited, TORONTO**



**GET A GALLOWAY**

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

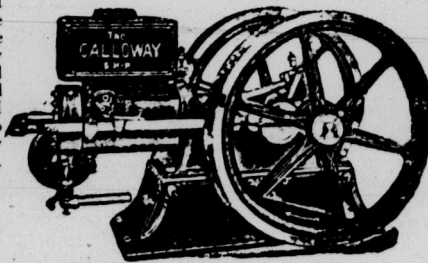
The Galloway is the most practical engine. It has built into it the engine experience of 80 years. It's the simplest, easiest understood, and therefore free from expensive stoppage for any reason.

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

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

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.

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



**Are You Going To Build?**

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH LUMBER AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS AT WHOLESALE PRICES, F.O.B. YOUR STATION. ESTIMATES AND PLANS FURNISHED. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

**THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., LTD.**  
DEPT. C. CALGARY, ALBERTA



**The Apperson**

Built by the Father of the Automobile

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

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

Hollow Crank Shaft, oiled under five pounds pressure.

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

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

**HENRY RUSTAD, 108 Carlton Bldg., WINNIPEG**

**CONSTRUCTION WORK TO START ON ATHABASCA TO PEACE RIVER LINE**

ATHABASCA, Alta., Feb. 12.—The recent sale of Canadian Northern railway bonds in London, for the branch lines, and which are guaranteed by the Province of Alberta, is of special interest to Athabasca. The bonds for the Athabasca-Peace River

branch, of which 100 miles was guaranteed, was included in the sale. This means work will be commenced this season on the bridge necessary at this point. Surveyors have been in the field for the past month, working on a possible crossing.

The above Associated Press dispatch appeared in the Winnipeg daily papers on February 12, 1914. It marks an epoch in the history of Western Canada. The railway from Athabasca to the Peace River Country will give the outside world railway connection with the richest agricultural country in the world which is still unsettled.

Population will now flow into the Peace River Country by the thousands. And in like proportion population will flow into Athabasca, which is the Gateway to the Peace River Country.

Athabasca will rapidly become what it is destined to be—Western Canada's Next Big City. Time was when Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver were the same size that Athabasca is today. We defy anyone to produce a single piece or parcel of close-in property in these cities which is not now worth from ten to a thousand times what it sold for then.

Athabasca offers the same opportunities today. And Athabasca is just on the threshold of its development. The coming season will see great changes. Prices will advance to a great extent. The time to buy is now. Write us for particulars re our close-in properties.

**THE EDMONTON LAND COMPANY LIMITED**  
203 CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING, WINNIPEG

**AN EDITORIAL**

which appeared in the "American Swineherd," July, 1913, the leading paper of the United States on swine raising.

**"Successful Pig Feeders."**

"A number of leading expert pig feeders, in giving their method of feeding and handling pigs to protect their health and increase their growth rapidly without fattening them and preventing scours, which is very necessary to the prompt and rapid growth of the pig, was brought about by feeding a small quantity of International Stock Food."

Men like Lucien Arbuckle, who has been called the champion pig raiser because of his ability to carry the pig over his pignood, without losing his baby fat, into his shoathood, uses regularly for the purpose of protecting the health and forcing the growth, International Stock Food.

Another one of the champion pig feeders and developers who puts them to the front and meets with success is Charles Kellar, of Newark, Ohio, and from his long experience has found that International Stock Food is a dependable and reliable aid in producing pigs. It furnishes a tonic that stimulates the appetite, regulates the bowels and prevents scours and is relished by the pigs. It aids in the growth and these gentlemen believe that it is a saving of time, a prevention of disease and is a help in the growth and development of the pig that is profitable for them to use.

These two names are leading successful breeders, feeders and developers while the names of those who use it are legion and are scattered all over the country. Not only in feeding pigs and hogs but for horses and cattle it is widely used.

This is in reply to a party who asks if Lucien Arbuckle, whose article some time ago was published, in which he gave as one of the reasons for preventing scours his use of International Stock Food and they want to know if he is still using it.

Our Mr. Cantrill was out to see him this month where he has charge of the herd of W. P. Cowan, near Wheaton, Ill., and he informed us that the buckets of International Stock Food were observed around at convenient points so that the pigs were not deprived of it.

Any comment on this by us would be useless. International Stock Food Tonic (3 feeds for 1 cent) is sold by dealers everywhere on a spot cash guarantee of your money back if you are not satisfied with its results. 121

**INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD COMPANY, LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.**

**Our Ottawa Letter**

Continued from Page 4

er or not a bill respecting agricultural credits upon which Hon. Arthur Meighen, solicitor general, is understood to have been working for some months past, will be brought down this session. As far as can be ascertained at present the understanding in regard to this measure is that if it is considered expedient it will be introduced subsequent to the delivery of the budget debate by the minister of finance. This is likely to take place during the last week of March or just before the close of the fiscal year. It is understood that the introduction of this bill will depend to a large degree upon the progress which has been made with the other business when the Easter holiday arrives.

**Poor Chance for Co-operative Bill**

There has also been some talk of the introduction of a bill along simple lines to facilitate co-operative trading throughout the country. This was asked for by the deputation representing the farmers of Canada which waited upon Premier Borden in December last. It was noticeable at the time that the prime minister received the suggestion with some favor, and during the debate on the free wheat proposal Mr. Borden once more indicated his belief in the efficacy of such a measure in bringing about a solution of some of the

problems which confront the farmers today. He expressed the view that the introduction of such a measure would prove to be a strong contributory factor in reducing to the farmer the cost of many things which he has to buy.

There is no reason to believe, however, that such a bill has been actually drafted or is likely to be introduced this session. It would undoubtedly meet with strong opposition from the retail trade throughout the country, and, in order to insure its passage, it would be necessary to have such a bill introduced in the early stages of a session. For that reason, if for no other, there is not likely to be any effort made to introduce a co-operative bill at the present session of the house.

**SIR GEORGE ROSS DEAD**

Sir George Ross, formerly premier of Ontario, and leader of the Liberal party in the Canadian Senate, since the death of Sir Richard Cartwright, died at Toronto General Hospital on Saturday morning last. Sir George was born in Middlesex County, Ontario, on September 18, 1841, and represented West Middlesex either in the Canadian House of Commons or the Ontario Legislature from 1872 to 1906, being appointed to the senate in 1907.

United States pays 300 millions and Canada 50 millions a year to British shipowners for their ocean carrying.

# Conquering High Prices

The High Cost of Living is a question that comes home to every Western Farmer every hour of the day

To exist is not enough—we must live. There are too many middlemen. There is too much lost motion in selling and re-selling, shipping and re-shipping. Every time the goods are handled on goes an extra charge which does not add to the value of an article to you. That is why the farmers of the West are buying their necessities co-operatively, because this method involves no additional expense or sacrifice. Certain goods have to be bought. The money has to be spent and

collective buying cheapens the purchase. Have you the courage to make the start, grasp an opportunity and reduce the cost of living in the same way? If so, there is no better time to start than right now. Send in your renewal for three years today. The Guide will show you the possibilities of co-operative buying and give you the experience of others who have made good. Our special Co-operative Number next week, March 18, will show you how to save money.

## The Guide For Three Years \$1.50

Those who have already renewed may take advantage of this offer also. Subscriptions will be extended from the date they are due to expire

## Unique Clubbing Offers

### Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer

The Weekly Free Press is a splendid paper and its success proves that it is appreciated. A weekly newspaper with all the features of a metropolitan daily—Canadian and Foreign News, Colored Comic, Magazine, Ladies' Home, Farm and Stock Raisers' sections; and a special exclusive feature, Broomhall's Grain Markets direct from Liverpool.

Regular Subscription Price - - - \$1.00 per year

### The Western Home Monthly

The Western Home Monthly is Western Canada's leading Household Magazine. An ideal paper for the farm. Everything of interest to all is portrayed in its columns. Explorers in far away lands, scientists working quietly in famous laboratories, authors of wide repute everywhere, are preparing a wealth of material, ensuring a very high standard for the journal.

Regular Subscription Price - - - \$1.00 per year

### Nor'-West Farmer

The Nor'-West Farmer, issued on the 5th and 20th of each month, is the oldest farm journal published in Western Canada. It was established in Winnipeg 32 years ago and is decidedly a Western Farm Paper for Western Farmers.

Regular Subscription Price - \$1.00 per year

### The Farmers' Tribune, Winnipeg

The opportunity is now presented to the farmers of the West of securing upon the most favorable terms in combination with The Guide, that old reliable stand-by, The Farmers' Tribune of Winnipeg, which for about a quarter of a century has been the constant friend and champion of the interests of the agriculturists of the West. Thoroughly up-to-date in all departments.

Regular Subscription Price - - - \$1.00 per year

### Bargain Rates

Grain Growers' Guide	}	\$1.25 for one year
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CIRCULATION DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Enclosed please find \$1.50 for which please send me The Grain Growers' Guide for Three Years.

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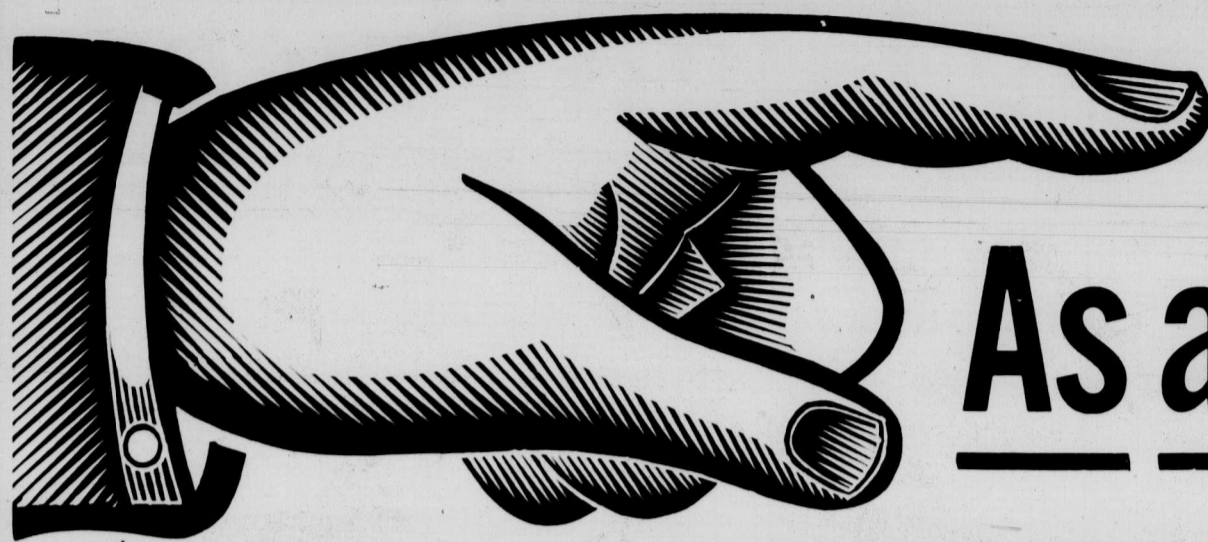
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# As a Farmer

# YOU

whether you feel INTERESTED or not, cannot help being INFLUENCED in some way by the development of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

The past year has seen the start of co-operative buying through the Company, and just now, as the result of plans figured on for some time, this part of the business is developing with extraordinary rapidity.

### IN PROSPERITY

it is easy to forget hard times and many of us are inclined to forget the difference between marketing conditions as existing eight years ago and now. All old-time grain growers in Western Canada KNOW of the improvement in conditions and no one can dispute the fact that it is, above all, due to the success of the Company organized, owned and operated solely by Western farmers. The result of this success is simply one more illustration added to the many existing all the world over, that the best help of all is self help and that co-operation is the best kind of self help.

### THE AVERAGE FARMER

who, eight years ago, took a chance with his few dollars in the The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd. and shipped his grain to it, little thought that THE COMMISSION that would be earned from THAT GRAIN would, in a few years, enable him to build up an institution of HIS OWN that would make it possible to smash to pieces the combine prices which he had to pay for many of his necessities. Yet this is exactly the result as shown in the Co-operative Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

### THIS VITAL POINT

of making every dollar you spend work for you, not against you, is as urgent to-day as ever. The very life blood of this co-operative movement is GRAIN. Just now you will be figuring on what to do with the balance of your crop. Make sure that YOU are paying commission into a fund that will work for you by sending YOURS through your own Company.

### DON'T SELL

your grain anywhere without getting The Grain Growers' Grain Co. bid by wire or phone. Write us particularly, for special shipping instructions on Flax.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO.

WINNIPEG

LIMITED

FORT WILLIAM

CALGARY

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.