

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

THE NAVAL FIZZLE

THE NAVAL QUESTION SEEMS TO HAVE TAKEN A BACK SEAT. A YEAR AGO THE TORIES TRIED TO CONVINCING US THAT BRITAIN WAS TOTTERING TO HER FALL, AND THAT \$35,000,000 FROM CANADA WOULD SAVE HER. THE GRITS WERE CERTAIN THAT THE BEST THING WAS TO HAVE TWO HOME-MADE NAVIES, ONE ON EACH SIDE OF CANADA. THE TORIES FLAPPED THE FLAG; THE GRITS QUOTED THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. BUT THE PEOPLE OF CANADA FAILED TO ENTHUSE FOR EITHER SCHEME FOR SPENDING THEIR MONEY ON USELESS NAVIES. THE SENATE CAME TO THE RESCUE AND SAVED THE PEOPLE'S MONEY. THE "EMERGENCY" HAS FIZZLED OUT AND BOTH PARTIES ARE REALIZING THAT THE PEOPLE OF CANADA DO NOT WANT ANY NAVY. THE "COST OF LIVING" IS NOW THE PROBLEM BEFORE EVERY CITIZEN, AND THEY REALIZE THAT NO OTHER PEOPLE WANT TO FIGHT US ANY MORE THAN WE WANT TO FIGHT THEM.

JANUARY 28, 1914

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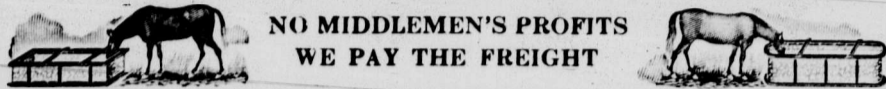
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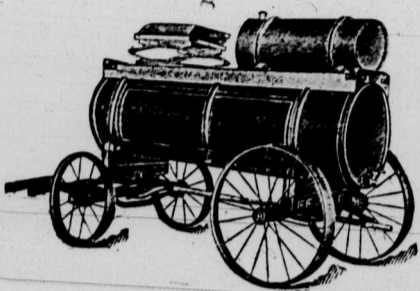
JAMES MASON,
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Toronto, January 14th, 1914



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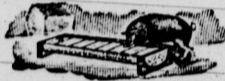
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The Grain Growers' Guide

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.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; two years, \$1.50; three years, \$2.00; five years, \$3.00; ten years, \$5.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

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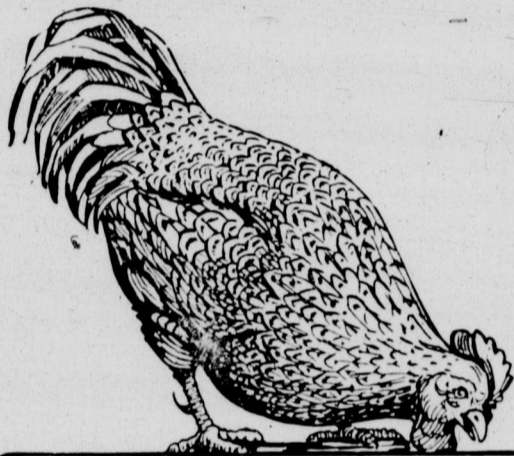
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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg



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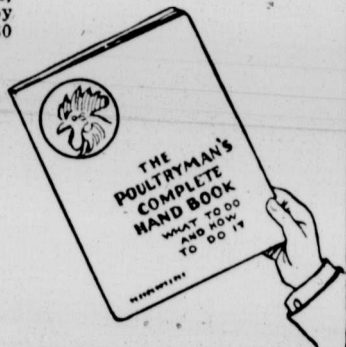
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for 1913, will help you to solve your problems, because it is a book of reference that is new and up to date, containing facts and statistics which are absolutely dependable on all social, economic and political questions. The Guide is kept on file at the House of Commons, Ottawa, and nearly all the Legislative Assemblies and Universities of Canada. A number of the Universities in the northern cities of America also use bound volumes for reference on Canadian problems relating to the farming industry. The 1913 volume is fully indexed and splendidly bound.

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A Business Session

Delegates Dispose of Many Important Questions with Despatch—Advanced Stand Taken on Economic and Social Problems—Another Big Year Ahead

After three days of strenuous session the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta was brought to a close Friday night. It is doubtful if any similar convention ever transacted so much business or dealt with such a variety of questions in so short a time. Over sixty resolutions were on the order paper and nearly a dozen reports were received, all dealing with matters of vital interest to the farmers and of importance to the agricultural industry. The attendance was large, nearly five hundred duly appointed delegates being present besides many other members of the Association as well as a number of visitors from outside the province. The Majestic Theatre, which was placed at the disposal of the convention by the Lethbridge board of trade, was quite adequate, however. The board of trade, in fact, had done everything possible for the convenience of the delegates and saw that everyone who could not be accommodated in the hotels got comfortable quarters in private houses. All delegates were also given free passes on the municipal street cars, and were made honorary members of the Chinook Club. The question which excited the greatest interest was undoubtedly the reception of the report of the directors, who, at the convention a year ago, were intrusted with the work of inaugurating a co-operative elevator scheme. It was known that two members of the directorate had differed with their eleven colleagues as to the plan which was adopted, which was put thru the legislature and is now in operation. Strong criticism was expected from these directors, Henry Sorenson and George Bevington, and it was anticipated that they would be able to carry a considerable portion of the convention with them.

When the facts had been laid before the convention by both sides, however, the convention was practically unanimous in approving the course of the majority and the scheme in force was approved by an overwhelming vote. By the constitution, the election of officers could not be held until after the reports of last year's work had been disposed of, and the passage of the elevator committee's report was followed almost immediately by the re-election of President Tregillus, who is also president of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator company.

D. W. Warner was placed in nomination with Mr. Tregillus and, when the result was announced, was the first to congratulate his opponent. Mr. Warner was given a vote of appreciation of his generous attitude and was elected first vice-president.

A notable resolution was that declaring for absolute free trade, which was passed with only one dissentient, and an advanced stand was taken on Direct Legislation, the present act being condemned and radical changes advocated.

The convention also re-affirmed its faith in woman suffrage and amended the constitution to admit women to full membership, with the same privileges as men.

Another forward step was a resolution in favor of making treating at bars illegal.

A scheme for a thorough organization of the whole province, with a permanent chief organizer and district Associations, consisting of the local unions in each provincial constituency, was adopted. The board of directors, on which a number of new faces will be seen, has a busy year's work ahead. It was instructed to take up the question of cheaper money, hail insurance, the securing of several new lines of railway, the pork packing question, Reciprocal Demurrage, the establishment of a co-operative wholesale, and a number of other matters. With such an enormous amount of business to deal with, the delegates declined to discuss a number of the resolutions, of which notice had been given, some being passed without discussion and there being tabled without any explanation being asked or given. The convention, however, found time to hear a number of excellent speeches, perhaps the most notable utterance being an address on Direct Legislation and the taxation of land values, by John Z. White, of Chicago, who spoke on Thursday evening. T. A. Crerar brought greetings from Manitoba and F. W. Green from Saskatchewan. Three mem-

bers of the Provincial Government, Hon. Duncan Marshall, Hon. Chas. Stewart and Hon. Wilfrid Gariepy, also addressed the convention at different times.

SHORT COURSES

The University of Saskatchewan has planned for a series of short courses in agriculture and domestic science during the month of February and March, at the following points and on the dates mentioned: Maple Creek, February 3 to 6; Carlyle, February 10 to 14; Milestone, February 17 to 20; Alsask, February 24 to 27; Oxbow, March 2 and 3; Colonsay, March 5 and 6; Macklin, March 9 and 10. There will be a staff of seven or eight agricultural speakers and three lecturers and demonstrators in domestic science.

Our Ottawa Letter

Government Declares Definitely in Favor of Protected Manufacturer. Borden Favors Co-operation.

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—“As to the tariff, I have this to say to the hon. member for Halifax (A. K. McLean). From time to time there are, of course, changing conditions which have to be met, but to consider, as he suggests, a revision of the tariff downward in a year such as this—a year of slackening trade—and after such a period of financial stringency as that thru which we have passed, would be to dislocate the industries of this country. So far as I know there is no public opinion in favor of a revision of the tariff at this particular time.”

The foregoing, dear readers of The Grain Growers' Guide, the producers of

“With regard to the high cost of living,” said Mr. White, “As I have said, the best remedy is to increase production, and we intend to do what we can, by the promotion of agriculture, to accomplish that most desirable end. The new fiscal policy of my right hon. friend (free food) is simply a re-incarnation of reciprocity, which was pronounced against by the people of this country in 1911.”

In other words, Mr. White proposes to ignore the suggestions of the farmers calculated to bring about increased production by the reduction of the cost of implements and the provision of wider markets. He would throw them aside as unworthy of consideration and go about the problem in his own way without admitting the necessity of finding more and better markets for what the farmers produce. One thing there is to be thankful for. The minister has made the position clear. The farmers know that the fight is still all ahead of them. The gauntlet has been thrown down and there is no attempt on the part of the government to becloud the issue.

Borden for Protection

This clear-cut declaration of policy, in so far as the present is concerned at least, was not confined to the remarks of the minister of finance. Premier Borden, who spoke the day before Mr. White, was equally emphatic in the expression of the opinion that the farmers should be protected from their own desire for free trade in natural products. He espoused the view of that rara avis, the high protectionist farmer, and ignored the demand of all the great organizations of the grain growers throughout the country. Listen to what he said:

“My right hon. friend's remedy (for existing conditions) is to abolish the protection now afforded the farmer in the home market and at the same time to subject him to a tariff protecting other industries. That seems to be a remarkable proposition. If my right hon. friend makes the proposal to the urban population of Canada, I venture to say it will be no more effective among them than it is among the farmers of Canada. If we are to protect our industries, that of agriculture is at least entitled to the same consideration as any other. I say, however, to the laboring and urban population of Canada that if the farmers' home market is not protected, then the laboring population of the cities cannot expect that the industries which afford them employment can be protected. We believe that under present conditions in this country Canadian industries ought to enjoy reasonable protection, in order that our natural resources and raw materials can be worked up into the finished product by our own population instead of being exported to foreign countries to be turned out.”

This is undoubtedly the old, old swan song of the high protectionists with every “T” crossed and every “I” dotted just as clearly and distinctly as in the early days of the National policy.

Like Mr. White, the prime minister will have nothing to do with the remedies suggested by the farmers' delegations. He has his own proposals to make, some of them doubtless very good, so far as they go.

“What is the remedy?” queried Mr. Borden, and then he proceeded to answer the query:

“I say the remedy is properly to be considered in this country and this House, and the government is giving it consideration. I say, in the first place, give every reasonable assistance and encouragement to maintain and increase the number of people on the land. Assist the farmer with good roads, as we proposed in the Highways Bill, against which the Opposition voted, and which was defeated by their friends in the Senate. Aid him with instruction in improved methods of production, as is proposed by the Agriculture Instruction Act. Thus increase the ratio of production to the labor and the capital em-

Coming Events

Dominion Live Stock Breeders' Conventions, Toronto	Feb. 2 to 6
Home Nursing Short Course, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, commencing	Feb. 3
Combination Shorthorn Sale, Toronto	Feb. 4
Alberta Agricultural Fairs Association, Annual Convention, Calgary	Feb. 5 to 6
Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention, Moose Jaw	Feb. 11 to 13
Winnipeg Poultry Show	Feb. 11 to 17
Farmers' Short Course, Agricultural College, Winnipeg	Feb. 16 to 20
Official Opening of New Manitoba Agricultural College Buildings, Winnipeg	Feb. 17
Provincial Seed Grain Exhibition, Agricultural College, Winnipeg	Feb. 18 to 20
Manitoba Agricultural Societies' Annual Convention, Winnipeg	Feb. 18 to 20
Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show, Brandon	Mar. 2 to 6
Association Sale Pure Bred Cattle, Brandon	Mar. 4
Saskatchewan Provincial Winter Fair, Regina	Mar. 10 to 13
Calgary Horse Show	April 14 to 18

INDEPENDENTS AT MOUNTAIN

An enthusiastic meeting of Independent electors of Mountain electoral division was held in the Marringhurst schoolhouse on January 17. After brief introductory remarks, the chairman, J. Cruikshank, called upon A. D. Craig, who delivered a spirited speech, showing the folly of rabid partism and the great necessity of an Independent stand, and strongly recommended the nomination of a true-blue Independent.

R. M. Wilson addressed the meeting. He realized the seriousness of the political situation thruout Canada, and forcibly dwelt upon the financial situation rife among the farmers today. He asked the meeting how long they were going to stand for it. He outlined the machine work of our political parties, from selection to “rubber stamp” work in the legislature, showing that a party member lost ninety-nine per cent of the man.

Other speakers were Messrs. Connibear, Simpson and Caughlin, all being in favor of an Independent candidate.

Moved by R. M. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Simpson, that meetings be held at Dunrea, Ninette, Belmont, Baldur, Greenway and Mariapolis, and that dates be left in hands of committee. Carried.

Moved by R. Galloway, seconded by Mr. Simpson, that a convention for nominating candidate be held at Glenora, January 31, at 2 p.m. Carried.

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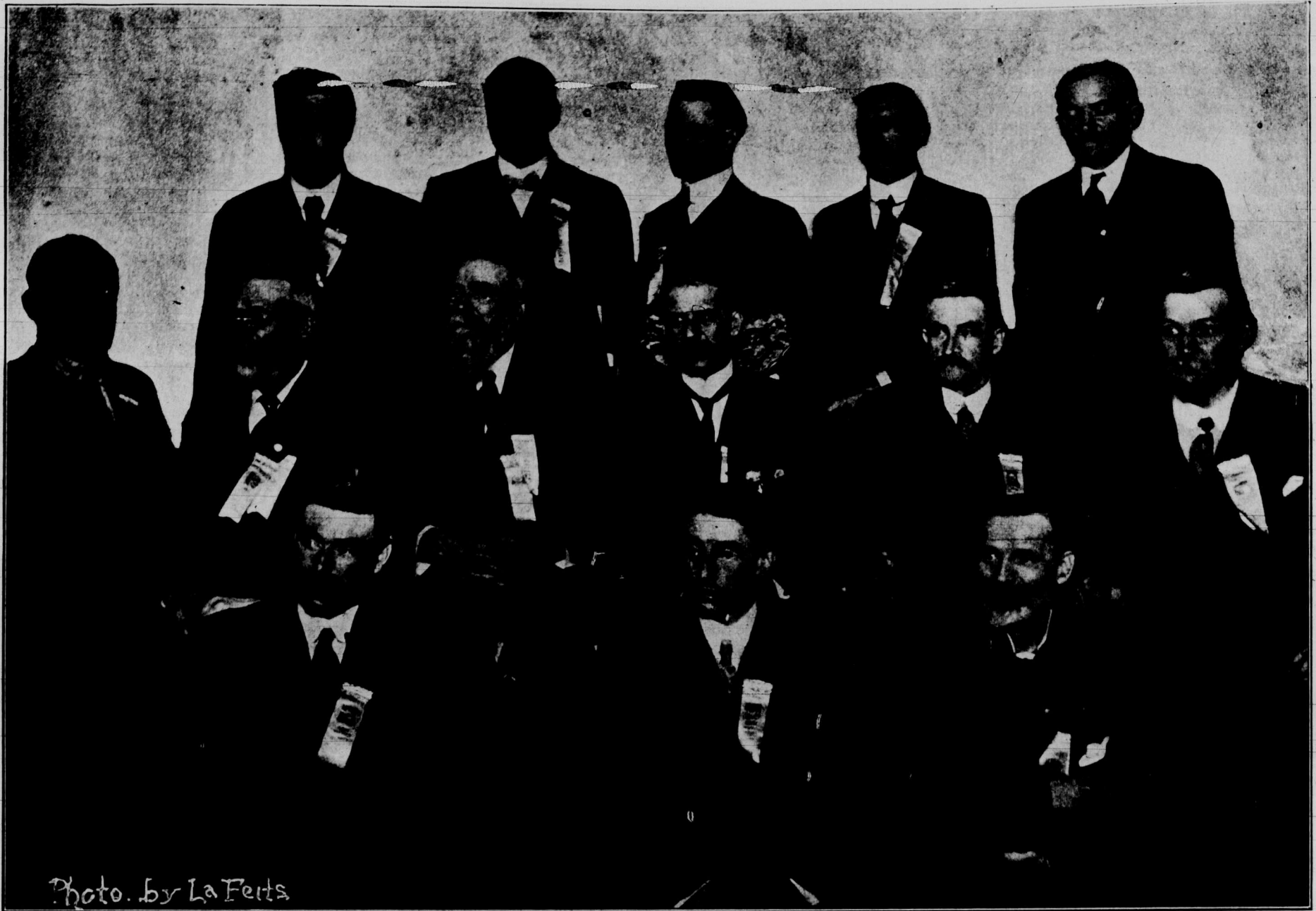


Photo. by LaFerts

U.F.A. OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS FOR 1914

Back Row:—F. C. Clare, Edmonton, Director Edmonton District; W. D. Trego, Gleichen, Director Medicine Hat District; P. S. Austin, Ranfurly, Director Victoria District; D. Buckingham, Stettler, Director Red Deer District; J. Quinsey, Noble, Director Macleod District. Second Row:—H. W. Wood, Carstairs, Director Calgary District; Jas. Speakman, Penhold, Second Vice-President; D. W. Warner, Edmonton, First Vice-President; W. J. Tregillus, Calgary, President; Jas. Bower, Red Deer, Honorary President; Rice Sheppard, South Edmonton, Fourth Vice-President. Front Row:—W. G. Vicary, Strome, Director Strathcona District; P. P. Woodbridge, Calgary, General Secretary; E. Carswell, Red Deer, Third Vice-President.

ployed. Promote co-operation among the producers and the consumers and find more effective and cheaper methods of marketing. I do not say these are the only remedies that can be devised, but they are remedies that commend themselves strongly to me, and so far as is possible this government will be prepared to act along these lines and to assist in every possible way in keeping the people upon the land and in promoting co-operation between the producers and the consumers throughout Canada."

The most astonishing feature in connection with these out-and-out declarations in favor of protection on the part of the Prime Minister and his Minister of Finance was that they were based upon an amendment to the address moved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier which was not by any means a direct attack upon the policy of protection. The amendment simply expressed regret that: "Whilst it is admitted that business is in a depressed condition, yet there is no indication of any intention on the part of your advisers to take any steps towards relieving such a situation."

The Opposition leader, it will be noticed, did not make any reference to his free food policy, and for that he was chided by Mr. Borden and Mr. White, who both accused him of having undergone a change of opinion since he declared for that policy at Hamilton, on Nov. 26 last. Sir Wilfrid is undoubtedly still a good deal of a protectionist, but it would perhaps be quite unsafe to assume that it is not his intention to follow this rather innocuous amendment up with others more specifically setting forth his policy. At the time of writing it has been arranged to have a vote on this amendment on Tuesday evening next. On Tuesday morning the first Opposition caucus will be held, when it will be decided whether or not to move other amendments to the address, or to defer them until a later date. A prominent member has expressed the opinion to The Guide that it would not be fair to move an amendment calling for free

wheat at the present stage, because an amendment to the address is a want of confidence motion. It would be better, he thought, to have such a motion made by a private member, so that Western Conservatives could vote for it without their votes being interpreted as a challenge of the whole policy of the administration.

Laurier For Free Wheat

Speaking in support of his amendment Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that existing conditions could be relieved by giving to this young and expanding country wider markets than it has at the present time.

"There is," he said, "One thing which they can do simply by the stroke of a pen; they can give to the producer the American market. They have received delegation upon delegation asking for that. I understand that the Minister of Public Works, who told us last year that he knew how to win elections, stated, during the election in Macdonald, that, if it was in the interests of the people to have free wheat, free wheat it would be. What more evidence does my hon. friend want? He has received a delegation from the grain growers of the Western Provinces asking for free wheat. In the very legislature of the province which he represents here a resolution has been passed unanimously not moved by a Grit, but moved by a Conservative, to the effect that wheat ought to be made free. There was a delegation only a few days ago, of some twenty members of the Alberta Legislature asking for free wheat. How is it, then, that the speech from the throne does not contain the announcement that wheat will be made free? When this admission was made that the economic conditions of the country were not satisfactory we had reason to expect that some action would be taken. We have been disappointed in this. Is this all they should do? No, they ought to do that which they have been asked many times to do—they ought to relieve the farming community

of the burden of taxation which the farmers are carrying at the present time."

Dr. Clark Upholds Farmers

Dr. Michael Clark, who replied to the Prime Minister, made a somewhat extended reference to the question of free wheat. He drew attention to the fact that the Argentine Republic has already availed itself of the United States' offer. This, he thought, was a most vital matter for the government of this country. "I am surprised," he said, "that the Prime Minister had nothing to say upon this subject. If we want to increase the prosperity of this country we cannot do it by putting a paragraph in the address referring to our boundless resources. You have to develop these resources and you will only develop them if you show yourselves acute enough business men to contend with your competitors in the Argentina and elsewhere for the markets of the world. I put it to the government that the Argentine government have already shown that they know the value of the offer of the United States and have availed themselves of it."

Dr. Clarke went on to refer to the adoption by the Manitoba Legislature of a resolution in favor of free wheat; to the advocacy by the Alberta Conservative delegation of free wheat on their arrival at Ottawa and to the statement made by the Minister of Public Works during the Macdonald election and continued: "I cannot understand the government hesitating a moment in this matter; that is to say, if they are actuated purely by a desire to do what is best for Canada. Many arguments that were used in regard to the reciprocity pact of two years ago do not apply to this matter at all. This question is not now part of a general agreement; it cannot be argued that it interferes with our fiscal independence. We simply have to take the tariff off wheat, which would be no sacrifice whatever, and we get entry into the United States market for our wheat. I want to remind the

ministers that they know as well as I know that Western grain growers do not fear competition from the United States or anywhere else. In fact, one of the peculiarities of this Government, as distinguished from the Opposition, is that they have no faith in their own country. They tell us we must not trade with the United States or we should be annexed; they told us last year we could not build ships in this country, and now they are afraid, apparently, that our wheat in the West can be successfully competed against from abroad. I want to tell my hon. friend the Minister of Finance, who no doubt is seriously considering this question, that we in the West have confidence in our country, that we have confidence in our wheat, and that we believe no wheat anywhere can compete with it because we produce the best in the world."

Dr. Schaffner Silent

The only private member supporting the government from west of the Great Lakes to speak so far has been Dr. Schaffner, of Souris. He devoted all his time to a review of what has been accomplished by the present government for the West. He claimed that more had been done by the Borden administration for the Prairie Provinces during two years than had been accomplished by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in fifteen years. The only reference to the question of free wheat which occurred during Dr. Schaffner's speech was the result of a question put by E. N. Macdonald, member for Pictou. Dr. Schaffner was remarking that the electors of Macdonald had condemned the free food proposals of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when Mr. Macdonald interrupted to say: "What about free wheat in Macdonald?"

The member for Pictou is known to be something of a protectionist himself, and Dr. Schaffner was able to parry the thrust quite cleverly with the retort: "What about protection in Pictou?"

That was all the member for Souris had to say on the subject.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 28th, 1914

NO TARIFF REDUCTION

Judging by the definite statements made in the House of Commons last week by Premier Borden and Finance Minister White, there will be no tariff reduction at the present session of Parliament. Whether or not this applies to the question of "free wheat," it is difficult to state, as both speakers left themselves in a position where they could favor "free wheat" later on if it is deemed expedient. Mr. White, as will be seen in our "Ottawa Letter" on another page, voices the feeling of the most ardent Protectionist. He is opposed to changing the tariff during hard times. That is the typical attitude of a high Protectionist. And when times become easy he will then be opposed to tariff reduction "because the country is prosperous." Mr. White is a high Protectionist thru and thru, and Mr. Borden appears to support his Finance Minister in his views. It is quite evident that the only thing that will alter the views of the Government is the fear that a large number of voters will not submit longer to the robbery that continually takes place under the shelter of the protective tariff.

There is one encouraging note in Mr. Borden's address, namely his clear statement in favor of co-operation between the producer and the consumer. Previously in these pages we have pointed out that at the time when the Canadian Council of Agriculture interviewed Mr. Borden and several of his colleagues, last month, the Premier spoke very favorably on the question of co-operation. We judge by his remarks in the House last week that the Government is very likely to enact a Federal Co-operative Bill. If we are correct in our surmise the government will be taking a step in the right direction, and all such favors will be thankfully received. Let us hope that Mr. Borden will see that the bill is a real good one, that will give the Western farmers the opportunity they seek to organize co-operatively and reduce the spread between producer and consumer.

THE WHEAT TARIFF

The prospects of securing free entry to the American market for Canadian wheat by the action of the Canadian Parliament are not very encouraging. The wheat question stands out clearly by itself and can be dealt with without interfering with the general tariff in the slightest degree. The clause in the United States tariff which places the matter in this situation is as follows:

"FREE LIST

"644. Wheat, wheat flour, semolina and other wheat products, not specially provided for in this section: Provided that wheat shall be subject to a duty of 10 cents per bushel, that wheat flour shall be subject to a duty of 45 cents per barrel of 196 pounds, and semolina and other products of wheat, not specially provided for in this section 10 per centum ad valorem, when imported directly from a country, dependency or other subdivision of government which imposes a duty on wheat or wheat flour or semolina imported from the United States."

Thus, if the Canadian Parliament will pass an act of a few words placing wheat, wheat flour and semolina on the free list, these same articles from Canada will at once be admitted into the United States free of duty. The Argentine Republic has already taken advantage of the offer and the Argentine farmers now have free entry for their wheat into Uncle Sam's country. But because of the refusal of Premier Borden to give simple justice to the farmers of Western Canada they are still deprived of their best market and are thereby losing several cents on every bushel of wheat they market. On Friday, January 23 (the

latest figures to hand) One Northern cash wheat was worth 86 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents in Winnipeg and in Minneapolis, 89-90 cents. The Canadian One Northern grade is worth at least one cent more than the American One Northern, so it is easy to see that the Canadian farmers are losing today at least 4 cents per bushel or \$40 per thousand bushel earload on their wheat, by being shut out of the Minneapolis market. And the mystery is that Mr. Borden will give no reason for thus punishing the western farmers. Premier Roblin is as good a Conservative and as good an Imperialist as Premier Borden, yet Sir Rodmond a few days ago voted in favor of a resolution before the Manitoba legislature declaring in favor of free wheat. Why then does Mr. Borden assist in depriving the western farmers of the full value of their wheat? No one will claim for one minute that the Canadian duty on wheat and semolina is of any value to anyone. Our Canadian millers need no protection. Surely it must be that the eastern Protectionists fear that free wheat will be "the thin end of the wedge," and will but increase the demand for more freedom of trade. But is Premier Borden going to allow the Protectionists not only to exact from the farmers tariff tribute on manufactured goods, but also to deny them the right to market their own wheat where they can get the highest price for it? As it stands today Premier Borden is practically holding the western farmer helpless while his pockets are being picked. It is rather a humiliating position for both parties in the transaction and very expensive to the farmer.

THE U.F.A. CONVENTION

The Sixth Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, a full report of which appears in this issue, was an excellent indication of the progress and development which that organization is making. In attendance it was larger than any previous convention and the enthusiasm was quite equal to that of similar gatherings in the past. The volume of business transacted in the short space of three days was enormous, and the businesslike manner in which it was handled should afford food for thought to our various legislative bodies, who would require not less than two months to deal with matters of equal importance.

Altho the decisions arrived at by the convention will have a great influence in legislative circles, not only in Alberta, but also at Ottawa, the most far-reaching influence will be among the farmers of Alberta. Each local union that was represented by a delegate at the convention will receive stimulus from the encouraging report which its delegate will be able to take back to the members who remained at home. If there are any members who fancy that the struggle for justice for the farmers is abating, they will be disillusioned when they hear of the work of their Annual Convention. They will realize that the fight for a square deal and for equal rights to all has really only begun. They will realize that the forces for right are only now organizing in earnest, and that the call to battle is being sent out all along the line.

The next few months will see a great increase in membership in the United Farmers of Alberta and will also undoubtedly see the organization of a considerable number of new local unions. The aim must be to have every farmer of Alberta a member and a working member. The annual address of President Tregillus was a most inspiring effort. The president of the U.F.A. has caught and expressed the true progressive spirit of the organized farmers of his own

province. Every farmer in Alberta would do well to have a copy of this annual address and study it very carefully during the year to come. There was no shrinking on the part of the delegates at the convention to deal with problems of great magnitude.

The report of Secretary Woodbridge shows that the central office has been exceedingly busy during the year and has been able to protect the interests of the members in many important directions. The members of the provincial organizations in all three provinces should realize more fully the great service which their central offices could render if provided with sufficient funds. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association maintains a central office in which a large staff of highly paid experts are always at work looking after the interests of the manufacturers. The farmers' organization will never have the strength to secure the reforms for which it is aiming until the members provide sufficient funds to carry on an aggressive fight.

It was most encouraging to note the able manner in which the report of the Co-operative Elevator Committee was received and discussed. Naturally there is bound to be a certain amount of criticism of any great project which is launched for the purpose of improving conditions for farmers. Most of those criticisms come from outside sources and are animated by envy or malice. Such criticisms do not deserve the serious attention of the farmers themselves. There is also generally to be expected a certain amount of honest and sincere criticism from members of the farmers' organization. It would be impossible for all of them to see eye to eye upon every question that comes before them. So long, however, as they are willing to accept the will of the majority and work together for the common good, such criticism and such discussion is of the utmost value and should be looked upon in that light. After a full discussion of the elevator question the delegates decided, almost unanimously, that their Elevator Committee had done excellent work in bringing the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company into existence. It was undoubtedly the best single piece of work done by the organization in the past year and as their own company develops it will be a great factor in improving grain marketing conditions in that province. No doubt the private elevator companies who have piled up a good deal of money thru unjust exactions from the farmers, will fight the Farmers' Company, but if the farmers remain true to themselves they need not fear any outside opposition.

It will be an eye opener to Special Interests everywhere to notice the unanimous and enthusiastic manner in which the delegates declared for free trade. The farmers of Alberta know that the protective tariff is their enemy and they are opposed to it with all their might. The fight for Free Trade is on in earnest and because it has right and justice on its side is bound to triumph eventually.

The delegates also expressed their dissatisfaction with the Direct Legislation Act placed on the statute books of Alberta a year ago. They realized that it contained provisions that made it absolutely unworkable, and they have therefore demanded that the Legislature amend it so as to make it useful as an agency for Democracy.

Last year the convention declared for the Taxation of Land Values and the farmers of Alberta are heartily in support of this reform. The endorsement of these three reforms marked the farmers of Alberta as a very progressive organization. They will have much

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work to do, however, but they are capable of doing it, and when the history of Canadian Democracy comes to be written, the United Farmers of Alberta will receive the credit for a great deal of the pioneer work.

ACUTE YELLOW JOURNALISM

When is a newspaper not a newspaper? This question sounds like a riddle, but it is no riddle to anyone who has seen the Winnipeg dailies lately. The obvious answer is, When a notorious criminal is in our midst. Never, we think, has such a riot of yellow journalism afflicted any Canadian city as that which Winnipeg has had to endure for the past two weeks. A young foreigner, Krafchenko, alleged bank robber and murderer, escaped from jail and was caught again. That has been foundation enough upon which the Winnipeg dailies have contrived to build the most gigantic structures of gossip, guesses, rumors and counter-rumors, sensations and super-sensations. Day after day the newspapers gave themselves up to exploit this incident. The front pages barked forth, in red ink or heavy black headlines about two inches deep, the all-important information that the bandit might be caught, had been caught, or that something else would probably happen before long. Any subscriber who preferred not to occupy his mind entirely on this police case, or who retained any interest in the news of the world, had to fine-comb the paper to find anything else. An important British or American event might by chance be found in an out-of-the-way corner. More likely the police reporters' imagination had crowded out the real news of the day altogether. According to the perspective of the newspaper office, this robber's escape and re-arrest was the most impressive occurrence in the history of the world since the London Fire of 1666. If the sea had swallowed up Great Britain and Europe, and an earthquake had wrecked the United States from coast to coast, our daily press could not have issued a much more lurid front page.

One day, for instance, the front page (not to mention the pages and pages inside) of a Winnipeg daily was taken up with this Krafchenko. But not the whole front page. Exactly two lines of this valuable page were sacrificed to tell Winnipeg and Western Canada that Lord Strathcona was dying! Could any contrast show more clearly the lengths to which unchecked sensationalism will run? Aside from the indecency of this type of journalism, have the newspapers no higher aim than to create, by various artful methods, a morbid appetite in thousands of its readers, and then satisfy it? No one can dispute the widespread harm done by devoting ten times as much publicity to the exploits of a desperado as to the accomplishments of all the great and good men put together. No wonder that the successful crook becomes something of a hero to many youths whose chief reading is the daily paper.

Of course, circulation is boosted at the time by whetting vulgar and unhealthy curiosity. The people are largely to blame. Yet the press has a heavy responsibility, since a large section of the city population will never rise higher than the papers they read. We may be in a minority, but we venture to think that such a wholesale exploitation of crime and criminals as the Winnipeg daily press has lately been guilty of, whatever their motive, cannot fail to do much harm.

A MALICIOUS SLANDER

In an issue of a Chicago Grain Journal known as "The Price Current and Grain Reporter," dated January 7, appears the following item:

"The Grain Growers' Association of the Canadian Northwest has defaulted in payment of the interest on its bonds, according to a current report last Saturday. This is the associa-

tion to which we referred in our special article on the Canadian Northwest, in November, as being run by men who have practically no experience in the grain business, its immediate department being in charge of mere boys. There are about 15,000 farmers interested in this company, and it is the strongest political organization of its kind in the Northwest."

This item undoubtedly refers to The Grain Growers' Grain Company and is a despicable attempt to injure the reputation of the Farmers' Company in the eyes of American grain dealers. Such a report would not need contradiction anywhere in Canada, as The Grain Growers' Grain Company is too well known and too firmly established. It might be stated, however, that The Grain Growers' Grain Company has no bonds outstanding. Therefore, it could not default in the payment of interest. The whole story is a deliberate and malicious falsehood and has not even the slightest foundation of truth. American grain dealers who countenance such dirty tactics need not expect to build up a business with Canadian farmers even when our wheat is allowed free entry into the American side.

THE SASKATCHEWAN CONVENTION

Every farmer in Saskatchewan should be seized of the importance of the Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, which will be held in Moose Jaw on February 11, 12, 13. It is no exaggeration to state that this convention is the most important event in the activities of the farmers of that province, and it is also of vast importance to every other interest in the province. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is a very influential organization, not only among the farmers, but also in the political field both provincial and federal. It is to be hoped that every local association will send its full quota to the convention. Considering the importance and the influence of the organization, the delegates, we are sure, from past experience, will conduct their business and reach their conclusions with an eye always to the best interests of the common people. Resolutions should be very carefully prepared and should express definitely the will of the delegates as, when backed by the rank and file of the association, they are bound to be effective in whatever quarter they are directed.

BIG BUSINESS IN UNITED STATES

J. Pierpont Morgan, junior, the head of the most powerful banking house in America, announced a few days ago that he and his partners were resigning from the directorates of many leading railway, industrial and financial companies in the United States. Mr. Morgan says that his firm is giving up this method of doing business in deference to public sentiment. A few days later George F. Baker, rated as the biggest figure in American finance since the death of J. P. Morgan, senior, similarly resigned from many directorates. This radical action is highly significant. Does it mark the turning of the tide in the history of Big Business? Up to the present the trend has been towards concentration and consolidation. By means of interlocking directorates more and more power has come to be centred in fewer and fewer hands. During the Congressional investigation last year into the money trust, the late J. P. Morgan testified that his banking firm controlled over \$10,000,000,000 of the nation's wealth. Facts such as these could not be published broadcast without having a deep effect. The same popular uprising which revolted against the iniquities of Protection showed itself also in a demand that no group of men be allowed to acquire such power over the nation's commerce and industry as a few Wall Street magnates had already secured. President Wilson recently spoke of this menace in these words:

"The real danger is that the same group of men control chains of banks, systems of railways, whole series of manufacturing enterprises, great mining projects, great enterprises for the development of the natural water power of the country, all threaded together in the personnel of a series of boards of directors in a community of interests more formidable than any conceivable combination incorporated under the laws."

It would perhaps be too much to say that the Morgan firm is retreating before the storm of public disapproval. The step, however, is frankly credited to public sentiment. It may have been simply the giving up of some power in order to forestall more drastic action by the Government. But, in any case, it shows that the Interests are getting a wholesome fear of what the Government or people of the United States may do. Nor is this surprising when one remembers the low tariff and banking reform measures enacted in the teeth of the most dogged opposition by the combined forces of manufacturers, bankers and Big Business. The Canadian horizon can be searched in vain for any sign of the Special Interests trying to appease popular discontent on account of the abuses suffered. And instead of our Canadian Triple Alliance showing any anxiety over Government action, the cart is before the horse, and the only anxiety apparent is that of the Government to stand well with the Interests.

In reporting the Direct Legislation debate last week in the Manitoba Legislature, the Government organ says: "Mr. Taylor saw only evil if our Legislators were to be relegated to the status of rubber stamps to record merely the expressed will of the people." Apparently The Telegram prefers the present status of 98 per cent. of our politicians—rubber stamps to record the expressed will of the party caucus. This is so much more honorable and dignified than recording "merely the expressed will of the people," who have elected them to the office they now hold, whose interests they are supposed to represent and whose good money they put into their pockets to the extent of \$1,500 for five to six weeks' work.

The City of Winnipeg and the Manitoba Government were each very prompt a couple of weeks ago in offering \$5,000 for the finding of an escaped young criminal. Social workers among the foreigners of Winnipeg remember him as a bright lad. But society neglected him, and the motherless boy grew up without home life, education or other helpful influences. The result was that he developed into a dangerous criminal, who has already taken a fearful revenge on society by a life of crime, and by causing thousands of dollars to be spent on his capture and trial. How long before we realize as communities and as a nation that both money and human life would be saved by doing away with the economic and social conditions under which criminals are now allowed to grow up?

The only way to abolish trusts is to do away with the special privileges on which they flourish. For years anti-trust legislation was tried in vain against the Telegraph-Telephone trust of the United States. But no sooner did Postmaster-General Burleson recommend the taking over of these services by the government than the combine surrendered and announced its willingness to dissolve. Trusts do not fear the "Thou Shalt Nots" of the lawmakers. It is easy to get around or to walk over laws. What trusts fear is the abolition of the Special Privilege they enjoy and by virtue of which they now exact undue profits from the people.

The results of The Guide Referendum will be published in full next week. It was crowded out this week by the full report of the U.F.A. Convention.

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Alberta Farmers' Parliament

Seven hundred representatives of U.F.A. debate the important questions before the people of Alberta—Reports show the past year the most successful in their history—Co-operation one of the watchwords of convention

The sixth annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta opened at Lethbridge on Wednesday morning with addresses of welcome from Mayor Hardie and Commissioner Tracey, of the Board of Trade. President W. J. Tregillus, of Calgary, was appointed chairman of the convention. Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for the province, was invited to address the convention and in a characteristic speech congratulated the farmers of Alberta on the phenomenal success of the Co-operative Elevator Company. It was no small thing, he said, for the farmers to have launched a \$350,000 proposition, having its ramifications in every part of the province of Alberta. It was a unique establishment, far better for the farmers to have established their own elevator system than to have had the government do it for them. The government had been very willing to assist, however, and had done its part by enabling the company to secure the money it requested at a reasonable rate of interest. There would no doubt be some criticism, but every enterprise was subject to criticism and even he had at times been criticized (laughter). The outstanding part, however, was that the farmers of Alberta owned and controlled and were successfully operating a line of elevators all over the province today (applause).

Co-operation Only Beginning

He hoped that this would be only the beginning of co-operative effort on the part of the farmers and that thru the U.F.A. and the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company other lines of farm produce would be marketed and a great many of the supplies which were used by the farmers would be purchased thru co-operative channels. The department of agriculture, he assured them, would always be ready to do everything in its power to assist in the development of the co-operative movement. Mr. Marshall also spoke of the agricultural schools recently established in the province for the education of the sons and daughters of farmers and said he would not be content until the province spent as much in educating the boys and girls on to the land as it did in educating them off the land.

On the motion of James Speakman a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Marshall for his address.

The address of the president, which appears elsewhere in this issue, was then read by W. J. Tregillus. The president's references to the folly of war and his condemnation of the naval proposals of both political parties in Canada were particularly well received by the convention. On the motion of H. Jamieson, of Red Deer, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Tregillus for his address.

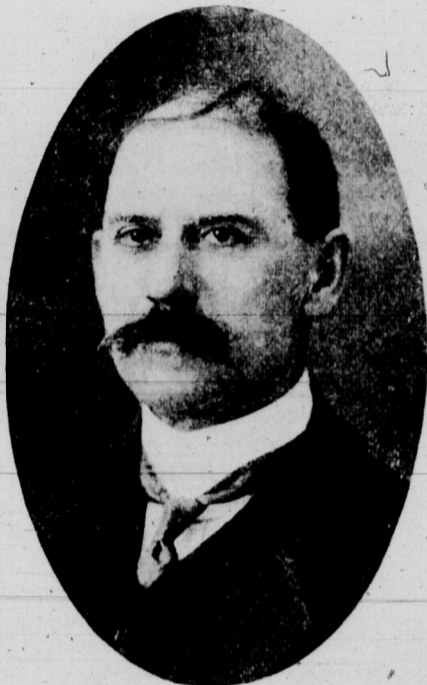
At the opening of the afternoon session the honorary president, James Bower, briefly addressed the meeting. Mr. Bower said the state of his health had made it necessary for him to become a resident of B.C. during the past year and for that reason he had not been able to take as active a part in the affairs of the U.F.A. as formerly. He was still, however, deeply interested in the work of the organization and would always be glad to do anything in his power to forward its interest.

The secretary's report, read by P. P. Woodbridge, general secretary, contained a comprehensive review of the work of the Central office during the past year and showed that a vast deal of work in the interests of the organization and of the farming industry had been accomplished. On a motion by D. W. Trego a resolution was passed accepting the report and thanking Mr. Woodbridge for his work on behalf of the U.F.A. The report of the Alberta section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was read by E. Carswell and was accepted without discussion. At this point a telegram was received saying that the livestock arena at Ottawa exhibition grounds had been destroyed by a boiler explosion, causing the loss of several lives and considerable

damage to livestock, including the Calgary exhibit. This news was received with consternation and it was decided to send a telegram expressing the great sorrow of the convention at the disaster.

Calgary Public Market

Mrs. Wade and Mrs. Newhall, of the Consumers' League of Calgary, addressed the convention. Mrs. Newhall said the League was trying to get the women of Calgary to patronize the public market, and they wanted the farmers to do their part by sending in their produce in good condition. They wanted eggs clean and



W. J. TREGILLUS
President U.F.A.

sorted and they objected to the farmers bringing their meat to market wrapped in bed clothes. She reminded the farmers that they did not have to pay a high rent, but only a fee of 25 cents for their stall in the market and the women had to carry their purchases home, and she hoped that they would remember this and charge reasonable prices. Votes of thanks were passed to both ladies. The report of the legislative committee was just read and passed without discussion.

The report of the elevator committee was read by D. Buckingham, who stated that it had not been unanimously adopted by the board of directors, Bevington and Sorenson dissenting. It was intimated that Messrs. Bevington and Sorenson decided to present a minority report, and it was therefore decided to lay the report on the table until Thursday afternoon, when resolutions, of which notice had been given relating to the same matter, would also be considered.

Constitutional Amendments

The consideration of amendments to the constitution occupied the remainder of the evening session. The first change made was in the section setting out the objections of the Association, and which the word political was struck out and legitimate substituted, as to read "and to take any legitimate action necessary for this purpose." An amendment making it the duty of the directors to appoint a chartered accountant as auditor was defeated, it being pointed out that the auditor should be appointed by the convention, and that no provision had been made for the revision of the present rule of having two auditors appointed from among those present at the convention. An amendment providing that any union more than six months in arrears be suspended was carried. A proposition in favor of making the directors subject to the recall and holding elections of vice-presidents and directors, under the Hare system of transferable voting, was brought forward by the Fertile Plains Union. Apparently, however, the delegates did not feel disposed

to enter into a discussion of the merits or demerits of the proposals, and a motion that the resolution be tabled was moved and carried before any explanation of the system had been given. A number of delegates considered that undue haste had been shown in disposing of the matter, and a re-opening of the question was proposed. On a vote, however, it was decided by a large majority not to consider the question further.

Women May Become Members

On a motion from the Carnforth Union, the constitution was amended so that wives and daughters of members may become full members of the Association, with all the privileges enjoyed by men, on payment of a membership fee of fifty cents per annum, and that sons of members residing on the farm with their parents be admitted on the family ticket basis.

A resolution from Strathmore, in favor of making the election of officers the last business of the convention, caused considerable discussion. Henry Sorenson and other delegates from Strathmore supported the resolution on the ground that it would give the delegates a better opportunity to judge the qualifications of candidates. It was pointed out, however, that many delegates who lived at a distance were unable to remain until the close of the convention and that the constitution already provided that all reports of officers and committees must be disposed of before the elections took place. Eventually the proposed amendment was defeated by a large majority.

Finances in Good Shape

The report of the auditors, Messrs. Scott and Stewart, chartered accountants, was read by Secretary Woodbridge, and



P. P. WOODBRIDGE
Secretary U.F.A.

showed that the Association was in a good financial position. A summary of the statement follows:

Receipts

Membership fees	\$4,744.90
Dept. of Agriculture	1,000.00
Grain Growers' Grain Company	1,000.00
City of Calgary	100.00
Collected at 1913 convention	279.40
Campaign fund	248.75
Sale of Membership Buttons	268.10
Stationery Supplies	368.62
Multigraph Sales	111.94
Pooling Fares last convention	47.15
Total	\$8,168.86

Expenditures

Office salaries	\$2,503.50
Printing and advertising	1,687.35
Organizers' expenses	435.35
Officers' expenses	746.25
Postage	477.50
Office rent	460.00
Office furniture	435.65
Members buttons	222.20
Multigraphing and supplies	118.80
Rent of rooms for meetings	157.00
Canadian Council of Agriculture	100.00
Office expenses	489.57
Miscellaneous expenses	132.67
Balance	203.02

Total \$8,168.86

Cash in Bank December 31, 1913 \$502.35

The report was unanimously adopted.

At the evening session, A. W. Foley, Poultry Superintendent of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, gave a very interesting and instructive address on egg production and marketing.

Cheap Money and Better Wheat Prices

Hon. Chas. Stewart, Minister of Public Works, also addressed the convention and dealt particularly with the question of cheaper agricultural credit. He understood that a commission had reported on this question to the government, but as he had not yet seen the report, he could not speak with knowledge of the proposals therein made. His own opinion was, that simply to reduce the rate of interest would not solve the question. To save a man forty or fifty dollars in interest on his mortgage would not help him very much, when he had to lose two or three times that much by being forced to place his grain on the market at a season when prices were low. Farmers frequently found that tho they might be able to borrow fifteen hundred dollars or more from the bank in April, they could not get one cent in November. If they tried to get accommodation in the fall, they were told that they must sell their wheat, with the result that they often had to sell at a sacrifice. In his opinion, if some plan could be devised which would give permanency and uniformity to credit, so that a man could borrow as much in the fall as he could at any other time of the year, and if they could get the money for seven per cent., the question would be very nearly solved.

Pork Packing Committee

The directors' report was submitted by J. Quinsey. Henry Sorenson moved that the consideration of this report be left over until after the elevator question had been dealt with, but this was negatived and the report adopted.

Some discussion took place with regard to the report of the pork packing committee, which was signed by Rice Sheppard, E. Carswell and D. Buckingham. The closing paragraph of the report recommended that the matter of the packing plant be taken up again by this convention, as the present plan was considered inoperative. James Speakman took exception to the statement that the present plan was inoperative. He did not think the present plan should be discarded in that summary way. J. A. Lennox said he believed it would be easy to secure the guarantee of fifty thousand hogs a year asked by the Provincial Government as a condition of their establishing a packing plant. In the Claresholm district, a canvass had been made, and in five townships the farmers were prepared to guarantee twelve thousand hogs if the government would establish a plant. That showed that the pork-raising industry had made great progress in the southern portion of the province. He believed that if the attempt was made, a hundred thousand hogs could be guaranteed. It was a question, however, whether a Provincial or a Dominion cold storage scheme, which would take care of beef and mutton as well as pork and provide for export

Continued on Page 80

U.F.A. President's Address

Inspiring review of year's work delivered by W. J. Tregillus at opening of Sixth Annual Convention at Lethbridge.
January 21—Past year the banner year for Alberta farmers' organization—Call sounded for the abolition of special privilege and the bringing in of a new day of Justice to all

Ladies and Gentlemen:—We have assembled for the Sixth Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta. The past year has brought us the satisfaction of work well done, and the reports which will be presented to you will show the activities of the various committees. We have increased in membership, grown in our knowledge of economics and in every way developed as an organization, which is most encouraging and gives us new visions and bright hopes of work for the future.

This convention will stand out in the history of our organization because it records the greatest step forward that organized agriculture has ever made in the province. A few of us realize the possibilities which will grow out of these first practical results in our endeavor for freedom from the toll collector.

The Best Year Yet

The seventh year of our organization excels the previous ones for it has given us the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited, which marks a new period and is the beginning of a new activity; we have also obtained the Co-operative Associations Act, the Direct Legislation Act and the Machinery Act. This year reminds us of one of the great days which mark the eras of the creation of the world. We read in the Great Wonder Book, "the evening and the morning were the first day." So this period indicates the creation of institutions that prefigure the great days of our economic freedom, in which, after preliminary effort has passed into the evening of dream and the night of vision then follows the high dawn of promise and the glorious day of fulfilment. As during the days of the Creation, step by step was taken, so, in these great economic days are we going step by step. Each day's work rests upon the past and gives promise for the future.

Farmers Thrive on Opposition

In our march forward we must expect and be prepared for the opposition which we are sure to meet, especially from those who have been accustomed to exact toll from our produce. No tonic is equal to that of opposition. The Grain Growers' Grain Company—which is now the greatest farmers' organization in the world—would not occupy the position it holds today but for the fighting it had to do and the opposition it has had to contend with from within and without. The Elevator Question will be fully dealt with in their special committee's report, and Mr. Fream will give an outline of what has been accomplished by the Elevator Company to date; but I should like to testify to the value of this Company to the Grain Growers of this province in reducing the spread and margin, also in guaranteeing weight and full prices. As more elevators are built and operated we shall be able to give assistance to a greater number and cover a larger area. The constant satisfaction expressed by farmers at being able to market their grain with the feeling of confidence that they are getting the weight, grade and price to which they are entitled is most encouraging.

Direct Legislation and Single Tax

The Direct Legislation Act will require some modification before it will fully serve the purpose for which it is intended; we are, however, glad to see it on the statute books, and we must now endeavor to get it into workable shape. Single Tax is working satisfactorily and gaining friends; it has brought many settlers from the States to Alberta, and is consequently causing much discussion. In matters of taxation, Alberta has been called—with good reason—the experimental station of taxation of the Dominion. We are proud of this distinction, as we have largely contributed to

SPARKS FROM A STRIKING ADDRESS

"This convention will stand out in the history of our organization because it records the greatest step forward that organized agriculture has ever made in the province."

"We are beginning to recognize that co-operation is not only the life of trade, but the very life of national existence. Ours must be the beneficent democratic combine of the greatest good to the greatest number."

"With thoro organization and co-operation, the day is not far off when privilege, trusts, monopolies and every other method of levying tribute on the producers will be out of existence."

"Before we can get equitable laws, we must have in our Federal Parliament men who will unmake all unjust laws, and make just ones; make laws that will square with the Golden Rule: laws that will abolish privilege and monopoly."

"We have enabled those who exploit us to be our law makers."

"Some people regard politics as merely a game which is unworthy the thoughts of serious men."

"We shall be wanting in courage and duty if we allow this convention to close without taking a decided stand for righteousness and justice in government."

"We must stand firmly against being drawn into the maelstrom of ruinous expenditure for the barbarous custom of human slaughter to settle national differences."

the adoption of advanced methods of taxation. Single Tax has not been in operation a sufficient length of time for its benefits to be much felt; but when it has, we shall find that money tied up in high-priced land schemes, will flow naturally into legitimate channels of production and industry, and greater prosperity will abound everywhere.

Co-operation the Remedy

The Co-operative Associations Act is a good one, and it will benefit producers and consumers alike. The high cost of living, affecting both classes, will doubtless direct attention more and more to co-operation. The day of co-operative effort is at hand, we are beginning to recognize that co-operation is not only the life of trade, but the very life of national existence. But we must be careful to keep it unselfish, equitable co-operation. We must combine for mutual help, service and protection; ours must not be the monarchical but the beneficent democratic combine of the greatest good to the greatest number.

Woman Suffrage and Righteousness

At previous conventions we have endorsed Woman Suffrage, but I trust something more definite will be done at this convention to supplement their own efforts in securing this. This matter will doubtless be taken up at their own convention—at which we wish them every success—and we shall, I am sure, give them any assistance they desire of us.

The past year has been one of general prosperity for the Dominion as well as for this province, and—notwithstanding the money stringency—thanks to the Giver of our wonderful soil and climate, we have been enabled to gather a bountiful harvest, and demonstrate our stability and security.

When economic conditions are placed on a sound and just foundation the causes of money stringency will disappear. The aim of the organized farmers of Western Canada is to bring about right conditions, and we are proud to be allied to such a just cause. The greatest danger to our country is our economic bondage, but when we get Single Tax, Free Trade, Direct Legislation, public ownership of

public utilities, with equal suffrage and universal peace, we shall be on a foundation which nothing can shake. These conditions will come—if we are faithful—then will begin a new age of new contracts, new sympathies, and new achievements of co-operation and peace. "Righteousness alone exalteth a nation," and "Peace on earth, good-will towards men" furnish the only foundation upon which can be built the lasting achievements of the human spirit; therefore let us "go forward and fear not," and deal with our national life in a spirit of candor, righteousness and good-will.

What's Wrong With Canada?

The causes which are responsible for our present unsatisfactory economic conditions have been so frequently pointed out and are so well known to us that it is unnecessary to repeat them in detail. These causes were put very succinctly on the cover page of The Guide recently, and in brief are as follows: A handful of Canadian citizens have, thru the aid of special privileges, been enabled to take for their own use a large portion of the wealth created by others; they have monopolized prosperity, and the consequence is a vast majority of our citizens are not receiving the full return for their labor, and an ever increasing number of our citizens are in absolute want. The only remedy is the creation of economic conditions that will give to each and every citizen the full complete return for his labors."

How is this to be done? How can we prevent such an obvious anomaly as having in our midst and on our farms men, women and children without the bare necessities of life, when we have just gathered our greatest harvest? Is it within our power to remedy such lamentable conditions and bring about those which are just and equitable, so that a full share of prosperity may be found in each and every home in the Dominion? Yes, it is possible for the people to do this, and it will be done just as soon as we realize how utterly impotent and helpless we are individually, and realize also the fact that only by joining hands and working together can conditions be rectified. Possibly there is no greater

superstition than this, that individual effort can change our economic or social systems. If we are to change our conditions, our markets and our laws; it must be done collectively; we must work in co-operation, and this is the lesson that we as United Farmers are learning, proving and trying to teach. With thorough organization and co-operation the day is not far off when privilege, trusts, monopolies and every other method of levying tribute on producers will be out of existence thruout the whole Dominion.

Farmers and Politics

The question now arises, what is to be done to bring about these desired conditions? There is no other way than to have just and equitable laws and to have them adhered to; but before we can get these we must have in our Federal Parliament men who will unmake all unjust laws and make just ones; make laws that will square with the golden rule, laws that will abolish privilege and monopoly, and laws that will remove all artificial impediments from our paths, and give to everyone—man, woman or child—a fair start and an equal chance in the race of life.

The Dominion Parliament consists of 221 members. Of these 75 are lawyers—over one-third of the whole,—there are 32 farmers, 27 merchants, 18 doctors, 13 manufacturers, 8 agents, 7 notaries, 5 brokers, 2 capitalists, 1 student, 1 druggist, 1 surveyor, and 1 representing labor. Many of the lawyers are corporation lawyers, representing large interests. Many of the farmers are more interested in other directions than in agriculture. The manufacturers are given as 13, but 14 others appear under other captions, making 27 instead of 13, representing a very wide variety of industries. They also represent much interlocking of directorates and other forms of control of industrial power. Considering the representatives in the Federal House of Parliament, can we expect government ownership of railways and other public utilities, Free Trade, Direct Legislation, Direct Taxation and equal suffrage, or any other measure of reform; or need we be surprised that we have want in the midst of plenty, poverty side by side with bountiful harvests, and extremes of very rich and very poor people?

Conditions as we have them today are the result of legislation which is the achievement of privilege; this has been permitted thru our attitude of indifference, and we have thereby enabled those who exploit us to be our law makers. No man can plunder the public except it be by special privilege obtained by legal delusion and jugglery; yet all the advantages of invention, discovery and the abundant gifts of nature have accrued only to benefit the few monopolists, while the masses, deprived of all the material advantages of civilization are as helpless and hopeless as if they lived in a declining world. Until we can prevent monopolies, mergers, combines and trusts—which are the roots of all economic evils—from plundering the people, and the Dominion Government from devoting millions of dollars of the people's money to titled paupers and millions more for armaments and warships, it will be impossible to prevent unnatural inequalities, grinding fruitless toil, corrupting idleness, hereditary poverty and hereditary wealth.

It will be well for us now to consider how governments are elected. Most men in the exercise of their citizenship are actuated by and vote according to their political allegiances, giving little consideration to the immense value of the vote, and forgetting at what tremendous cost the vote was obtained for us by our forefathers, and that it has been

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Farming for Profit

A Department Devoted to the

Practical Problems of Farmer and Stockman

GETTING VALUE OUT OF FARMERS' SHORT COURSE

"It is an interesting fact that most farmers who visit a demonstration train, agricultural fair, farmers' institute, or short course, lose a large part of the benefits that should be derived from these educational institutions," says Prof. S. F. Morse, Agriculturist of the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station. "When examining exhibits, the tendency is to pass rapidly by, noting principally the most striking displays and neglecting charts and other exhibits with much printed matter attached. Much more would be learned if the farmer, after seeing the whole show, would return and devote some time to studying certain parts of it that, especially interest him, and to asking questions.

"In farmers' institutes and other similar meetings, the usual mistake is that those in attendance do not ask enough questions; some farmers seem bashful and do not ask any questions at all; others do not follow up their first question with others in order to thoroughly understand the point in question. The lecturer is there to be questioned and the best way for farmers to get information adapted to their own particular farm problems is to present them to the lecturer for solution.

"Most essential of all is the practice of note taking. It is surprising how few persons take notes on what they have seen or heard, so that when they want to remember the details of a spraying mixture or a crop rotation, they are unable to, and the time spent in attending the exhibition or lecture has been practically lost. When it is a fact that a five-cent note book and a three-cent pencil is all the apparatus that is necessary for this laborious operation, it is strange that more farmers do not take notes. The writer has noted that in the majority of cases the farmers who take notes are the best ones in their respective communities. Every farmer should be sure to bring a note book."

HOG CHOLERA

Hog cholera has again made its appearance in Western Canada, one of the Edmonton papers stating that only last week a large herd of hogs were slaughtered near that city, and every now and again from different parts of the West reports come to hand of its ravages. This dread disease is very contagious and very deadly, and the owner of animals suffering from the disease is subject to a heavy penalty for not immediately reporting the same, besides losing the Government compensation for the slaughtered animals.

In a report of the Veterinary Director-General received some time ago there appears the statement that the government paid nearly \$16,000 last year as compensation for slaughtered hogs in the four Western Provinces. Even with this large sum paid out, the farmers sustained a loss of \$7,500. In the States, where slaughter is not compulsory, the disease is not so well in check.

In order to put owners of swine on their guard, the Veterinary Director-General has issued a plainly written bulletin, setting forth such information as should enable the ordinary reader to readily detect the malady and understand what course to pursue in the case of an outbreak in his herd.

The cause of the disease is a germ, and without the presence of the germ there can be no cholera. In other words, such things as bad feeding, neglect and filthy surroundings have no power to produce hog cholera. But when the infection is introduced among hogs under such conditions, the disease spreads with great rapidity.

The germ may be transferred in many different ways, such as on the boots of attendants, the feeding of uncooked garbage containing raw pork, which may have come from a diseased pig, wandering dogs, domestic pigeons, or in the water of a stream flowing through an infected pasture or yard.

The early symptoms are not characteristic of the disease and may not enable a definite opinion to be formed. The hog loses his appetite, partly or altogether, is sluggish, disinclined to move, and if compelled to do so may cough. These symptoms should arouse sufficient suspicion to warrant calling in the inspector.

The hogs suffering from the disease soon become thin and weak, walking with a staggering gait, especially with the hind legs. Sometimes hogs die within a few days, before they have had time to lose much flesh.

The skin becomes red in patches, the color turning deeper and more purplish as the disease advances. These patches usually occur inside the legs, under the body, or behind the ears, but may be seen anywhere.

A very characteristic symptom is the discharge of mucous from the eyes. The secretion becomes thicker and the lids may be gummed together by it.

The bowels are generally loose, and a profuse diarrhoea may occur, although in some cases there may be constipation.

The sick hog generally goes off by himself and is found lying in a quiet corner of his pen. If forced to rise, he does so unwillingly, standing with his back arched and his belly drawn up. When walking he moves in weak staggering manner and may fall over.

There are two types of the disease,

during the week of February 16 to 21, viz.:

Farmers' Short Course—Feb. 16 to 20.
Official Opening of the Agricultural College—Feb. 17.

Agricultural Societies' Convention—Feb. 18 and 19.

Provincial Seed Grain Exhibition—Feb. 17 to 20.

These Conventions and Short Courses are entirely free, and all interested in agriculture are invited to attend. Many prominent speakers will deliver addresses, and it is expected that there will be a large attendance. In previous years the attendance has averaged each day about 160.

Programs and prize lists are printed and may be had on application to E. Ward Jones, superintendent of Extension Section at Manitoba Agricultural College.

MEASURING ROUND STACKS

First find the distance around the stack, the circumference, at a height that represents an average for the base. Next find the height from the ground to the point where the sides begin to slope in to form the top. Then measure the slant height, or the distance from the point where the sides begin to slope in to the apex of the stack. This gives all the necessary dimensions. Take all measurements in feet. Now multiply the



"BARON'S HENCHMAN" (IMP.) 10015 (15062)
Sire, "Baron's Chief," Dam, "Daisy of Auchnafour." Owned and for sale by N. A. Weir, Ohaton, Alta.

the chronic, in which the animal lingers for several weeks, becoming more and more emaciated, and dying from exhaustion, and the acute form, in which the hog dies in a few days. In the latter type the animal may suffer considerable pain. All cases do not end in death, but a hog that has recovered will continue to spread the disease though he himself is immune.

If the inspector upon arrival shares in the suspicion, all hogs are immediately slaughtered. If upon autopsy they are shown to be healthy they are allowed to be sold as dressed pork. Diseased animals must be disposed of by burning and the owner receives two-thirds of the value of the animals, at the discretion of the inspector, as compensation, after duly disinfecting the place.

When, owing to severe weather or other unavoidable cause, it is found impossible to cleanse and disinfect pens or yards formerly occupied by diseased hogs, such pens or yards should be closed up in such a manner as to prevent persons or animals obtaining access thereto until such cleansing and disinfecting can be properly carried out.

Short Course and Convention at Manitoba Agricultural College

The following meetings will be held at the Manitoba Agricultural College

circumference by itself, divide by 100 and multiply the quotient by eight; multiply this product by the height of the base plus one-third of the slant height. This gives the number of cubic feet in the stack.

The number of cubic feet to allow for a ton depends upon the kind of hay and the length of time it has stood in the stack. When ordinary hay has been stacked about thirty days it is customary to allow an eight-foot cube, or 512 cubic feet, for a ton; but when it has been stacked longer a seven and one-half foot cube, or 422 cubic feet, is usually called a ton.

MEASURING HAY IN MOW

There is no accurate rule in this matter. The rule usually followed, however, is to allow a cube of 7 feet each way (343 cubic feet) for well packed hay, and a cube of 8 feet each way (512 cubic feet) for loose hay, to the ton. In finding the number of tons in a bin according to measurement, a man has to use his own judgment as to its compactness, according to the above rule. Usually hay that is put up in the autumn is figured in the fall and early winter according to the 8-foot standard, and in the spring according to the 7-foot standard. In the above case it would depend largely on how long

the hay had been in the mow, and the question does not state as to that matter. However, we believe that 400 feet to the ton is a very fair calculation if sold late in the winter.

RHEUMATISM IN HOGS

Something goes wrong with your hogs; first they begin to go lame on one foot, then on another, till finally they lie down and refuse to move, or move about painfully and with great difficulty. Sometimes they eat and drink all right, sometimes they don't.

This state of affairs among hog raisers is frequently called rheumatism, and is chiefly caused by two close confinement and the hogs becoming too fat.

If this is the case, then give them all the freedom possible and cut down their rations, but, on the other hand, the trouble is also sometimes caused by a deficiency in bone, due to lack of bone-forming material in their ration, and to remedy this a dessert spoonful of phosphate of calcium per hog may be mixed with the feed.

WEAK LAMBS

Now that the season for early lambs is approaching it may not be out of place to give a few pointers on the course of treatment to be followed in the case of weak lambs, and the best and safest stimulant anyone can use when such is the case, is simply warmth, and this can be supplied by having good quarters, and the use of a piece of old woolen blanket, which has been warmed at the stove, and repeated when it cools off by a similar piece.

Sometimes dipping the lamb in warm water is resorted to, but this is not very expedient and not to be greatly recommended.

If a lamb is very weak, it may be necessary to feed it some of the dam's milk with a spoon, or, as the majority of old country shepherds do, take a little cow's milk, either fresh from the cow or warmed over the fire, and putting same in their own mouth, allow it to run slowly into the open mouth of the lamb, while if the little animal is too weak, a little whiskey or other stimulant may be added to the milk.

Weak lambs generally require help to get them to start sucking the ewe, and quite a lot of patience on the shepherd's part during this operation is sometimes required, as the lamb should be fed a little milk four or five times an hour during the first few hours, and the operation gets tedious and tiresome.

Sometimes the ewe is turned on her back to allow the lamb to suck her, or she has got to be held, especially if it is a first lamb, and she may not appear to take very kindly to her offspring.

The ewe and lamb should be kept by themselves for a few days, and it is not advisable to give them too much room, so that the ewe can get away from, but enough space so that she can lie down without danger of smothering, the lamb, as some ewes, if weak, are not too careful in this respect, besides, in limited space the ewe and lamb become better acquainted with each other, and, if care is taken to see that it suckles the dam, allows the lamb to grow strong and able to take care of itself before being put with the rest of the flock.

WINTER HATCHING

Hatching chickens in winter months must always be attended with many risks. Those who work against the laws of nature will have many battles to fight, but artificial hatching has been brought to such a state of perfection that it can be successfully carried on at all times of the year. Still, for amateurs in winter there will be many disappointments.

At the present time there are numbers of good machines on the market, but new beginners should seldom be tempted to purchase a second-hand incubator. Oc-

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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

CLEAN MILK

There is an interesting account in the January number of the Mother's Magazine of a model dairy started by a woman at Norfolk, Massachusetts. On this dairy farm the barns are made with cement floors draining into a cement-lined tight cistern from which the contents is pumped for fertilizing purposes. These floors are washed daily. Along the walls are many windows, affording the ventilation and sunshine, which it seems are as necessary to the health of cows as of people. Before each milking the sides and udders of the cows are carefully washed and wiped and everything the milk touches is thoroughly sterilized. The milk is bottled and immediately cooled to a temperature of forty-five degrees, when it will keep sweet for weeks.

As I read this article I thought with a shock of horror of the dark steaming sod stables we used to have on the farm and remembered, too, that the hired men often went out and stirred the old bossies up out of their manury bed and wetting the udders with milk allowed the dirt from them to drip into the pail.

It is unnecessary for you to protest that you cannot afford to build model dairies to house your two or three cows. That is obviously true, but it would not cost much to put windows in the stable, and the hours of time that many men and boys on farms spend in the house during the winter playing checkers or cards might profitably be expended in giving the cattle a clean place to live in. It is probable that a large part of the masculine readers will rise up and declare that they have not a minute to spare in the winter, but when I was in the country they spent a good deal of time with their feet elevated on the stove damper.

It will not cost anything either for the milker to come to his work with spotless hands and a clean jacket that does not drip straw and manure.

Carelessness in handling milk is not by any means all traceable to the men's part in the work. I have often seen milk pails washed out with dish cloths that have been used for weeks and left rolled up in the bottom of the dish pan between meals so that the food particles have the best possible chance of decaying.

I have seen milk strained thru a piece of cheesecloth that was simply rinsed out of lukewarm water and thrown over a line in the kitchen to collect as many germs as possible between milkings.

With all these fruitful sources of dirt and disease the wonder to me is that all the kiddies who drink of this tainted milk are not sickly and the only explanation seems to be that country life is otherwise so healthy that it counteracts the bad effects of such pernicious articles of food.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

AN ABLE ADVOCATE OF SUFFRAGE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I may as well confess at first that I come firstly as an advocate of votes for women, also that I am not now open to conviction along the anti-line. I think I have heard, read or imagined everything that could be said, pro or con, on the subject and am more firmly convinced as the years go by that we need, and in justice should have, the franchise.

I am not one of those who believe that all the world's wrongs will be righted the morning after the last woman gets the vote, but I do believe that it is a step in the right direction. Nor do I believe that all men are brutes and all women angels, but that has nothing whatever to do with the franchise.

I can't for the life of me get the viewpoint of a woman who disparages her own sex. She must take one of two positions: either she is bad herself or she considers herself superior to the rest of her kind. Does Wolf Willow intend us to believe that if she were on a jury she would find it impossible to grant justice to a woman who was better looking or better dressed than herself? I fancy I hear her indignant denial. Then by what method does she reason that the rest of us would be so empty-headed?

There is not one of Wolf Willow's arguments that is not as applicable to the male as the female voter. Miss M. Lathrop tells a story that fits in here so

well I'll just repeat it. She was conversing with a man who was opposed to the measure. After listening to her arguments he said, "I'll admit, Miss Lathrop, if all women were as intelligent and discriminating as you are they might vote, but they are not. Now, for instance, do you consider your cook capable of exercising the franchise intelligently?" "I do not know as to cook's capability," replied she, "but he does vote."

There are bad women in the world as well as men, but they are in the minority. To hear Wolf Willow's lament one would think these poor painted creatures were around as thick as mosquitoes; and by the way they are painted and are well known and the man whom they tempt is usually looking for the temptation. Quite the reverse with the immoral man who may occupy the front pew in the most fashionable church in the city. There are hundreds of country polls where an immoral woman would not vote once in a life time.

All the same she has just as much right to vote as the immoral man and there is just as much reason to disfranchise the good man because of the bad as to disfranchise the good woman because of her fallen sister. And another thing, Wolf Willow, it is not the earnest, progressive

settling difficulties between gentlemen were met with storms of abuse and were called names almost as charming as that hurled by Wolf Willow at the peace advocates of today. Nevertheless, the day of the duel is past and war is on the down grade. I am pleased to know that some of the grandest men of the age are among the degenerate he-suffragettes, Woodrow Wilson and Wm. J. Bryan, for example. I also saw the editor of our beloved Guide described in one of our large dailies as "one of the ablest peace advocates in Canada." Practically all our prominent women are on the side of peace too, so I feel that I am in good company; but even were I alone I could never look at war as anything but a remnant of savagery.

Far away fields look green, Wolf Willow. If you came to Manitoba you could find roads and educational matters in as much need of attention as those in Alberta, and a \$2,500,000 appropriation for roads does not amount to much when it is known that a general election is in the near future. Apropos of Sir R. Roblin, what unanimity there is among the antis. Here is Wolf Willow against female suffrage because her sons will be contaminated at the polls, while Sir Rodmond opposes it because he would not care to

families, but contributing to the keep of hired men as well, by milking from four to nine cows twice a day, churning butter, raising all kinds of poultry and pig feeding, and in nearly every case the produce is given away for checks at the stores, groceries, etc., which keep the home going. Of course there are some exceptions, but they are few and far between. I myself knew nothing of farm life when I came out here, having been reared entirely in the city, but I managed fine right from the first, and quite a pile of my produce now goes to the store. I do all kinds of outside work thru the summer, but never in winter. But, "Mere Man," I do not know what an idle moment is, nor do I wish to, and I am quite sure none of my sisters on farms do either.

May the good works of Miss Beynon and others continue and God grant their efforts may be crowned with success, for it is not "idle women," but honest, true, hard working women who want the vote, and like myself could find time for it, just the same as I find time to love and caress my "dear wee girlie" when she comes to me twenty times a day and more to put her arms round my neck and whisper "I love you, mama."

I will now close with sincere wishes to Miss Beynon and all members for a Bright and Prosperous New Year.

ENGLISH ROSE.

BRANDON WINTER FAIR

The woman's section of the Winter Fair at Brandon, which opened so auspiciously last March, promises to be more than ever interesting this spring. The crowds which attended last year were so large that President McGregor and Manager Smale have decided that this year the woman's section will be held in the Armory building, which is just across the street from the Winter Fair. Already Manager Smale has his plans drawn up for putting in larger equipment and generally making it more comfortable for the women who attend, and special attention will be given to making it easy for the women to follow the cooking demonstrations. These demonstrations will this year be in charge of Mrs. Chas. Gray, of Chicago.

Mrs. Gray, who before her marriage was Grace Viall, is a Ph. B., Ed. B. of the University of Chicago, from which institution she graduated in 1906 and immediately took up the work of instructor of Home Economics in Rockford College for Women, Rockford, Ill. She spent three years there with great success, and then accepted the head of the Home Economics Department of the Illinois Woman's College at Jacksonville, where she spent a year. From there she went to the position of associate professor of Home Economics in the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

While at Ames Miss Viall, now Mrs. Gray, had a great deal of experience in college extension work and has addressed many meetings and given demonstrations before thousands of women from the farms of the state of Iowa.

In addition to her work as a teacher of Domestic Science, Mrs. Gray, both before and since her marriage, has been a Chautauqua and extension lecturer. She is national vice-president of the Associated Clubs of Domestic Science. She is on the faculty of the People's Institute of Domestic Economy. She is a regular contributor to the "Country Gentleman" and a contributor to the "North American," which has a very large syndicate connection thru which her articles go practically all over the United States.

Owing to the fact that practically all the Domestic Science teachers are very busy with their own work at that season, the board was finding difficulty in securing help along this line and are warmly appreciative of Mrs. Gray's willingness to come to their assistance. In addition to the demonstrations of cooking there will be addresses by a number of prominent women speakers, and other features which have not been fully determined upon. However, the farmer women of Manitoba will make no mistake in putting down March 2 to 6 in their diaries and keeping these dates open for the Brandon Winter Fair.

THE LONE PINE

BY H. BEDFORD-JONES

Dawn on the mist; above the trees
A lonely pine uprears
Long ghost-hung branches to the breeze,
Scarred with the olden years.

The mist writhes upward, at the spell
Of some far-hidden bird;
But clearer grows the sentinel,
His brethren dim and blurred.

So stand, my soul, amid thy fears
High over wind and wraith;
Across the darkling drift of years
A sentinel to faith!

woman who is looking for the vote, who smiles on the male villain and pulls her skirts close when she passes his victim.

Evidently Wolf Willow does not believe in trying to bring about the time when the nations shall beat their swords into plow shares. I would like her, or any one else, for I've seen the comparison made before, to tell me the resemblance between the police of our cities and the army of any nation. The police are to protect respectable citizens from the criminal class, while armies are trained to kill and maim those who are every whit as good as they are and, moreover, are just as likely to be in the right as themselves. Might is not right, too often the opposite. There is nothing to hinder the first class nations of the world—England, United States, Germany, etc.—from agreeing to reduce their armaments and maintain among them a police squadron to see that second class or semi-civilized nations keep treaties and behave themselves generally. All disputes to be settled by an arbitration commission. Some wars in the past may have been righteous, but surely we are a little nearer the Christian ideal than we were sixty years ago. It may be glorious to die for one's country, but it is more glorious, more difficult and a great deal more sensible to live for it. The first people who opposed the duel as a means of

see exalted womanhood in the mire of dirty politics! Rather he is afraid that with her house cleaning propensities she might undertake to clean up the political situation and then—

CANDOR.

COULD FIND TIME TO VOTE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am coming once again if I may. First let me thank you for little booklets, they are splendid. Many a mother will, I am sure, feel the benefit of them. I wrote a letter intended for you some weeks back, but was unable to get it posted, in which I offered to help "Cinderella," but I see in Guide, December 24, that she has all the help at present needed.

I also read in same Guide that "Another Mere Man" thinks idle women want the vote. It is a pity he wasted his valuable time in writing those "idle words," but perhaps he is like many more men in this country, got nothing better to do thru the winter months, while their poor wives are working finger-ends to the bone summer and winter alike to help keep the farm home going. "Men support their wives," he says. May I ask where they are, not any on the farms, for most of those I see around me, and I am pretty sure it is the same all over, have got wives who are supporting the homes, not only helping to feed and clothe large

An Income For the Farmer's Wife



THE wife of every farmer should have her own income and her own bank account.

And it does not matter how busy you are in the home, or how little time you have to devote to the raising of poultry we can show you how you can make a good income and build up a substantial bank account by poultry raising the Peerless Way.

We can show you how to be independent of the money your husband gets for his crops and other farm produce, so that when you wish to buy clothes, or take a shopping trip to town, you can just stop at the bank and draw all the money you will require.

The Peerless Way Makes Poultry Pay

If you know the right way to raise and keep poultry it requires very little outlay or money, and takes but very little of your time. The right way is the Peerless Way, that is, by hatching the eggs in a Peerless Incubator and rearing chickens in a Peerless Brooder.

Bowsman River, Man.
"I bought a Peerless machine from a friend. It was the first machine I ever have seen. I brought out three hatches; the first hatch I got 137 chicks from 106 eggs, second hatch I got 143 chicks from 204 eggs, and the third hatch I got 134 chicks from 210 eggs. Intend starting another hatch this week.

I like my machine fine and would not be without one again.
Yours very truly,
(Sgd) Mrs. ScL. Richet."

We have prepared a book for you entitled "Money In Eggs," if you would be interested in learning how other women like you are making independent incomes from the sale of eggs and plump chickens. Experience is not essential. We are practical poultry raisers ourselves and will furnish you all the information necessary to make your chickens pay you handsome profits.

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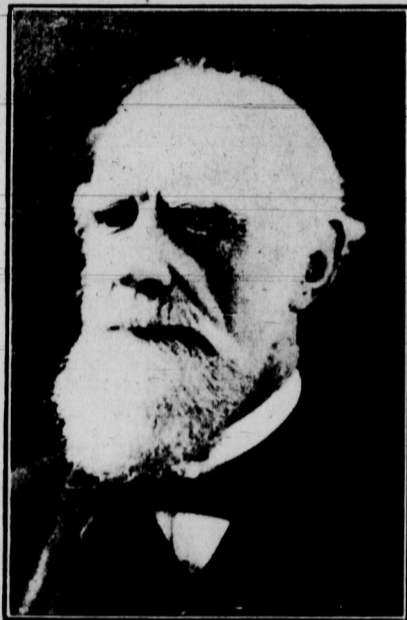
TEMPERANCE REFERENDUM REFUSED

In the Manitoba Legislature on Tuesday, January 13, a motion calling upon the government to take a referendum of the province on the question of banishing the bar was moved by J. B. Baird, the Liberal member for Mountain. The resolution was opposed by Sir Rodmond Roblin, who moved an amendment favorable to the present local option law, which was carried on a party vote.

Mr. Baird's motion was as follows: "Whereas about 20,000 of the electors of the province have petitioned this legislature to submit by way of a referendum the question of abolishing the sale of intoxicating liquors in bar-rooms,

"Therefore be it resolved, that in the opinion of this House the prayer of the said petition should be granted forthwith."

The amendment moved by Premier Roblin, and adopted by the House, was as follows: "This legislature, having declared for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, whether retail or wholesale, by the local option clauses of the Liquor License Act, and excellent results having been secured therefrom, declines, until proof is given that some other method would be more effective, to endorse any action or policy regarding the liquor trade that may impair the securing of total prohibition, as provided in said local option clauses."



DEATH OF STRATHCONA

London, Eng. Jan. 21.—Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner of Canada since 1896, died today at the age of 94. Since the death of his wife on November 12, he has been in failing health and the end came very peacefully. Donald Alexander Smith was born in Morayshire, Scotland, in 1820. At the age of eighteen he entered the Hudson's Bay Company's service for £20 a year, being assigned a trading post in Labrador, where he stayed for thirteen years. After this term promotion in the company came very rapidly. During the Riel rebellion, Smith played an important part, the Dominion Government appointing him special commissioner. Subsequently he represented Winnipeg in the Manitoba Legislature and the riding of Selkirk at Ottawa, as a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald. As a railway builder and promoter he had much to do with the opening up of the West. The C.P.R. in particular owes much to him. During the South African War, Strathcona completely equipped, at his own expense, a force of 540 mounted men. His gifts to charity and education were lavish. The extent of his private fortune is unknown, but he was reputed to be by far the richest Canadian. At word of his death, both the Canadian Commons and Senate adjourned, after Premier Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and others had paid high-tribute to the High Commissioner's long and active career.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

U.F.A. Secretary's Report

The following report was submitted to the U.F.A. convention in Lethbridge last week
by Secretary P. P. Woodbridge

Gentlemen:

In submitting to you my first annual report as your general secretary, I would first like to try and express in as few words as possible my appreciation of the high honor conferred upon me by your directors last January in appointing me as successor to one who had done so much to raise this Association to its present position of importance as our honorary secretary, E. J. Fream.

On accepting the offer I can assure you it was not without a certain amount of anxiety as to my ability to fill the position with honor and credit to our U.F.A. that I entered upon my duties. It required no great foresight even at that time to see that the year ahead of us would be one of great consequence and one in which many new problems would have to be faced, requiring quick decision and definite action on the part of those to whom the guidance of your Association was entrusted. And events have fully justified such a forecast. In a few days our sixth annual convention will have become an event of the past, and you will have had the opportunity once more to decide thru your votes whether your officers have been equal to the demands made upon them or not.

Unequaled Progress

Dealing first with the progress of the Association I am indeed fortunate in being able to give to you facts and figures showing that our progress during the year just closed has never been equalled, and in every department of our work we are able to show remarkable growth.

The number of Unions on our books one year ago was 438. The records today show 570. Even more gratifying is the increase in the membership fees received. Last year, including everything up to the day before the convention we received in membership fees the sum of \$3,595. This year, closing our books on December 31, we had received \$4,704.90, an actual increase of over \$1,100, or 2,200 members in rough figures, while the supplementary statement showing receipts to January 20 of this year shows an additional increase of nearly \$500, or 1,000 members, most of which are for the year 1913, and which, had they been received in time to go on last year's books, would have made our list of fully paid up members show an increase of more than 40 per cent. over last year. When one considers that owing to lack of funds early in the year, it was necessary to cut organization work to a minimum, and that this great growth was almost entirely voluntary and due to local influence, the above figures are such as we may well be proud of.

Another point worth noting, perhaps, is that the demands for supplies have increased no less than 130 per cent. Whatever the significance of these figures, those in close touch with the Central office cannot fail to appreciate the fact that our members are at last beginning to take themselves seriously. Not only are new districts organizing, but old Unions from whom we have not heard for many a long day are proving that for them at least it is not impossible to come back. Also in many of our Unions there has been a noticeable increase of interest in the work and the possibilities of the Union, a determination on the part of the members to see that the business of the Union is the business of each member of the Union that bids well for the future of our Association.

Office Work Increasing

It is not my intention to dwell to any extent on the routine work of the Central office. This is, however, always increasing and ever becoming broader in its scope. The day is not far distant when the work will of necessity have to be divided into two parts and a corresponding or assistant secretary be appointed as well as a general secretary. We have on several occasions this year received and answered upwards of eighty letters in one day. The absence of the secretary from the office for only a few days results in an accumulation of mail requiring many days to catch up with. With the many other matters, interviews, etc., all of

which require the personal attention of the general secretary, it is even now very difficult indeed to give the correspondence the prompt attention it should have and at the same time meet the other demands made upon our time.

During the early part of the year it came to the notice of this office that a number of firms in the city of Calgary were obtaining shipments of farm produce from the country, and payments of such

have also been dealt with, more or less successfully. To show just what this means one case against a railway company may be cited. The matter was an overcharge on a shipment of seed grain. The amount at stake only slightly in excess of \$10. Yet the case took over nine months to settle and required more than twenty letters from us, besides several personal visits to railway officials. The seed was planted, harvested and threshed,

consternation was caused among many of our members by the sudden revival of the old Canadian Society of Equity, Limited (in liquidation). It appears that thru the neglect of the shareholders and officers of the company, the winding up proceedings were never completed, and after a lapse of practically five years the whole matter was re-opened, at the request of one of the creditors, and a new liquidator appointed. The first notice that the contributors received that the matter was still alive was in the form of a curt demand for an additional \$10 per share, and a threat of legal proceedings if the amount due was not forthcoming within so many days. This was immediately reported to the Central office from several quarters and after some preliminary skirmishing judgments were postponed, and the liquidator persuaded to call a meeting of the shareholders to discuss matters. Owing to the prominent part our office has taken in the matter, your secretary was asked to accept a position as inspector, with two others, to superintend further winding up proceedings. While the acceptance of this position entailed a great deal of extra work and responsibility, it was felt that, as many of the shareholders were now members of the U.F.A. and as the Canadian Equity Society had always been a thorn in our side, that the final winding up of the company would be to the interest of all concerned, and with that idea in view the position was accepted. Our sincere hope is that events will justify this decision.

Right of Way Claims

One very noticeable feature of this year's work has been the large number of railway right-of-way cases and stock killed upon the line claims that have been sent in to us. The C.N.R. are the worst offenders in the matter of payment for right-of-way. In fact, along the Goose Lake line I understand that there are claims against them of as long as three years standing. Unfortunately the law appears to be formed in such a way as to completely shelter the railway, and the regulations, from the preparing of plans up to the final approval of same by the government, are so bound up with red tape that the railway, if they so wish, can delay payment almost indefinitely, and no one can touch them. It would seem that the farmer should be very careful when right-of-way advance agents come along loaded up with sugary promises, as to quick payment if the farmer will sell at a low price. The agent must know that he is not in a position to carry out his promises even if he wishes to and the farmer would be wise to hold out for the full value of his land every time, for he may be sure the railway will not pay anyone till they are ready, and that when one man is paid the others also must be paid.

Stock Killed on Railway

As has been pointed out at every convention, the present Dominion Act makes the case of the farmer who loses stock killed on the line under ordinary circumstances practically hopeless. Your secretary, however, appeared on behalf of members of the U.F.A. having complaints at each sitting of the Board of Railway Commissioners in Calgary, and in one case was able to obtain an order compelling the C.N.R. to complete their fencing on the right-of-way west of Edmonton, coupled with an order for compensation for certain stock already killed thru the failure of the company to do this fencing. We may say that whenever instances are reported to us where a company has failed to comply with the law, we have been able to bring the offenders to time in every instance with very little delay.

Placing Harvest Help

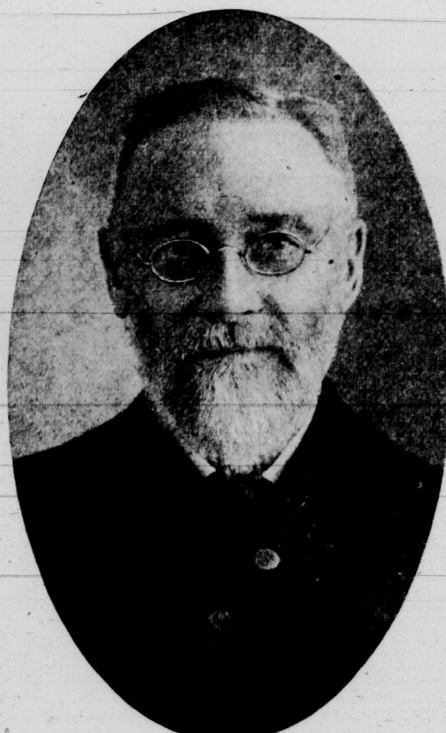
As usual, we assisted in the distribution of harvest help, only this year on a very much larger scale. Correspondence had been carried on with the publicity commissioner for Alberta in Winnipeg, who has charge of the immigration work, and

Continued on Page 24

U.F.A. Vice-Presidents for 1914



D. W. WARNER, Edmonton
First Vice-President



JAMES SPEAKMAN, Penhold
Second Vice-President



ED. CARSWELL, Red Deer
Third Vice-President



RICE SHEPPARD, South Edmonton
Fourth Vice-President

were in arrears, in some instances over twelve months. We were able to take the matter up on behalf of several shippers, and, after considerable trouble, I am pleased to say that with one exception every account was collected. The total amount so saved by the shippers being in the neighborhood of \$400, for which no charge was made by us. The one exception was in the case of a party who sent us a check by mail which on presentation to the bank was refused. We immediately went to their place of business, only to find the place locked up and the party gone.

The usual number of claims against the railways and grain commission houses

and the farmer nearly ready to seed once more before his refund was forwarded.

We have also had a large number of disputes between farmers and machine companies referred to us, and here by personal visits to the Calgary office of the companies concerned we have in nearly every instance been able to straighten matters out to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The usual number of requests for assistance in obtaining loading platforms, stock yards and scales have been received, and we have in every case rendered all assistance possible, thru direct personal touch with the officials concerned.

About the middle of the year some

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

DIRECTORS' MEETING

The directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held their first meeting after the convention on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 14, 15 and 16. All the members were present. The first business was the election of two members of the directors to the executive. On ballot being taken Messrs. Peter Wright and R. J. Avison were elected.

The secretary was instructed to get five thousand copies of the annual report printed and have them distributed among the branches in proportion to the membership. It was agreed that the secretary send a circular to the branches asking them to pay for these reports an amount sufficient to pay for the printing. The secretary was also instructed to get two thousand copies of the constitution printed and have enough copies sent to each branch to provide a copy for each director and official of the branch.

It was moved by Mr. English and seconded by Mr. McArthur, that the secretary be instructed to provide each director with a list of the associations and the secretaries in his district indicating the branches who have not paid their annual dues for 1913, in order that steps may be taken to have someone visit these branches. A lengthy discussion ensued on the advisability of asking the branches who make demand for speakers at special meetings of the association to pay the expenses of the speaker. The secretary was instructed to issue a circular to notify the secretaries that when a special call is made for a speaker for a special gathering the branch will be expected to pay the expenses incurred thereby.

Messrs. Wright, English, Avison, Wood and Henders were appointed on a committee to present the resolutions dealing with the different bodies passed at the annual convention to the Railway Companies, the City Council and the Grain Exchange, and the same committee to continue thruout the year to deal with any question arising with any of these representative bodies. Messrs. McArthur, Simpson, Wood, Wilson and McKenzie were appointed a committee to deal with the Hail Insurance Bill and to watch its progress thru the House, and also any question that might arise in connection with the Grain Commission. The secretary was authorized to investigate the Winnipeg Central Market conditions and confer with that board with a view of ascertaining how far they would be prepared to co-operate with the Grain Growers' Association in the handling of all kinds of farm produce, with the power to call in any assistance he may deem necessary.

Union Stockyard Situation

Mr. Geo. Baird, president of the Stock Shippers' Association, had a long conference with the board in reference to the situation surrounding the Union Stockyards, and gave some valuable information to the board in connection therewith. On Thursday morning the board had a conference with the Winnipeg Board of Control in reference to the stockyards. On Friday morning the board had a conference with the Premier of Manitoba and the representatives of the abattoirs concerning the same subject. The result of these interviews was that a joint conference representing all the bodies concerned, the Manitoba Government, the Winnipeg City Council, the Abattoirs, the Stock Shippers' Association, the Railways, the Union Stockyards Board and the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, will be held on Friday, January 23, at 2.30 p.m., in the City Hall.

Seed Grain Rates

The directors also had a conference with the railway companies upon the proposition of continuing the practice of carrying seed grain at reduced rates. A committee of the board waited upon the representatives of the railways in regard thereto, but could not prevail upon them to continue this practice any longer, the reason given being that the privilege had been so abused that they did not feel justified to continue with the exception of carrying pedigree seed grain at half the local rate to any point on their lines in the prairie provinces.

Manitoba

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

On motion of Peter Wright and R. J. Avison the secretary was appointed as representative of the Grain Growers' Association on the delegation of the Political Equality League to wait upon the government on January 27. Messrs. Henders, Avison and McKenzie were appointed as representatives to the annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, to be held in Moose Jaw on February 14. T. A. Crerar was given the power of delegate for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association at the convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, to be held in Lethbridge on January 21 to 23.

Moved by Peter Wright and seconded by W. H. English, that the directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association desire to express their appreciation of the manner in which the work of reporting the proceedings of our convention at Brandon was carried out by the Western press reporters, they having conveyed to the public not only the details, but to a large extent the spirit of the convention.

PRESENTATION TO POPULAR OFFICER

The sixth annual social of the Foxwarren Grain Growers' association was held in the School-house on Friday evening, December 19. There was a large attendance and a good program, interspersed with speeches. We had with us W. H. English, of Harding, George White, of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Winnipeg, Lewis St. Geo. Stubbs, of Birtle, Frank Simpson, of Shoal Lake, and our old friend John Dandridge, also of Shoal Lake. They spoke on the social and economic questions of the day and urged all farmers to join the Association. When the program had been partly rendered, R. J. Donnelly, Secretary, came forward and, with a few opening remarks, stated that as our president, C. Burdett, had been re-elected for the sixth year, we could not let the present occasion pass without showing him that we appreciated what he has done for the past five years, in which time he had not missed one meeting. Mr. Donnelly then proceeded to read the following address, accompanied by the presentation of a gold watch, with chain and locket, which were suitably engraved: "Cheney Burdett, Esq.,

"Dear Sir:—We, the members of the Foxwarren branch of the Grain Growers' association, desire to express and record our recognition and appreciation of the long and valuable services you have rendered to the Association generally, and to our branch in particular. You have been one of the most earnest and loyal supporters of the Grain Growers' movement since its inception, ever ready to respond to all calls made upon you. As a director of the Association, you were faithful and capable in your duties and your wise counsel and able leadership as president of our branch is, in a large measure, responsible for its success. Your devotion to our cause has won our sincere admiration, while your private worth, your generous and genial disposition, have endeared you to all who have been brought into contact with you. That every blessing may attend Mrs. Burdett and yourself as you journey through life is our earnest prayer. We ask you to accept this gold watch presented herewith as a token of the esteem and affection which we bear towards you.

Signed, on behalf of the members,
CHRISTY McNEIL, Vice-Pres.,
R. J. DONNELLY, Sec.-Treas."

Mr. Burdett replied in a few well chosen words and to say he was surprised being putting it mildly. He thanked the members for their kindness and said that he had done all he could for the Grain Growers' movement in the past and would continue to do the same in the future, and that he would always appreciate the gift, as he knew it was given in a true spirit.

When the program had been gone thru, the refreshments, supplied by the ladies, were given special attention and showed that the Foxwarren ladies still uphold their reputation for good things for the inner man. After singing God Save the King, they dispersed,

feeling that they had spent a most enjoyable and instructive evening.

The presentation was made by Miss Emma Boyd, second daughter of Thos. Boyd, a successful farmer in this district.
R. J. DONNELLY, Sec.

GUIDE ENDORSED

At a recent meeting of the Winchester Grain Growers' association, Thos. Watson, agent for The Guide at this point, brought before the meeting some of the objects of The Guide, also the kind of opposition The Guide had to contend with by following an independent policy, and asked the meeting for an expression of opinion on the work being done by The Guide.

A resolution was passed endorsing the policy of The Guide and recommending it to all farmers and the public generally as a wholesome, fearless journal that should receive the support of all citizens that desire to see equal rights and justice prevail.

ALBERT McGREGOR, Sec. Arden P.O., Man.

The secretary of the Otterburn branch writes as follows:

At a special meeting of the Otterburn branch, held this day, it was unanimously adopted that "All the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture be strongly endorsed." I have been instructed to inform you of this fact and to ask you to do all in your power to strengthen the hands of the Canadian Council of Agriculture on our behalf.

T. C. BUCKLAND, Sec. Letters in the above strain have been received from a large number of our branches.

BENITO HAS BRIGHT FUTURE

I here report the outcome of the meeting of organizer M. McCuish, held here on December 17. Owing to the short notice of Mr. McCuish's arrival in the district, I had only one day in which to advertise the meeting. However, owing to the Government telephone being installed this season, I soon got busy and called them out to hear Mr. McCuish, who explained the need and use for such an organization as the Grain Growers; what it has done since it was founded in 1903, and how it had grown to be a power in the land in grappling the great questions of the day for furthering the interests of the farmer. He showed that we could not do without the Association; also the amount of co-operative buying that is going on, and what a strength we would be had we the support of all the farmers. He also made special mention of The Guide, and The Grain Growers' Grain company, and considering Mr. McCuish was suffering from an attack of la grippe, he certainly made an able speech, impressing us to fight on in the good fight, which we will do, I assure you. After Mr. McCuish's speech, the election of officers took place, which resulted in Thunder Hill organization amalgamating with Benito, which will make Benito branch the brightest Association in this district, and the future looks better than ever for this branch.

J. S. PATTEN, Sec.-Treas.

The Ingelwood branch held their annual meeting recently in the Grain Growers' Hall.—The president, Mr. McHwraith, occupied the chair. A motion was passed endorsing the action taken by the Canadian Council of Agriculture in appealing to Ottawa for reduction of tariff, etc. A request was made that the secretary write to the Single Tax League for a speaker to address them on that subject. The following officers were elected for the year: President, Mr. Booth; vice-president, Mr. Mellwraith; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Wilson; directors, Messrs. Miller, Redding, Boales, A. Smith, R. Fraser and J. M. Brougham. It was suggested that the branch meet first and third Saturdays in each month during the winter at 2 p.m. The subject for discussion for the next meeting is to be co-operation. This is a very live subject at the present time among our local associations.

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.

BIG INCREASE AT LAUDER

The local Grain Growers celebrated on the evening of the 13th inst. and had a successful time. The occasion was the meeting for the purpose of hearing the report of the delegates to the Brandon convention, viz., D. D. McArthur and the writer. A committee had been appointed to prepare a program and another had charge of making preparations for serving a lunch, and the result was that the efforts of both were crowned with success. The weather was perfect, and as the affair had been well advertised locally the hall was filled to its capacity by a most sympathetic and attentive audience, which seemed to appreciate the lengthy program, which consisted of songs, recitations, instrumental music, etc., by local talent. The interest of the evening seemed to focus round the address of W. H. English, district director, who gave a most interesting talk upon matters pertaining to Association work, interspersed with pointed stories, which kept the audience in good humor as well as giving emphasis and pith to the remarks of the speaker. Delegate McArthur spoke at some length upon the proceedings of the recent convention and impressions there received, while the writer gave a brief talk upon hail insurance, concluding with the treatment which the Hail Insurance Bill met with when up for discussion. During the intermission for lunch, which had been provided by the ladies, some missionary work was done, with the result that the active membership was increased from twenty-three to thirty-five, and the ladies showed their interest in the Grain Growers' movement by joining as associate members to the number of thirty-three. This is a hopeful sign in Association work, for the ladies always make things go when they take hold. The proceedings were brought to a close just at 12 o'clock by all joining in singing the National Anthem.

D. S. CRAM, Secretary.

CO-OPERATION AT HARDING BRANCH

I have much pleasure in submitting my annual report. We held our annual meeting on December 22 and had twenty members present, who all paid their membership for another year. There was more real enthusiasm in our meeting than I ever saw in Harding before. We went into co-operation a little this year, and it is surprising what a difference it makes with the farmer when he sees what can be made by us bringing in our own stuff. We shipped in a car of salt, car of apples and about \$600 worth of groceries, and our people are just awakening to the fact that we will have to look after our own interests in the future.

W. H. ENGLISH, Sec.-Treas.

GILBERT PLAINS' NEW OFFICERS

The adjourned annual meeting of the Gilbert Plains Grain Growers' Association was held in Braddeen Hall at 3 o'clock on the 28th of December. There was a good attendance and much enthusiasm manifested. Previous to the election of officers for the year 1914 the question of disbanding and re-organizing north and south of the town was fully discussed, most of the members expressed their views. It was finally decided to continue as in the past and make a special effort to introduce co-operative dealing among the members during the coming year. The following were elected as officers for 1914: President, W. Shaw; vice-president, G. Delgatty; secretary-treasurer, J. B. Parker; directors, J. Nickle, E. Thurley, J. Campbell, G. Lynch, W. E. Stroughton and J. Sutherland; delegates to convention, J. Nickle, W. Shaw and J. R. Dutton.

Whilst the year 1913 has not been as successful as some preceding years as regards membership and meetings held, yet we have a total of seventy-seven members paid up, and there is a general feeling that the Association has just as many important questions to grapple with in the future as in the past.

J. R. DUTTON, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE	
Hon. Pres.:	E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw
Pres.:	J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw
Vice-Pres.:	Chas. A. Dunning, Beaverdale
Sec.-Treas.:	Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw
	A. G. Hawkes, Percival
	F. M. Gates, Fillmore
	J. F. Reid, Orcadia
DIRECTORS AT LARGE	
	Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw
	J. B. Musselman, Cupar
	George Langley, Maymont
	C. E. Platt, Tantallon
	A. G. Hawkes, Percival

Saskatchewan

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

DIRECTORS	
Dist. No.	1—B. M. Hendrickson, Outlook
	2—M. P. Boudy, Rouleau
	3—Nelson Spencer, Carnduff
	4—F. M. Gates, Fillmore
	5—J. W. Easton, Moosomin
	6—F. M. Redman, Grenfell
	7—J. E. Paynter, Tantallon
	8—A. B. McGregor, Davidson
	9—John F. Reid, Orcadia
	10—J. L. Rooke, Togo
	11—Thomas Sales, Langham
	12—And. Knox, Prince Albert
	13—Dr. Henry, Mildred
	14—Jno. N. Burrell, Gerowville
	15—Thos. Conlon, Archie

MORE IMPORTANT PROVISIONS OF AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS' ACT

Assented to December 19, 1913 To become operative at once.

His Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan enacts as follows:

Interpretation

2—In this Act unless the context otherwise requires the expression: (1) "Registrar" shall mean the registrar of agricultural co-operative associations for Saskatchewan;

(2) "Association" shall mean an association incorporated under this Act;

(3) "Supplies" shall mean building and fencing material, fuel, flour, feed and such other commodities as may be shipped in car lots and distributed from a warehouse. The word shall not be interpreted as applying to a retail business.

3—The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint a registrar of agricultural co-operative associations and may fix his remuneration.

Incorporation

4—Any five or more persons who desire to associate themselves together as an incorporate association for the purpose of producing, purchasing or selling live stock, farm products or supplies on the co-operative plan, may in the presence of a witness sign in duplicate and cause to be filed in the office of the registrar a memorandum of association in writing (to which shall be attached an affidavit verifying the signatures) in the form prescribed in schedule A to this Act, or to the like effect.

Powers of Association

5—Upon the filing of the memorandum of association and payment of the proper fees the subscribers to the said memorandum of association shall become a body corporate with power to acquire and hold real estate in Saskatchewan for the purpose of carrying out the objects for which they have been incorporated, and to sell, mortgage, lease or otherwise dispose of such property when no longer required for the purposes of the association.

(2) The business of the association shall be conducted in cash. No credit shall be given, and neither the directors nor any officer, servant or agent of the association shall have power to contract a debt on its behalf, except in respect of the rent of business premises, the salaries of clerks and servants and other liabilities which of necessity accrue;

Provided, however, that the association may purchase real estate on credit to be used and occupied as business premises, and may give a valid mortgage on property so purchased as security for an unpaid balance of the price.

(3) Every association shall be deemed to be a company within the meaning of section 142 of the Companies Act.

Bylaws

6—It shall be the duty of the registrar to prepare and submit for approval by the Lieutenant Governor in Council standard bylaws not inconsistent with this Act which shall apply to every association incorporated hereunder.

(2) Each association shall have power to pass such supplemental bylaws not inconsistent with the provisions of the standard bylaws as may be deemed advisable by the association.

(3) No supplemental bylaws shall become operative until approved by the registrar.

Capital and Shares

7—The capital of every association under this Act shall be such an amount and divided into shares of such denomination as may be set forth in the memorandum of association.

(2) Such capital may be increased or decreased from time to time by bylaw of the association.

8—At least seventy-five per cent. of the shareholders of every association shall be agriculturists.

9—The shares may be payable by instalments at such times and in such manner as may be determined by bylaw.

10—No holder will receive interest on any but the paid-up portion of his shares.

12—Every shareholder shall be individually liable to the creditors of the association for debts and liabilities of the association to an amount equal to the amount unpaid on the shares held by him and until the whole amount of his shares has been paid up, but no shareholder shall be liable to an action in respect of such balance until an execution at the suit of the creditor against the association has been returned unsatisfied in whole or part.

14—At association meetings a shareholder shall have one vote only, regardless of the number of shares held by him, and no shareholder may vote by proxy.

Apportionment of Profits

18—The directors shall apportion the profits arising from the business of the association as follows:

(a) By setting aside not less than ten per cent. of the net profits for a reserve fund until an amount has accumulated in such fund equal to at least thirty per cent. of the paid-up capital stock;

(b) By paying interest on the paid-up capital stock at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum;

(c) The remainder of the profits shall be divided among the patrons of the association, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the volume of business which they have done with the association. Provided, however, that when the supplemental bylaws of the association so specify, the dividend due to any patron who is not a shareholder may be retained by the association and credited to the account of such patron on account of capital stock until an amount has accumulated equal to the par value of one share; when such sum has accumulated a stock certificate for one share shall be issued to the patron and he shall thereafter share in the dividends as do other shareholders.

28—The registrar shall upon written request supply a copy of the standard bylaws and shall prepare such supplemental bylaws as may be required for the regulation, government and management of any proposed association under this Act, provided such request is accompanied by an outline of the object and business of the said proposed association.

Schedule A (Section 4)

Form of Memorandum of Association

We (insert the name, occupation and address of each subscriber) desire to form an association under the provisions of The Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act. The corporate name of the association is to be (insert name of association), Limited, and the objects for which the association is to be formed are (insert number) shares of (insert par value of shares) each. The names of the directors who shall manage the affairs of the association, until their successors are appointed under the bylaws of the association to be formed, are (insert names) and the head office of the association is to be situated in (insert name of place), in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Dated at _____ in the Province of Saskatchewan this _____ day of _____ 1914.

Witness: _____
_____ Signatures.

Schedule C (Section 4 (4))

Table of Fees to be Paid to the Registrar under this Act
Filing application for registration . . . \$1 00
Filing supplemental bylaws at time

of incorporation	1 00
Filing supplemental bylaws after incorporation for each bylaw	25
Filing amendments to supplemental bylaws for each amendment	25
Advertising notice of incorporation in Saskatchewan Gazette for one month	2 50

Copies of the entire Act will be available by February 15, 1914. Address all communications regarding this matter to the Co-operative Organization Branch, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Saskatchewan.

Joint Meeting at Mervin—Thos. Sales, Director District 11

A joint meeting of locals was held at Mervin on January 3 and seven local associations were well represented, about eighty farmers being present. We were fortunate in getting Thos. Sales, of Langham, our district director, to attend our meeting, and he had to drive from Paynton, a distance of thirty miles to get here. The meeting opened at one o'clock and Mr. Webb, president of the Mervin Association, welcomed the visitors from other associations and expressed the idea that joint meetings of this character would be a great help in carrying on the work of the association and cementing good feeling. Mr. Sales gave a splendid address on the work and objects of the association and made a grand impression on the farmers, fully showing them the benefits of organization, education and co-operation. Complaints were made by farmers present that last year they paid 75 cents per pound for formaline and 15 cents per pound for twine, also regarding excessive charges made by the local doctor. An evening session was held at which the co-operative plan submitted by the North Battleford convention was fully discussed and received the unanimous support of the meeting. The farmers of this district are strongly of the opinion that the subject of co-operation has been talked about long enough and that the time for action has arrived. An executive committee, consisting of one from each local association, was formed, to arrange for a thorough organization of this portion of district 11 and to deal with the question of collective buying of supplies. Archie Gemmel, of Mervin, was elected president and Mr. McKenzie, of Turtleford, secretary. It was also decided to take steps for organizing a co-operative elevator at Turtleford. The meeting closed about 9 o'clock with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Sales and a hearty invitation to him to visit us again in the near future. The meeting was a splendid success in every way and we hope to hold more like it in the future. Our members like to read reports of our local meetings in The Guide. Enclosed find clipping from North Battleford News of December 8, re doctors. What do you think about it?

W. TRACEY,
Pres. Lock G.G.A.

Doctors' Fees

The following is copy of the clipping referred to in above letter:

A Notice to the Public

We, the undersigned members of the Northern Saskatchewan Medical Association, hereby give notice that on and after the first day of January, 1914, we will adopt a system of cash payment for all office and maternity practice, and for surgical attendance other than emergency cases. In medical cases in which the illness lasts one week or less, payment is to be cash upon the completion of attendance. Realizing that in prolonged medical cases and in emergency surgical cases a strictly cash system is not feasible, we will adopt the following measure to secure the eventual payment of our accounts, namely: In all such cases accounts will be rendered immediately upon completion of attendance and shall be payable within thirty days from the date of rendering. In the event of such accounts remaining unpaid at the end of that period, their subsequent payment must be secured by

a chattel mortgage, which will be duly registered. And further, that a list, which will be frequently revised, shall be kept by the association and its members of all families which are destitute and unable to pay for attendance, and in these cases our services will be rendered free of charge. The above was signed by eleven doctors.

Women's G.G. Convention, Moose Jaw February 11, 12 and 13

There will be a woman's section carried on at the same time. Farmers' wives and daughters should take advantage of the cheap rates and get to this convention. Miss Francis Beynon and Mrs. V. McNaughton, together with a strong committee of women appointed last year at Saskatoon, will have control of all arrangements, program and organization work. Provision is being made in the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Constitution for a women's auxiliary to the regular local association for study and carrying out of special women's work, and this in addition to equal rights with men, which is already a feature of our constitution.

F. W. G.

Re Résolutions

Scores of important resolutions are being received to be presented to convention. We commend the synopsis of the Co-operative Act in this issue to the attention of local associations. This, with the fact that the association charter has been extended to permit of its acting as a central purchasing agency, makes ready the necessary machinery to carry out several different suggested co-operative trading propositions.

F. W. G.

This is to inform you that we held our annual meeting on Dec. 20 at 2.30. I sent you in my last letter our membership fees for 1913, and hope to do much better in 1914, as the farmers around here seem to be waking up and taking more interest in what is going on that affects the farming community. We are all just getting well enough fixed to have time to read our daily papers and educate ourselves a little. We all prize our Grain Growers' Guide, and owe a great deal of our advancement to that same paper by getting the ideas of other farmers in other parts of the different provinces. We have been holding our summer meetings at the different homes of the members and find it the best plan to get a good crowd together. In this way we get new members. First we have a good program—then lunch served by the farmers' sons and daughters. After that the farmers assemble together to talk over matters that interest them while the wives discuss household matters. This winter we are holding our meetings fortnightly in the different school houses. Could we get you to come down this winter and give us an address, and your expenses will be paid by us?

GEORGE E. KINCADE,
Sec., Bienfait Assn.

Please send me a number of the latest constitutions, as our members have expressed a desire for them to be distributed. I think also when they have read them they will be somewhat more orderly at our meetings. At times a discussion gets very hot. I suppose your thoughts travel out to the locals, and you can imagine the mental struggle of farmers with the information they have sometimes badly warped and twisted, and it is not always the truth that is known or presented. How strong is the need of education and power of control (if the cause is just). There is danger at times for the locals to fly to pieces with the force of their own momentum.

ALF. N. MANN,
Sec., Thornfield Assn.

Breeders' Notes

HORSE AND CATTLE SALES AT REGINA DURING FAIR WEEK

At recent meetings of the executives of the Saskatchewan Horse and Cattle Breeders' Associations, it was decided that both these organizations would hold sales of pure bred stock in conjunction with the Winter Fair. This is the first occasion on which the Horse Breeders' have taken this step, and it is to be hoped that they will receive liberal patronage from Saskatchewan breeders. The entries, for this year only, are limited to residents in the Province of Saskatchewan, and the age limit for males is two years; entries will be accepted for females of any age. Instead of charging an entry fee and commission on the sale price, it has been decided to charge a straight fee of \$5 on every animal entered. This will cover all charges exclusive of freight and feed. An upset price of \$250 has been set upon the males over one and under two years of age, whilst females over one year old have an upset price of \$200. Males under one year will be withdrawn unless receiving a bid of \$200, and females under one year must reach \$150.

The cattle sale will be held under similar regulations to last year. The upset price of males over eighteen months has been increased to \$100 and that of females of the same age to \$90, whilst under that age have been increased to \$80 and \$90 respectively.

Entries for both sales must be in the hands of the Secretary by February 25. Applications for rules and further information should be made to the Secretary, Saskatchewan Live Stock Associations, Department of Agriculture, Regina.

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, to receive reports of business done, the election of directors and officers, and for the transaction of new business, will be held in the Board room of the Prince George Hotel (cor. York and King streets), Toronto, Ont., on Thursday, February 5, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Those attending the meeting should purchase one-way first-class tickets and secure from the Agent at starting point a Standard Convention Railway Certificate, which will, on payment of 25 cents at Toronto, enable the holder to return free or at a reduced rate. These rates are good going Jan. 30 to Feb. 5, return limit on or before Feb. 10. As all the live stock meetings are being held in Toronto at this time, the likelihood is that enough will hold certificates to enable holders to return free.

CLYDESDALE FUTURITY AT WINNIPEG EXHIBITION

To encourage the breeding of a better class of draft horses in Western Canada and to encourage giving the young stock better care, especially during the winter season, the Canadian Industrial Exhibition Association institutes two futurities for Clydesdale foals of 1913; one for stallions and one for fillies, to be shown at the Exhibition, July, 1914.

Live stock breeders' futurities confined to the light harness horses have in the United States proved most attractive, not only to owners, but also to the breeders and the public.

The Canadian Industrial Exhibition Association will contribute \$200 (two hundred dollars), divided equally between the stallions and fillies, to which will be added all the entry fees received; those from the stallions to the stallion stake and those from the fillies to the filly stake.

Word "Colt" means stallion of 1913 or filly of 1913.

All colts must be recorded before being exhibited in 1914, in the Canadian National Records, Ottawa, Ont.

Prizes to the value of \$200 will be divided equally between the stallion and filly classes into the following prizes: \$40, \$25, \$15, \$12, \$8, to which will be added the total amount received in entry fees on each class divided in the same proportions, viz., 40, 25, 15, 12, 8 per cent.

To the owner of the sire of the winning stallion colt, \$15.

To the owner of the sire of the winning filly colt, \$15.

Other prizes are being solicited and will doubtless make this the most successful draft colt futurity ever offered.

Entries close February 7, 1914, with a payment of \$1 on each colt, when the

breeding and sex of the colt must be given. May 1, a further payment of \$2 must be made on each colt, when description, color and markings must be given.

June 20, a further payment of \$2 must be made. Colts so entered may compete in the regular open classes of the Exhibition without payment of an additional entry fee, but entry must be made in regular way.

A stallion owner may upon payment of \$5 nominate as many colts sired by his stallion as he may desire, but the May 1 and June 20 payments must be made to make the colts so nominated eligible to compete for the prizes. All such entries must be made in the name of the owner of the colt.

Until May 15, 1914, substitute entries may be made; name and pedigree of substituted colt must be given.

Actual ownership of colt is not necessary to nomination.

Death of nominator does not render the entry void.

The sale of the nomination transfers the entry to the purchaser.

Failure to make payments when due shall constitute withdrawal and forfeiture of all previous payments.

Right is reserved to decline any nomination and to declare off any stake on account of insufficient entries. In such an event the fees actually paid will be refunded to the entrants.

The Exhibition Association reserves the right to interpret and determine all questions affecting this stake, and the entries of all parties received are accepted only upon the condition that the Exhibition Association shall be the sole arbiter of this stake.

Specials offered for this futurity will be announced later.

The money received on these futurities added to the generous offering always made by the Winnipeg Exhibition on Clydesdales, guarantees the largest amount of prize money ever offered at any Exhibition in Canada to Clydesdale yearlings.

BOUSFIELD'S PURCHASES

J. Bousfield, of MacGregor, Man., returned from Ontario last week, where he purchased a carload of shorthorn cattle. Most of them were selected from the well known show herds of Kyle Bros., Ayr, and Mitchell Bros., Burlington. Mr. Bousfield states that he paid special attention, securing plenty of size and good appearance as milkers. Practically all of them are sired by and fourteen females are bred to imported bulls of enviable show-ring records. Bulls are scarce, but a number of breeders were somewhat overstocked with females, consequently this splendid bunch can be turned over at very reasonable prices. Four young bulls were included in the car, also seven Yorkshire pigs, chosen from leading breeders and importers at Streetsville and Woodstock. Mr. Bousfield's sales during the past year have gone far beyond those of any former year, and he is bound to keep up the supply of good stock at reasonable prices.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN COWS

In the official records of the Holstein Friesian Society, for the month of December, 1913, in the mature class heading the list for a 7 day record is "Canary Queen De Kol" (9545), 6 years old, belonging to J. M. Steres, Steveston, B.C., which gave 589.8 lbs. milk, 21.70 lbs. fat, 27.13 lbs. 80 per cent. butter fat, and for 30 days, 2191.3 lbs. milk, 88.68 lbs. fat, 140.85 lbs. 80 per cent. butter fat. The same owner had also the following cows entered: Mature class, "Leonora Mechthilde" (11842), 5 years, 264.9, 16.91, 21.14; junior 4 year old class, "Maiden Princess 2nd" (14122), 4 years, 484.6, 19.71, 24.64; senior 3 year old class, "Pietje Belinda" (14811), 3 years, 503.6, 20.89, 26.11; junior 3 year old class, "Leonora Hengerveld" (17305), 3 years, 421.7, 18.97, 21.21; 14 day record, 795.2 37.17, 46.46. Special tests 8 months after calving: "Lilith Pauline Calamity Jane 3rd" (23946), 2 years, 395.1, 13.14, 16.43.

Joseph H. Laycock, Okotoks, Alta., had the following entries in the senior 2 year old class: "Carmen Beauty De Kol" (19417), 319.2, 9.90, 12.37; "White Ellie Sylvia" (18157), 299.6, 9.59, 11.99; "White Rose Sylvia II" (18156), 269.9, 8.53, 10.66.

The Canadian Industrial Exhibition Association

WINNIPEG, JULY 10-18, 1914

Announce the

First Clydesdale Futurity for Foals \$200 GUARANTEED

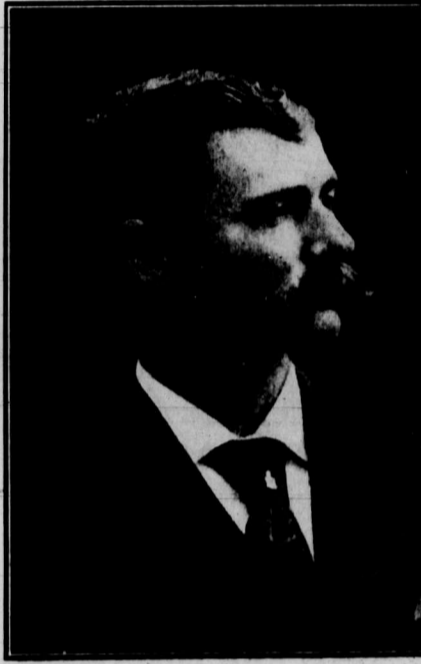
Divided equally between sexes for Foals of 1913 with added Entrance Moneys, making this the most generous offering ever made in Canada for Yearlings.

Every Stallion Owner should be Represented

ENTRANCE FEES: \$1.00 Payable February 7, when entries close, \$2.00 May 1st, and \$2.00 June 20th, 1914

Sir WM. WHYTE, President

A. W. BELL, Manager



BRANDON, MAN. WESTON, ONT.

Importing Barns

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor

IMPORTER OF . . .

Percheron

Stallions and Mares

Ages from one year old to six years old. Blacks and Greys. Great big thick ones. Come and see what I can show you and get prices before you buy. This will be to your interests. I do not sell reputation. I sell horses, and if I cannot sell you a better stallion or mare for less money than anyone in the business, I do not want you to buy from me. For further particulars, write

F. L. HOGATE, 719 13th Street
BRANDON : Manitoba

Percherons and Holsteins

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

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



Gaston the Needle Breaker No. 533, Imported 4 year-old Belgian, weighing 2100 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

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.

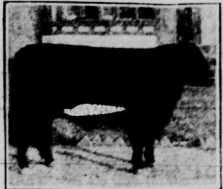
JOHN CLARK, Jr., Box 32, GLEICHEN, Alta.



Pure Bred Clydesdales

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

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



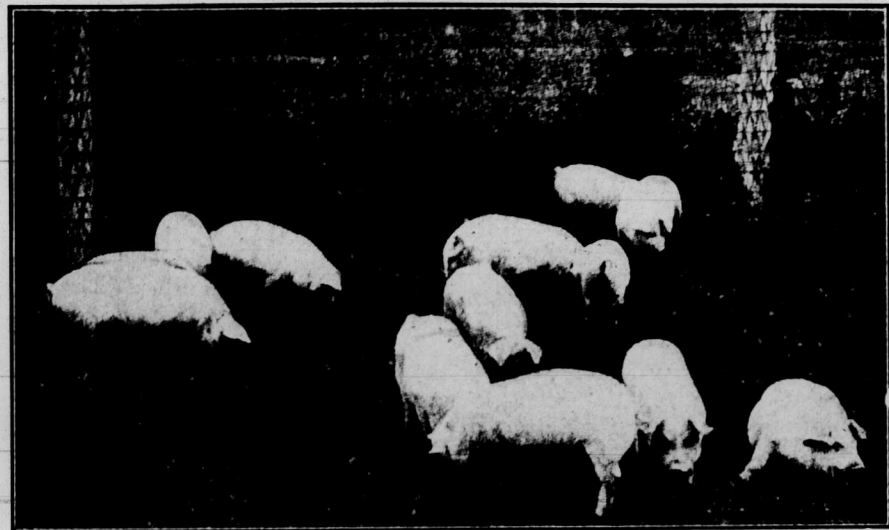
Glencarnock Champion Angus Cattle

Glencarnock Victor II,
Champion Steer
Chicago 1913

To Breed Champions Sow the Seed of Champions

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

J. D. McGREGOR : BRANDON, MAN.



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

If you are interested
in Hogs write:-

GLENLEA STOCK FARM

Office: 702 Grain Exchange
WINNIPEG, Man.

AUCTION SALE

Pure Bred Stallions and Mares

Nine Head—4 Stallions 5 Mares—at **Wetaskiwin, Alta., on Thursday, 12th February, 1914.** The Horses were purchased from one of the best breeders in Belgium and all guaranteed young and sound. The Stallions are guaranteed 65% Foal-getters. There will also be sold 25 head of Grades, consisting of Colts, Fillies and Work Horses. **TERMS**—On Pure-Breds, one-third cash; on Stallions and Mares three years time will be given on furnishing approved security on three equal payments. Interest at 8%—5% discount for cash. Terms on Grade horses will be arranged on date of sale.

GEO. L. OWEN, Auctioneer
Wetaskiwin, Alta.

JOSEPH F. SUYS, Owner

R.R. No. 1, Duhamel, 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**

BROOKSIDE HOLSTEINS

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

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

IZAL The Great English Veterinary Fluid

NON-POISONOUS NON-CORROSIVE

Recognized as incomparable throughout the Old Country and Europe. Indispensable to Farmers as a Cattle, Horse, Dog and Poultry Dip, while it can also be used for destroying insect pests in gardens and orchards. Absolutely destroys Flies, Lice, Ticks and other Parasites. Certain cure for Eczema, Itch, Mange and all other Skin Diseases. Promotes the growth of hair and is of special value as a wash for wounds. Universally endorsed by the Medical and Veterinary fraternity. One trial will win your approval.

Izal has more than 10 times the germicidal power of Crude Carbolic Acid and 50 times that of Formalin. Put up in tins from 8 oz. to a 40-gallon cask. Prices from 30c per tin to \$2.25 per gallon. Special prices in barrels.

Write today stating for what purpose the remedy is required, when free booklet, describing full particulars, will be mailed you. Also specially prepared as a Household Disinfectant.

Parker-Whyte Limited

IZAL Sales Agents for Western Canada **Winnipeg, Man.**

Farming for Profit

Continued from Page 9

asionally they may do well, but in nine cases out of ten they are not really as cheap as a new one.

At all costs a good machine is essential for winter work. Whether it be hot air or tank pattern it must run steadily the whole of the time, and be able to retain a correct temperature under varying climatic conditions. Many seem to think that incubators should do well in almost any room, but they give satisfactory results only when everything is favorable. If temperature varies from 40 deg. to 60 deg. during the hatch it is too much to expect all to pass off well. The nearer one can get a room of an even temperature of just over 50 degrees the better.

It is quite time more incubator users realized the importance of strongly fertilized and fresh eggs. It is foolish to expect eggs eight to twelve days old to hatch out a satisfactory percentage of chicks, while eggs from stock birds kept in small pens are even worse. Cross-bred eggs, as a rule, always hatch better than those of pure breeds. The chicks are stronger, there are not so many dead in shell, while fertility is always more satisfactory.

LARGER YIELDS PER COW

During these short winter days when many cows are dry, and the cows that are milking are not giving very much, would it not be wise to lay plans for improvement of the dairy herd? Seeing that the average household consumes a

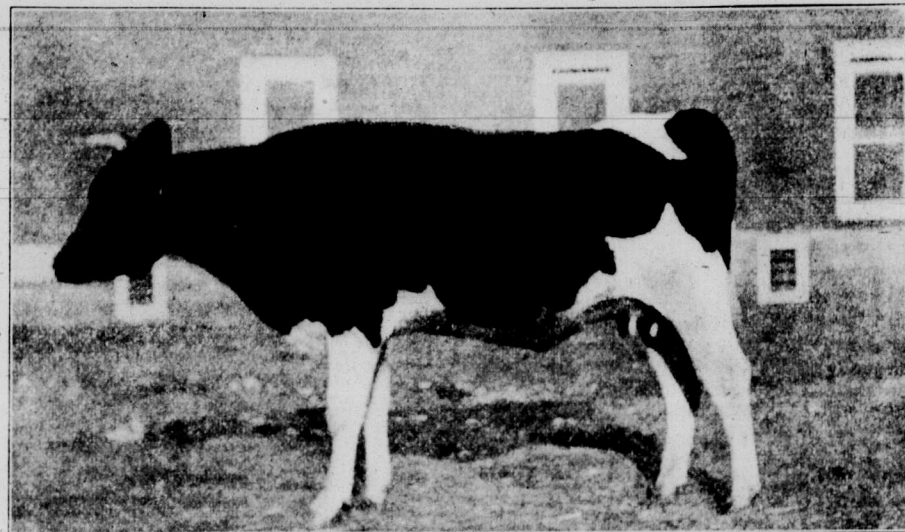
borax or other good washing powder. Rinse in hot water, or steam, if possible. They should then be left to dry while hot. Wiping with an ordinary clean cloth contaminates utensils with innumerable bacteria.

The bacteria contamination in milk is increased from three to five times by running it thru a separator bowl which has been used and only flushed and left standing several hours. If only flushed while using for several days the contamination increases several times more, and such milk would likely be detrimental if fed to calves.

The use of a cream separator that is thoroughly washed reduces the number of bacteria in milk one-fifth to one-fourth. Improper cleaning is detrimental to a separator on account of the rust that accumulates on dirty or damp places. This may shorten the life of the machine many months, depending on the degree of cleanliness employed.

Running milk thru a dirty separator is similar to running it thru a dirty strainer, with all the filth of the previous milking left in it from 12 to 24 hours. The millions of undesirable bacteria from the dirt, manure, and slime lodged in the separator bowl will spoil all the milk, to a greater or lesser degree, that passes thru the machine.

When properly used, a cream separator is a clarifier and to a certain extent a purifier, but if not kept clean it is a source of filth and contamination. It is more important to follow these directions at the season of the year when it is very warm, altho they are appro-



CARMEN BEAUTY DE KOL

2½ years old. Record: 319 lbs. milk 7 days, 12 lbs. butter. 30 days 1,264 lbs. R.O.P. test. Bred and owned by Joseph H. Laycock, Bonnie Brae Stock Farm, Okotoks, Alta.

fair quantity of milk daily all thru winter, and seeing that the ice cream trade is not by any means dead during the cold months, is it not a pity that there is not more good milk and sweet cream available? Current prices and good demand should prove an inducement to a larger number of producers to go in more strongly for winter dairying.

Some of the variations in yields are very marked; it is a common thing month after month to find groups of cows in four adjacent sections averaging one hundred pounds of milk difference, for instance, from 450 by even stages of 100 up to 750 pounds. Many of these poor cows could easily be giving, under better conditions of feed and care, another three or four pounds of fat each per month; after a year or two at cow testing the herds will probably average, as many already have done, considerably more of an increase than that, even as much as forty or forty-five pounds in the year extra per cow. Those farmers who desire increases are invited to write to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, to ascertain what assistance is given by the Department of Agriculture in organizing cow testing associations.

CARE OF THE CREAM SEPARATOR

Probably no one thing connected with dairying is of more importance than keeping the utensils clean. One of the most important and one that is oftentimes neglected is the cream separator.

A cream separator should be thoroughly washed every time after using. A brush should be used on every part and piece, using a five per cent. solution of

appropriate for all seasons. The warmer the weather the more rapidly bacteria develop and therefore the more rapidly milk and cream become damaged.

Again, the creameries are every year becoming more and more particular as to the cream or milk which they purchase. The more particular they become the better it is, both for the creamery and for the farmer; and hence it stands every man in hand to be able to furnish cream or milk of the highest quality, which can be done only by taking special care of the utensils, and especially of the separator.—A. E. Vandewort.

DEPTH OF PLOWING

The depth of plowing depends largely upon the character of the soil, the climate, and the crops to be grown. Channels between the soil kernels are easily formed in sandy soils without plowing; consequently the principal object is often to bury vegetation. Plowing too deeply may render the soil too porous and hasten the oxidation, or burning out, of organic matter. It is seldom desirable to plow very sandy soils to a depth of more than three or four inches. Very retentive soils devoid of humus, and those containing cementing elements, should be broken to a much greater depth at least every other season. Done at the proper time, and by the proper plow, this soil will be granulated and loosened, thus securing the porous condition favoring plant development. Between these two extremes lies a great range of soil types requiring greater or less depth of plowing. Sod, either wild or tame, is usually broken shallower than

ALBERTA INCUBATOR
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old ground, so that tearing and pulverizing implements may have a thinner layer to work upon. It is quite necessary that a shallower layer be well cut up, as a mat of dry vegetation between the subsoil and seedbed checks the capillary rise of water. Occasionally the depth of fertile soil limits that of plowing. Beaver says, in Farmers' Bulletin 398: "It has been demonstrated by farm practice in the South that where the soil is plowed deep more fertilizer can be used profitably than on soil plowed shallower."

The cereal crops are naturally rather shallow feeders; hence in humid climates plowing is at less depth for wheat, oats, etc., than for corn and root crops. They require a firmer seedbed, which is of further advantage in saving power at cutting time. Corn requires a larger feeding area for its roots than the smaller cereal plants; hence plowing in corn ground is usually from one to three inches deeper. The leading agronomists of the Corn Belt unanimously recommend plowing for corn at a depth of from six to nine inches. Recent experiments with a deep tilling machine have been followed by a remarkable increase in the yield of corn on fields plowed to a depth of from ten to fourteen inches. Root crops such as potatoes and sugar beets, require deep plowing, twelve inches for the latter being considered the possible minimum in the heavy adobe soil of Colorado and California.

In the semi-arid regions plowing is prerequisite to highly successful farming. However, western farm horses are often small, few in numbers, and not cared for in a way to obtain their maximum efficiency; hence shallow plowing is the rule rather than the exception. The soils have become solidified by the tramping of many generations of animals and by the rains of centuries. Moisture penetrates only a short distance except where the ground has been loosened by artificial agencies. Professor Buffum, of Wyoming, states that some of these soils, when in excellent tilth, will absorb over 40 per cent. of their weight of water. As the lack of moisture is the limiting factor in dry land crop production, the shortage of power necessary for deep and thorough cultivation at all times is a serious obstacle to profitable farming.

Deep furrows as before pointed out, are more apt to be pulverized than shallow; hence to some extent the plow performs for the subsoil what pulverizing implements do for the surface layers. Three or four inches of the surface soil must be kept stirred as a dust mulch to check the capillary rise of water and consequent loss by evaporation. Underneath this dry mulch a dry crust inevitably forms during the growing season; hence the actual feeding area of the roots does not begin until a depth of five or six inches is reached. As between plowing eight inches and ten inches deep there is, therefore, a difference of at least 100 per cent. in the zone available for the maintenance of the plant.

The moisture reservoir is increased in the same ratio. The deeper the moisture is stored the greater is the assurance of an abundance for the needs of the crop, as each successive inch dries out more slowly. Professor Buffum says: "A soil weighing one ton per cubic yard weighs approximately 1613 tons per acre, taken one foot deep. If such a soil will absorb and hold 20 per cent. of moisture and is plowed six inches deep, it will take up 161.3 tons of moisture per acre. A rainfall of 1.4 inches will supply this amount of moisture and fill up our six-inch reservoir; if the ground is plowed only three inches deep and the subsoil is hard, it would not be able to store a rainfall of more than seven-tenths of an inch, and should more water fall at one time, it will be lost and may wash the soil away with it. If plowed nine inches deep and put in good condition, such a soil reservoir would absorb and hold over two inches of rainfall at one time. A soil already containing considerable water would be filled up with less rain, and deep plowing would be still more important. Where the soils are light and winds drift them shallow plowing may result in all the top soil, down to the sole of the furrow, being blown away. Deep plowing, on the contrary, throws up heavier and rougher furrows, and tends to anchor the soil in place. Plowing deep, there-

fore, prevents both washing and drifting."

In many dry farming sections the rainfall is so light that summer fallowing must be resorted to. This consists of cultivating the field during one entire season to prevent plant growth and conserve the rains of that year for the use of the next year's crops. It is seldom necessary to provide as great storage capacity as is given by the expensive method of subsoiling, but plowing ten or twelve inches deep, with ordinary plows, places the moisture reservoir at a safe depth and makes summer fallowing a less expensive means of insuring a crop.

Deep plowing cannot be accomplished all at once on any new soil. Where the soil is heavy and compact, the prairie is apt to be covered with "short-grass" sod, indicating that only an inch or two of the surface is in condition to sustain plant growth. The soil underneath is apt to be cold and unproductive, hence must be mixed slowly with the upper layers and put into proper physical condition by good tillage and exposure to the sun and air. Fall plowing can be done more deeply on this account than spring plowing, owing to the weathering action of frost and snow. For a year or two after the ground is first broken the plowing should not be at the same depth as the first breaking, as this will expose undecomposed vegetation, the lack of moisture in dry climates retarding decay. The ultimate depth desired should be attained gradually, and afterward the depth should be varied from year to year to avoid forming the "share hardpan." This is a hard, glazed condition of the sole of the furrow, which renders it impervious to water. The trowel-like effect of the share and the trampling of the furrow horse's feet bring it about.

A firm seedbed is especially important in dry-land agriculture to insure prompt germination. In deeply plowed land it is, therefore, advisable to use a subsurface packer. This re-packs the intermediate layers, but leaves the top and lower soil loose. Disking the ground before plowing, or, better still, immediately after harvest retains much moisture that would otherwise be lost. It keeps the ground in condition for easier plowing, and establishes a better capillary connection between the furrow slice and the subsoil than when hard dry clods, or masses of vegetation, with dead air spaces between, are turned to the bottom. From "Power and the Plow."

INES OF AGREEMENT ON GRAZING LEASES

It is learned that regulations satisfactorily alike to the Alberta delegation and those of the delegation of live stock men who were in Ottawa a couple of weeks ago have been arrived at with regard to the leasing privileges in that portion of the province lying between a line drawn from the point at which the Red Deer River passes thru township 28 to the international boundary on the east and the Canadian Pacific Calgary, Edmonton and Macleod branch on the west. This comprises roughly the eastern portion of the province and excludes the foothill country west of the railway.

In connection with the eastern, or short grass country, the recommendations contemplate an eight-year fixed tenure of lease, a maximum area of half a township or 12,120 acres, thirty acres of land for one animal, five sheep to count in lieu of a head of cattle. The leases must be stocked to three-quarters of their capacity during the first year, and fully stocked at the end of the second; all leases must be fenced; lessees must maintain at all times twenty-five per cent. of female stock. It is left to the discretion of the minister to deal with existing leases in the matter of extending cancellation periods, etc.

In connection with these proposed regulations it is stated that all the delegates were in accord, and it is probable that they will be put into force.

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line plowing-threshing outfit, spring till-
fall. Experienced. Reference. Apply to
Lew. F. Larmer, Elbow, Sask. 2-5

A MAN WANTED TO RUN A FARM IN
Manitoba, married preferred. Top wages.
Full particulars: J. Y. Stuart, Wymark,
Sask. 51-8

SEED GRAIN For Sale

MARQUIS WHEAT—GROWN ON OUR OWN
2,482 acre seed farm, from our own selected stock seed. Put through our specially constructed seed cleaning machinery. Get the genuine seed. Sold subject Money-Back Guarantee. The Garton Pedigree Seed Company, Ltd., under the new management of Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 1tf

ALFALFA, GRASS, CLOVER AND ROOT SEED—Garton's Catalogue contains some surprising information about these seeds. Write today. The Garton Pedigree Seed Company, Ltd., under the new management of Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 1tf

HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT SEGER OATS—the new breed introduced from Sweden? It has certainly done wonders. Get to know about it. Write The Garton Pedigree Seed Company, Ltd., under the new management of Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 1tf

GARTON'S ABUNDANCE OATS — WON the World's Championship at Tulsa, Okla. Write for free booklet describing how farm seeds are bred up. from The Garton Pedigree Seed Company, Ltd., under the new management of Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 1tf

GOLD RAIN OATS—THE WONDERFUL new breed, direct from Prof. Nilsson's Swedish Plant Breeding establishment last season, yielded over a hundred bushels per acre. Was untouched by early frost when Marquis Wheat was cut back six inches. You can get a catalog telling about it from the Garton Pedigree Seed Company, Ltd., under the new management of Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 1tf

GARTON'S NO. 22 FOR SALE—HAVING harvested another remarkable crop, of these famous Oats. I am again prepared to cater to your seed requirements at prices in accord with the times. Chas. Partridge, Saltcoats. 1-7

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, RECLEANED. 10 cents per pound, bags extra. Harry Ducie, Dundurn, Sask. 2-3

1,000 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT, \$1.00 per bushel, including sacks. Write for sample. E. L. Logan, Carnduff, Sask. 3-4

PREMOST FLAX—GOOD, CLEAN, \$1.50 bushel, sacks extra. Sample on request. F.O.B. Vulcan. W. J. Blakeley, Reid Hill, Alta. 3-5

GARTON'S 22 OATS, 68 BARLEY 46 Wheat, Emmer, and Squaw Corn. This barley and emmer won second prize at International Dry Farming Congress, Tulsa, Oklahoma. No noxious weeds. These oats are the best variety where early frost occurs; strong straw, large yield. Emmer makes the cheapest feed—try it. The corn is very white and sweet, forming large ears, ready to eat here Aug. 1. Samples and full particulars of purity, germination, etc., on application to The Bryant Co., Brooks, Alta. 3-6

CLEAN, REGISTERED RED FIFE, 2 CENTS per pound, sacked. Isaac Bros., Aberdeen, Sask. 3-6

SECOND PRIZE ABUNDANCE OATS—50 cents per bushel. Job Lawrence, North Battleford, Sask. 3-6

MARQUIS WHEAT, 100% PURE, 1/4 POINT bend first prize wheat. Clean. \$1.00, f.o.b., sacks extra. A. I. Morrison, Grenfell, Sask. 4-4

GARTON'S No. 22 OATS—I HAVE 800 bushels of these celebrated oats for sale at 35c per bushel, cleaned and sacked. O. H. Woods, Airdrie, Alta. 4-2

SEED OATS—WE REQUIRE A FEW CARS of good Albert seed oats, cleaned. Mail average sample, stating price and other particulars. Also want few cars good barley. J. A. Brain & Co., 213 Grain Exchange, Calgary, Alta. 4-2

CLEAN RYE GRASS SEED — TESTED. Bags free. 10c per lb. F. Scully, Cut Knife, Saskatchewan. 4-5

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—ONE OR TWO CARLOADS OF choice Marquis Wheat. Address Farmers and Merchants Elevator Co., Argyle, Minn.

TO EXCHANGE—WHAT WOULD YOU exchange for 22x45 Hart-Parr Kerosene Tractor. Send descriptions and price. Good reasons for exchanging. Box 67 Mildred, Sask.

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine. \$2.25 per ton (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34tf

MONEY LOANED TO HELP MAKE THE First Payment on a Farm, when purchased from us anywhere in Manitoba or Saskatchewan. P.O. Box 1086, Winnipeg, Man. 4-3

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—NO canvassing or soliciting required. Good income assured. Address National Co-operative Realty Co., V-1604 Marden Building, Washington, D.C. 1-4

TANNERY

CALGARY TANNERY CO., LTD., EAST CALGARY—Specialties "Sarcee" Brand Cowhide Coats, Robes and Mitts. Sent free on approval; returnable. No charge if found unsatisfactory. Fur and Hide Dressers. Taxidermy work in all its branches. Prices reasonable, work guaranteed.

U.F.A. President's Address

Continued from Page 8

handed down to us thru great suffering and even bloodshed. Yet how often do men part with this their most valuable possession, for a worthless promise or valueless consideration, giving little or no heed to the importance of the office to which they are electing their candidate or his ability to fill that office.

Politics Only a Game?

And what do we understand by politics? It is simply the science of government, the making and unmaking of laws, laws under which we must live and render obedience; and yet some people regard politics as merely a game which is unworthy the thought of serious men. Seldom do men seek to know what is their bounden duty as citizens in this all important sphere. The reason for this is largely due to the fact that religious teachers have discouraged the association of religion with politics, as though one could be dissociated from the other, and the results have been most disastrous. What is the office of religion? It is to provide an absolute rule of right in all relationships of life, not only in the home and in the church, but in the factory, the council chamber, and above all in the legislature. We have failed to recognize this, and as a consequence of our neglect we have laws that give as perquisites to certain classes that which belongs to the people, laws that create privileges for the few, but deny common justice to the many, and only when this is adjusted can we hope to have the conditions which will give true prosperity.

This is no fable I have been telling you, it is a statement of actual facts. Do you believe it? Have you not all found these conditions existing? Then I ask you in all seriousness and earnestness this vital question: What are we going to do? Are we as an organization prepared to do what is so obviously necessary, or shall we remain content with representatives who yield to the demands of the small but influential class which seek privilege and protection and ignore the just demands of the people?

Are we acting fairly towards ourselves and to our fellow producers if we neglect to uproot this blighting system of government and replace it with a government of the people, for the people, by the people?

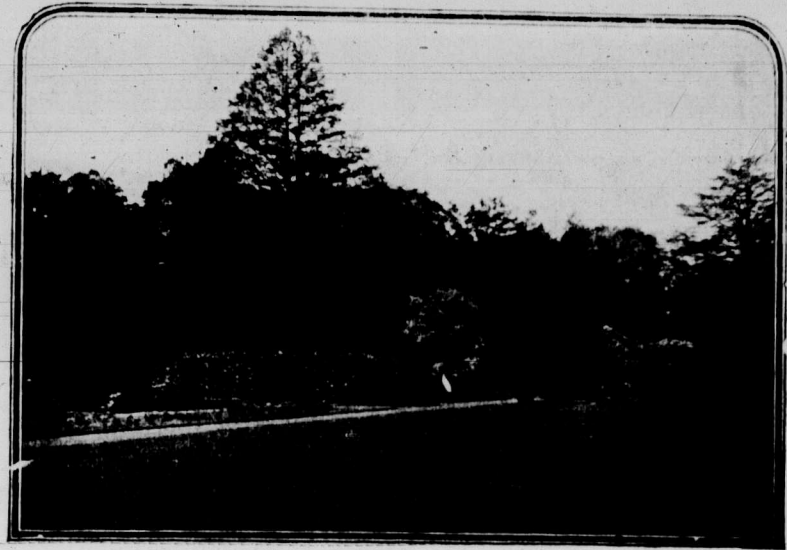
Dr. Bland, of Winnipeg—one of the soundest thinkers in Canada on social and economic problems—said when speaking at the Saskatoon convention last year: "We want an ideal—Canada for the common people." He said further: "The cause of the people calls for a new party, born by the people, consecrated to the cause of the people. Such a party may seem feeble at first, it will experience defeat, it will not have the unscrupulous machines, the swollen campaign funds that have seemed such irresistible force in Canadian politics, but it will have what is far stronger, what neither of the other parties command, it will have the immeasurable and irresistible force of moral passion."

Time to Take Stand for Righteousness

The time has arrived when this question must be faced, and we shall be wanting in courage and duty if we allow this convention to close without taking a decided stand for righteousness and justice in government. We want to understand that establishing a government pledged to justice and equity, a government that will right all wrongs, that shall have for its motto, "Canada for the people" is a tremendous but not an impossible task. Shall not we as United Farmers of Alberta make the first move, and other provinces, thru the Council of Agriculture, will surely follow. It will take time, we have to educate the people as we go, remembering we cannot travel faster than the people are prepared to move. There is, therefore, the greatest necessity for immediate and definite action.

Barbarous Burden of Armaments

Another question of national importance is that of armaments. This question is exercising the minds of the people not only of this but of every country of



What you can get from Reliable Trees and Seed S. & S.

Good Crops Grow from Good Seeds

And good seeds for Western people can be best supplied by seedsmen who understand Western conditions. We have been growing Seeds and Plants successfully here in the West for 30 years, and everything in PATMORE'S Catalog we know to be good for Western growers. Our Catalog of 100 pages is illustrated with photos of our own products growing, and contains descriptions of all the hardiest and best varieties of Garden and Field SEEDS, Grasses, Clovers, Fodders and Seed Potatoes; also of TREES, Shrubs, Fruit Bushes and PLANTS. Our Catalog is sent free on application, and with it we offer the following collections, which are the CHEAPEST and BEST VALUE you can buy from ANYWHERE.

COUPON No. 1
Please send me your Catalog and Two Dollar Combination Collection of Vegetable Seeds, Postpaid.
2 lbs. Peas 1 oz. Onion
1 lb. Beans 1 oz. Parsnip
1 oz. Beet 1 oz. Radish
1 oz. Carrot 4 oz. Turnip
1 lb. Corn
and 12 packages of Vegetables (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Lettuce, etc.).
Enclose \$2.00.
Name
Address G.G.G.

COUPON No. 2
Please send me your Catalog and One Dollar Combination Collection of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Postpaid.
1/2-lb. Peas 1/2-oz. Onion
1/2-lb. Wax Beans 1/2-oz. Parsnip
1/2-oz. Beet 1/2-oz. Radish
1/2-oz. Carrot 1 oz. Turnip
6 packages Lettuce, Cabbage and other Vegetables, 10 packages of Flower Seeds. Enclose \$1.00.
Name
Address G.G.G.

COUPON No. 3
Please send me your Catalog and Ten Dollar Collection, best varieties, Express prepaid to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
50 Currant and Gooseberry bushes
100 Raspberry bushes
1 dozen Young Fruit trees for trial.
25 Strawberry plants
6 Rhubarb, 6 Horse Radish and 6 Mint plants. Enclose \$10.00.
Name
Address G.G.G.

COUPON No. 4
Please send me your Catalog and Five Dollar Collection of Fruit bushes and plants. Express prepaid to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
25 Currant and Gooseberry bushes, best varieties
50 Raspberry plants, best varieties
3 extra Fruit Trees, for trial
6 Rhubarb, 6 Horse Radish and 6 Mint plants. Enclose \$5.00.
Name
Address G.G.G.

Cut out any of the above Coupons and send to

The Patmore Nursery Co. Limited
Brandon, Man. Established 1883 Saskatoon, Sask.
Special Agents for Sutton & Sons' World Famed Seeds in sealed Packets

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Shipments made from Saskatoon or neighborhood—FARMERS, NOTICE!

Kentucky Light Draft, 29 x 6, Single Disc	\$ 75.00
Kentucky Press 16 x 7, Single Disc	\$100.00
Hoosier Press 18 x 7, Single Disc	\$105.00
Superior 20 x 6, Single Disc	\$ 70.00
Superior Press Attachments, 20 x 6	\$ 25.00
22 Section Dunham Steel Frame Packers	\$ 90.00

These machines are all new but slightly weathered, complete and as retailed at from \$145.00 to \$170.00. Repossessed from dealers and cleaning out. Only a few of each style and will go fast. Terms—Draft with order.

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THE ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO. LIMITED - QUEBEC



PAGE WIRE FENCE

Direct to You---Freight Prepaid

"The Best is the Cheapest"

WE ARE the wire fence pioneers of Canada. We put wire fence on the market and were the first to make a standardized high-grade reliable fence. Since that time our enormous list of satisfied customers, greater probably than all other fence companies combined, has been built up by honest fence, honest wire, honest weaving, honest galvanizing. Page galvanizing is special and is the best that can be produced.

OUR customers see Page fence give 15 and 20 years of service. They willingly pay highest prices to get Page fence because they have seen "bargain fences" sag, rust and break long before an honest fence should.

TO-DAY we say buy Page fence for cash, at factory prices. Fence will be shipped quickly, freight paid to your nearest station. Order from the Page distributor at Winnipeg. Page fence is easiest to get and has a greater choice of styles, and gives better service than any other fence offered in Canada to-day.

PAGE Wire Fence uses specially made steel wire. This is no empty claim. We actually use it. This wire has a high percentage of carbon as compared with ordinary hard-drawn wire and is therefore much more tough, springy and strong. It costs more, but the Page fence **must** wear best and it does. Our prices for cash to-day are the biggest value you have ever seen. Only experienced fence men will appreciate how big. Send your order to-day. These lowest cash prices are subject to change without notice. They include freight, according to territory, to your own railroad station. We keep big stocks at Winnipeg.

"PAGE" FENCE IS A GUARANTEED FENCE

The Page Company is noted for its fair dealing and liberal guarantees. No matter what your experience has been in buying by mail you can trust this Company implicitly. We always have and we always will guarantee every rod of Page fence to be satisfactory and exactly as represented or we will take back the goods, refund your money and in addition pay you for your time and trouble. That's because we are absolutely sure of Page fence. Every trouble point in ordinary fences has been perfected out of the Page—every wire is the same length as the wire next it, hence, when the fence is stretched, all wires have equal tension—there is no bagging or sagging. The locks absolutely do not injure the wire in the least and are a most secure fastening. The whole fence is a true, taut wall of steel protecting your crops and stock, putting big money in your pocket every year.

BUY AT THESE PRICES NOW—THEY MAY BE RAISED VERY SOON

Wire of the "Page" quality tends to advance. Buy while we can make these prices on this present contract. It is money in your pocket. Get your neighbors to join with you for a carload: we allow several cents a rod off these prices for carload orders. You are sure of our fence—its strength, its perfect weave, its full size wire, its "high-carbon" steel material, and its full measurement. Buy now, direct or through your local dealer for cash. Don't delay.

FREE For other Page Fences and Gates At these Remarkable Cash Prices Get the Big Page Catalog

The Page Catalog shows all kinds of our perfect roll fencing, as well as lawn fence and materials for building fences. This is the largest choice anywhere in the Empire. Mostly carried in stock at all Page warehouses. Catalog also shows gasoline engines, feed mills, wood-sawing machinery, etc. Send us a post card at our nearest branch to-day. Get the Big Page Catalog.

These Low Prices Subject to Advance without Notice

STYLE			Page Heavy Fence					
No. of bars	Height in inches	Uprights inches apart	No. 9 Page Wire thruout in 20, 30 and 40 Rod Rolls, Freight Paid					
			Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta	
			Small lots	Car lots	Small lots	Car lots	Small lots	Car lots
Spacing of Horizontals in inches								
4	30	22	21	18	22	20	25	22
5	37	22	23	21	26	23	28	24
6	40	22	27	24	30	27	32	28
9	51	22	39	35	43	38	46	40
			Medium Weight Fence					
			No. 9 Top and Bottom and No. 12 High Carbon Horizontals between; No. 12 Uprights; No. 11 Locks					
5	36	16½	20	17	22	19	24	20
6	42	16½	23	21	25	23	28	24
7	26	8	29	26	32	28	35	30
7	26	12	27	24	30	26	33	28
8	48	16½	29	26	32	28	35	30
9	36	12	31	28	34	30	37	32
10	54	16½	35	31	38	34	42	36
			SPECIAL POULTRY					
			No. 9 Top and Bottom, Intermediates No. 13 Uprights, 8 in. apart					
18	48		56	50	60	54	65	57
20	60		60	54	64	58	70	62

The Page "Railroad" Gate



	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta	
	Small lots	With Car lots	Small lots	With Car lots	Small lots	With Car lots
12 ft. long 48 ins. high	\$4.70	\$4.25	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$5.25	\$4.65
14 ft. long 48 ins. high	5.20	4.75	5.50	5.00	5.75	5.15
16 ft. long 48 ins. high	5.70	5.25	6.00	5.50	6.25	5.65
Set Stretching Tools	9.25	9.00	9.50	9.00	9.75	9.25
Staples, 25 lb. box	\$1.00		\$1.10		\$1.20	
Brace Wire, 25 lbs.	.95		1.05		1.15	

How to Order Above Cash Prices include freight to your railway station on lots of 20 rod rolls of fence or over or shipments of 200 pounds or over. All this fence is in 20, 30 or 40 rod rolls except the two "poultry" fences, which are in 10 rod rolls. Make up your order, including fence, staples, brace wire and gates. If you want your fence painted white or green, we will be glad to do it for you at a cost of 2c. a rod. Send your order to our Winnipeg distributor. You get the fence at once at your railroad station. We allow your dealer 1c. a rod profit, if you prefer to order through him. Remit the money by express or postal order or personal check to

A. J. McMILLAN, Distributor

120 James St. East, Winnipeg

Page Wire Fence Company Limited

FACTORY : WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Branches : Montreal Toronto St. John

Tear out this advertisement, put a cross on the items you want to order from and enclose it with your letter mentioning quantities with your money. This will prevent mistakes. Better order today and now. This advertisement may not be published again.

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Wire Fence

1914 Announcement

Wire Fence



"Direct from Factory to You"

No Advance in Price

EMPIRE FENCING

Is best for every purpose



Our Prices Reduced

Remember:

WE GUARANTEE OUR EMPIRE FENCE to be equal in every way to any Fence on the Market — Material, Design, Finish and Wear considered — and agree to save you money. We refund your money without argument if not satisfactory.

WE GIVE SPECIAL PRICES ON CAR LOTS

Write for our Circular

PICK OUT THE STYLE OF FENCE YOU WANT — Tell us the size of field — and by return mail we will quote you cost delivered at your station and GUARANTEE TO SAVE YOU MONEY!

YOU DON'T HAVE TO WAIT FOR OPENING OF NAVIGATION — WE SHIP FROM WINNIPEG

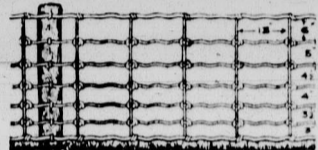
NO ENDORSEMENT NEEDED ON OUR FENCE, BECAUSE WE USE ONLY THE HIGHEST QUALITY OPEN HEARTH HARD DRAWN GALVANIZED STEEL WIRE, AND THE CARE EXERCISED IN ITS CONSTRUCTION SPEAKS FOR ITSELF IN THE FINISHED PRODUCT

Do not be influenced to Buy without having our Prices

High Grade Fencing 19c

and up — Barbed Wire 3c a Rod
Other Sizes and Grades equally low priced. At our prices you can afford to fence your fields.

20c a Rod buys a 26in. Hog Fence



26 in. High; 7 Line
20c
per Rod

No. F2 — 7 wire, 26 in., medium; top and bottom wires No. 9, intermediate and stay wires No. 12, stays 12 inches apart.
Price per Rod **20c**

A STAMP BRINGS YOU OUR DOLLAR SAVING PRICES

SIXTEEN STYLES TO SELECT FROM

Biggest of all Offers: Highest Grade Wire Fence

Lower in Price than ever before, while other Manufacturers are advancing Prices

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Bale or Carload shipped from Winnipeg — Can ship day order received or when you want it

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Have you our Catalog on Farm Power and Equipment? The Judson way — From Factory to Farm — Saves you Money

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C. S. Judson Co. Limited
181 Market Street
Winnipeg, Man.

Mail me your 1914 Prices and Description on Empire Fence, delivered at my station.

I will need about..... Rods.

NAME.....

POST OFFICE.....

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the civilized world. Fortunately we have up to the present escaped the heavy burden which it was intended to impose upon us by the late government as well as the present, and we must stand firmly against being drawn into the maelstrom of ruinous expenditure for the barbarous custom of human slaughter to settle national differences. Do not let us be led astray on this Dreadnought question, but let us each take it as a personal responsibility to prevent this spending of our money. Dr. Darby, secretary of the Peace Society, made some startling revelations of the "big business" of building battleships and naval ordnance, and the part it played in fomenting international discord. Great Britain has nearly 200 millions of pounds invested in the business of warship building. Dr. Darby also stated that three of these great companies were establishing plants in Canada, and the three Dreadnoughts which Mr. Borden promised looked like one apiece for them, and declared that there was really no difference between the two naval policies which suggested a frame-up between the two political parties to commit the people to foolish naval expenditure, no matter which party held power. In considering this question let me recommend you to read "The Human Harvest," by D. S. Jordan, a study of the decay of human races thru the survival of the unfit; also "The Human Slaughter House," by William Lamszus, and you will be able to estimate the cost of war in human life. The suffering of the Bulgarians, which has been reported in the press, is still fresh in our memories, hundreds of thousands of widows and orphans homeless and starving, are now enduring the hardships of a Bulgarian winter, with all that this means.

I trust we shall pass strong resolutions declaring that, being free from international difficulties, we should devote our energies exclusively to the arts of peace and the attainment of social and economic justice, and in so doing can without embarrassment set such an example as will enable Canada to take the lead among the nations as an advocate of international peace and arbitration. The

government has been recommended to divert some of the funds proposed for naval armaments under either government to prosecute an international propaganda for peace and arbitration.

The settlement of this question will affect most vitally the present and future generations; let us resist all inducements, however subtle, all taunts of ingratitude, all prognostications of disaster, to rush into the spending of untold millions; this first amount will be but a small beginning, and would mean by adding to our already too heavy burden of privilege and protection — which we now carry — a load that would crush us beyond recovery. Let us "seek peace and pursue it." We are at the parting of the ways, and everything will depend on the choice we make and the precedent we establish. Shall we be a great and glorious, peaceful and prosperous country, or shall we be simply the appanage and humble subordinate of a great military power, which has carried itself — on the evidence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer — "to the verge of disaster" by its excessive zeal in military preparations, which can only endanger the peace of the world and prepare herself for the catastrophe that is feared?

This is the time to take hold of this question and settle it. We must not allow ourselves to be drawn into this whirlpool of the mad "dreadnought race," for once started we never know where we shall end. If three dreadnoughts were built now they will become obsolete and must be replaced in a few years; it would be an impossibility to keep this up, with our less than eight millions of people. At any rate let this and other similar questions be referred to the people. They pay and should have a voice. Let the following figures sink into your minds, and realize how we are even now racing into mad expenditure:

1900	Canada spent on militia	\$ 1,000,000
1911	"	4,000,000
1912	"	12,000,000
1913	"	20,000,000

And if the \$35,000,000 had been voted which the government were willing to devote, 1913 would have been \$55,000,000,

or some \$8 from every man, woman and child in the Dominion; and unless the people cry "halt!" what will be next year's amount? Peace has its victories no less renowned than war. While the armament trusts are fomenting wars, peace agents are working in the direction of world peace. World industry and commerce, which embraces every nook and corner of the globe, makes peace not only desirable but necessary.

With international banking, commerce and manufacturers' investments it is not easy for a government to wage war upon its neighbors, because it might destroy the property of its own subjects. Bankers have come to dread war as one of the greatest enemies of national prosperity, for they say that war and the preparation for war absorb for purely destructive purposes a constantly enlarging portion of the capital so sorely needed for beneficent employment. The working of the International Federation of Students is pregnant with tremendous possibilities for peace. The spirit of internationalism is furthered also by the Christian Students' Federation, which is an aggregate of 2,305 associations, 200,000 members. The universities of the world, because of the international composition of their student bodies, have become so many melting pots of nations.

The International Institute of Agriculture held its first assembly in Rome in 1908, and at its close Signor Tittoni, the foreign minister of Italy, said, "The assembly may really be called 'The First Session of the World's Parliament.'" Another noted representative said it might be called "The parliament of peace."

The Hague Peace Conference — the greatest peace agency in the world — held in the same year, expressed its satisfaction at the establishment of the International Institute of Agriculture, recognizing in its work the valuable co-operation and help toward the end they had in view. So we find much to encourage us in our fight for world's peace.

While these great national questions should claim our attention, enabling us

to act with intelligence and decision, we have in the meantime to deal with the fundamental problems that confront the agricultural people of Alberta today.

Knowledge regarding the best methods that are in existence of growing crops and feeding animals, should be obtained and widely disseminated, so that our farmers should be encouraged to produce the maximum; the Departments of Agriculture are doing good work, we can as an organization give valuable help to their work to our own advantage. It is a well known and accepted fact that, if the information now known and thoroughly understood by men in our agricultural colleges, experiment stations, departments of agriculture, and the best and most successful farmers, could become the common practice of every farmer, it would absolutely revolutionize the farmer and the production of crops in this province. The great trouble that faces us on this problem is to get this knowledge translated into practice. Let us give our hearty support to all efforts put forth in bringing agricultural knowledge to the tiller of the soil.

Are Farmers Treated Fairly?

We have the question of obtaining what the farmers of this Province have not had heretofore — the opportunity of getting money at low rates of interest for two purposes, for the marketing of crops and settling up of his business annually, and also to make permanent improvements on his farm, which would enable him to work under the best possible conditions, with the minimum of cost. Then the economic problems of getting a square deal on the market, and retaining a fair share of the returns, are not yet settled, altho, as has been pointed out, we are making encouraging progress in this direction, and if we can continue to develop in co-operation, standardization of products, and acquire more businesslike system for buying and selling we shall improve these conditions. The United States crop of 1912 was sold for approximately 13 billions of dollars, the producers received about 6 billions. The producers, 46.1 per cent.; middlemen,

Continued on Page 28

PEERLESS-PERFECTION



The Fence That's Locked Together

The attacks and onslaughts of animals can't break it. It's strong, yet springy. Manufactured from Open Hearth steel galvanized wire. When made by this process, impurities are burned out of the metal, removing one of the chief causes of rapid corrosion or rusting.

Read What Others Say

Gentlemen—There is no fault to find with your fence. The fencing I put up 4 years ago is just as good as the day I put it up, showing no sign of rust, and giving good satisfaction. The Peerless stands the best better than any other make that I have seen. Yours truly,
JOHN MASON.
Send for our latest catalog. Ask about our poultry fencing and ornamental gates. Agents nearly everywhere.
Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.

Gentlemen—I have been in the fence business for ten years, and I find no fence like the Peerless, both for galvanizing and workmanship. I consider it equal, if not superior to any other make of fence on the market today. I have always found the Banwell-Hoxie Fence Co. people of their word. Yours respectfully,
Glenburnie, Ont.
MACK, LILLIS.
Agents wanted in open territory.
Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

Lighten Your Wife's Labors!

WITH A

Hand, Power or Electric Washing Machine



PRICES (Cash with Order)

Hand Machine with Pulley \$12.40
Power Machine . . \$22.40
Electric Machine . . \$55.00

Wringer furnished to the Hand Machine

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Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

THE WOMAN'S CONVENTION AT MOOSE JAW

This is a sort of a last call to those who have not quite made up their minds to go and are wavering in the balance. One woman wrote me, "I'm doing my best to beg, borrow or steal the money to take me to Moose Jaw for the convention. I don't think it is a bad thing for us to have to make some sacrifices. If it costs us something to go we will be more apt to achieve something when we get there."

So I think also, and so I hope several hundred of our readers will think too. I am particularly anxious that there should be a good attendance this year, for it is our hope to get the organization put on a solid working basis for the ensuing years.

There is a big field for the Women Grain Growers. There is no subject that this body cannot touch—Co-operation, the Tariff, Peace, Woman Suffrage. There are no closed doors at all to those who enlist in the work and if you want to come in as a charter member of this society you will have your opportunity at this convention.

In addition, you will have a thoroughly good time and meet women from all over the province. So pack up your bag and come along.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

A PROTEST AGAINST CHARITY

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have read a letter in your columns of December 17, which however well intentioned on the part of Mrs. Henry Mathews (Dorothy), reflects in no uncertain way on both myself and family. It has been my lot to have lived in Canada for fifteen years during which time I have always been able to live comfortably if not extravagantly. Times have been hard occasionally, but now I am proud to say I own a ranch with all necessary implements for working the land, a good bunch of cattle and a similar number of horses, hens, pigs, etc., and owe no man a cent.

My family of nine are as healthy and happy youngsters and as respectably and suitably dressed as could be desired, both for school and for any festivities that may take place in the district. I received the \$10 sent by a lady in Saskatchewan from Mrs. Mathews without being told that the bill came otherwise than from her, but on being informed of the circumstances under which it was obtained I immediately returned it.

What has caused Mrs. Mathews to think that I am in necessitous circumstances I do not know. Perhaps some explanation from her will be forthcoming, but the publishing of such imaginative letters as Mrs. Mathews has written has caused both myself and family the deepest humiliation and indignity, which I trust you will in some measure help to remove by giving this letter equal publicity to the others.

WM. BARCLAY.

A GOOD REASON FOR WRITING OF TROUBLES

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have so often thought of writing to you or to our page. I enjoy it so much that it hardly seems fair to you never to express my appreciation.

I have come to regard you as a personal friend and feel so proud of the splendid way you conduct our page. I was fortunate enough to be present at the first Women's Congress, in Saskatoon, so I know you so much better than if I had never seen you.

I would like to express an opinion in regard to what someone has called "airing our troubles," through the page. I think some of our writers have been a little harsh in their judgment of those women who have written about their domestic troubles. In the first place, only a pen name is signed, so that very few will be able to identify the writer, and that is not like signing their own name. It does not bring their name, nor their husband's, before the public and by the readers they are regarded as merely "a case."

Public sentiment and public sympathy can only be aroused by the story of individual cases and not by conditions in general. Take, for instance, Harriet Beecher Stowe's book, "Uncle Tom's

Cabin." That is conceded to have been a great force in arousing public sentiment, and creating a great wave of sympathy for the poor black-slaves; and is not her story made up almost entirely of individual cases of wrong and injustice and cruelty?

If some of us who are fortunate enough to have happy homes and kind husbands were to change places with some of the women who have confided their grievances to The Guide, perhaps we would not have been as brave and patient as they have been.

We have very little idea what it would be like to have a husband who seemed to enjoy humiliating us, in every conceivable way. I know of one woman whose husband held a grudge against her parents over some little trouble in the past, and because of this he constantly slighted her family.

If she wanted to go and visit them, he would be so disagreeable about it and make so many slighting remarks about them that it took all the pleasure out of going. And later, when the two little children got old enough, he trained them to do the same. When her mother would drive past, he would send the little boy in the house to say to his mamma "There goes old Sarah." Can you imagine her humiliation?

She died while still young. The doctors said it was consumption. I know she died of heart-ache and heart-break! Yet such was her love for him that she said she wanted to die in his arms. Of course, he soon married again. Men possessed of all those admirable qualities are never long without a mate. I have mentioned this case to show that we don't know what we would do were we in other people's shoes. Surely we should remember to "Judge Not!"

Would you like to publish a very simple recipe for starching dark prints? Use separated or well skimmed milk and water in equal parts for the last rinse. This just makes them stiff enough to iron nicely and helps to prevent fading of heavy print.

I saw your letter to Miss (not Mrs.) Stocking, who is secretary of our "Wood-lawn Women's Grain Growers' association." Delisle is her post office, not the name of our club.

READER.



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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

A NEW STORY CONTEST.

The subject of this new contest is to be "Queer Happenings of Childhood." I should think that in every child's experience some event stands out strongly in memory. It may be the first day of school, or a long journey, or an unjust whipping, or a narrow escape from death, or a joyful surprise.

In my own life it was my christening. By some strange oversight on the part of my parents I was not christened until I was five years of age. Then all of a sudden they decided that it must be done and arranged with the minister to come out to the house on a certain day and perform the ceremony.

All that week the family teased me about it, assuring me that the minister would get me out in front of a roomful of people and turn a pail of water over my head. I was terribly mortified at the thought and went to mother to be told that it was not true, but, not realizing how much I was bothered, she only laughed and told me nothing.

On the morning of the christening I had almost made up my mind to commit suicide and debated as to whether I should throw myself into the pond or eat snowberries, which were said to be poisonous. In the end of course I did neither, but if I live to be a hundred and twenty—which the fates forbid—I will never forget what I suffered the week of my christening.

I would like you to tell me some such real experience of your lives just as brightly and entertainingly as possible. It will be necessary to get your teacher or one of your parents to certify that the story is your own work and that the age given is correct. All stories must be written in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only.

They must all be addressed to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Buttons will be sent to all who send in stories good enough to print, and for the three best stories prizes of story books will be given. The contest closes March 1.

DIXIE PATTON.

BEN

The midsummer sun shone warm and bright on the picturesque landscape of the western country. There were large hills which might be called mountains. They were mostly barren, all but near the base where were a few trees and grass which were trying to grow.

In amongst these hills might be seen a few small cottages which were two or three miles apart, for the country was just being settled.

In one of these before-mentioned cottages there lived a little boy and his mother and father. He was a fat chubby little fellow of about five years old, with a fair complexion, blue eyes and light brown hair, which hung around his head in curls. This little fellow's name was Benjamin, but he was called Ben for short.

Ben liked very much to roam about in the open air. He would watch the birds make their nests and the squirrels as they gathered their food. Ben's only companion was a large Newfoundland dog. Ben called him Watch. He followed Ben wherever he went. Ben's mother had to keep good watch of him for fear he might wander away too far some time and get lost or eaten by the wild animals.

She taught him to be good and useful and to never drink or steal or do anything that was not right.

Time went by and soon a little village sprang up not far from where Ben lived. Ben sometimes went to this village with his father when he went for provisions. But his mother began to get scared of him getting into a rough crowd, so he was kept home more. Ben's father often drank and sometimes he would come home drunk. But Ben remembered his mother's teachings and would never touch it. But one thing Ben did have was a strong liking for hunting. When he was old enough his father got him a gun. So he spent most of his time hunting.

His mother took sick and he had to work in the house most of the time. Ben took good care of his mother, but in spite of the good care she got, she grew worse. Alas! it came all too soon. One bright morning in May she died and poor Ben was left motherless.

He was very lonesome now because his father was away most of the time. His father started to drink more and more after Ben's mother died till he became a regular drunkard. He was very cruel to Ben when drunk and would whip him very often. Ben did not live this way very long, for he resolved to run away. So one night about dusk, while his father was over in the village, he got himself a little lunch, what he could carry nicely, and started on his journey. He did not go near the village for fear his father might see him. He walked along briskly till it became too dark to see where he was going. Then he lay down under a tree to rest. But he was so tired he fell asleep and never woke up till morning. It was just about sunset the next evening after Ben left home when he walked into the village he was headed for. He was very tired from his long walk, so he went up to the hotel and asked for something to eat and a place to sleep. Susan, the chief kitchen girl, gave him a good substantial supper and then Ben went and cut some kindling wood and helped about the kitchen. This was to pay for his supper and bed. Ben got up bright and early in the morning and built the fire while Susan put him up a lunch, and Ben started on.

Ben went up to one of the farm houses and asked if he could get his dinner there. They gave him his dinner and after dinner Ben asked them if they would take him in, telling them his position. But they refused, saying they had plenty of farm hands. So Ben went on to the next house, but they also refused. Ben was somewhat disappointed, but he resolved to try again, and he succeeded this time.

He got a good home with a wealthy farmer. The people had no children of their own so Ben was given everything he could wish for.

Ben had a horse of his own, so he could go where he wished. He would often go to town to buy groceries for Mr. Black. And while he was in town the men would want to treat him and sometimes Ben was tempted to take it, but his mother's words would come back to him, so he would refuse and walk on.

This happened several times during Ben's visits to the town. But Ben would refuse each time, telling them he never had drunk and was not going to give in to temptation. So at last Ben could walk up the street unmolested and this was a great relief to Ben.

Mr. Black got Ben a nice half section of land and built a nice house on it, so that Ben could have a place to live if needed. Ben was very proud of this. A while after this Ben resolved to take a trip to his old home and to the village to see if he could find his father.

It was a chilly morning that he started, for it was late in the fall. He rode along briskly over the steep hills and thru the valleys.

He rode along this way for two days. About dark on the second day he pulled into the village where his father was. He put his horse in the stable and then went up to the hotel and got his supper and a place to sleep. The next morning he set about to try and find his father, but he failed. So he went out in the country to see his old home and his mother's grave once more. He saw the same old place, but the house had almost fallen down and things looked dull and lonesome to what they did when Ben lived there. The good times that he used to have there all came back to his mind. He then went to his mother's grave, which was a short distance from the house. The weeds had grown so thick on it that Ben could hardly find the place.

Ben then turned his steps to the village and started once more to look for his father. This time he found him. He was lying in an old stable almost frozen. Ben knew him, but he did not know Ben. Ben took him up to the hotel and got him warmed up and then both father and son started back to Ben's home. Ben won a promise from his father that he would never drink again. So Ben got his father to live with him in his new home, and this Ben's father was very glad to do, as he was tired of staying around the village and sleeping any old place.

GOLDIE MAY WATSON,

Age 13.

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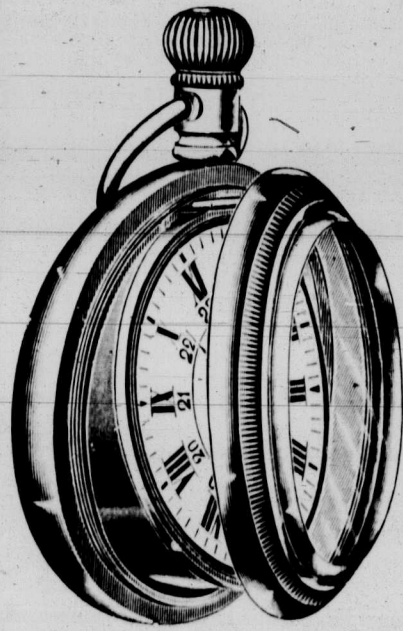
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It has all the latest improvements known to watchcraft. The movement is made in nickel and is so adjusted that it is not affected by change of temperature. A notable feature is the Breguet hair-spring and new patent regulator which can be readily adjusted. Is stem wound and stem set.

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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.

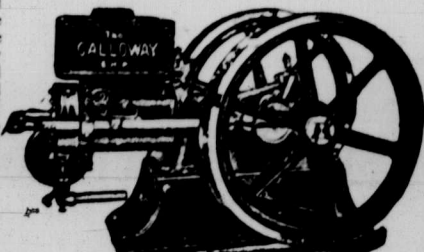
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My best proof is the fact that tens of thousands of farmers call the Galloway engine the simplest, easiest operated, and best engine they ever saw. They bought it after considering the merits of every other engine in the market, and after years of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

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The soil is a deep, rich, black clay loam on clay subsoil and free from stone, scrub or slough. 80 acres under cultivation, of which about 45 were summer-fallowed last summer and all balance can be broken. Two good wells supply an abundance of good water. Partially fenced with three strands of barb wire.

The buildings are amply adequate and include a log house, 18x24, with kitchen 14x20; frame stable for 7 horses; frame cow house for 10 head; frame granary, holding 1,000 bushels, all shingle roofed and nicely sheltered from the north wind by a fine bluff of trees.

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\$12,800 worth of clear title improved land will get full equity down to first mortgage in 4 new fully modern houses that will rent at \$35.00 per month each.

Splendid all modern apartment block, all rented. Price \$65,000. Mortgage \$16,000. Revenue \$7,908. Running expenses \$1,375. Equity \$49,000. Will accept up to \$25,000 worth clear title land, cash \$10,000, and the net rentals would pay balance.

Send us full particulars of any wild or improved land that you would exchange, and we will find you a profitable deal to fit your proposition. That is our specialty.

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REALTY EXCHANGE SPECIALISTS
318-320 Sterling Bank Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba

U.F.A. Secretary's Report

Continued from Page 12

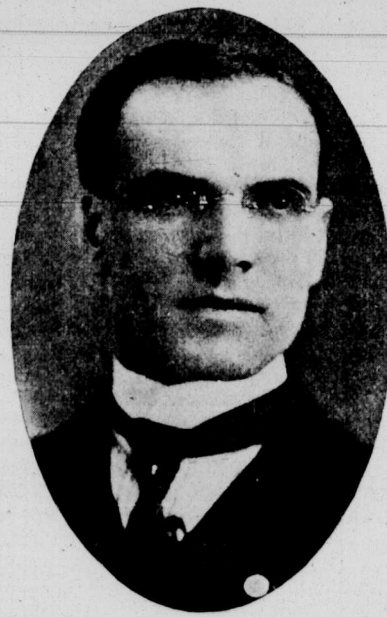
when it was decided that special harvest rates should be given for the unemployed in the city of Calgary to the harvest fields, the Central office of the U.F.A. was called upon to take charge of this end of the work. For one month half of our office was given up entirely to this business, and no less than 3,700 men were despatched to the various parts of the province where they were required, at a rate of 1 cent per mile for their fare, and without any charge for giving them the information as to where the work was to be had.

The Central office also undertook the distribution of fruit as in previous years, and approximately \$500 worth was distributed in this way with generally satisfactory results so far as the Unions were concerned. We are in hopes, however, that this branch of the work will in the future be taken up by the Co-operative Elevator Co., or some other agency, as it involves a great deal of work and the expenditure of much time, which considerably interferes with the carrying out of our other duties.

Many other things could also be mentioned, but those referred to above will help to give some idea of the work the Central office is trying to do.

Organization Work

This report would not be complete without a few words as to organization. At the meeting following the convention it was decided to remove responsibility for this work from the Central office, where it had hitherto been, and place it



E. J. FREAM
Honorary Secretary U.F.A.

in the hands of the directors, each director to have charge of his own constituency, with power to call other assistance when required. I may, however, perhaps be permitted to offer a few suggestions, more especially as the understanding between the directors and the Central office cannot be too sympathetic if the work is to be thoroughly done. As already pointed out, our organization work has suffered this year from two causes, first, lack of funds with which to carry it on; second, the heavy demand on the time of our organizers for work in other directions. We are, however, greatly indebted to those who have been able to assist us. Messrs. J. Quinsey, Rice Sheppard and P. S. Austin have been particularly active, doing a great deal of voluntary work on our behalf. We are also indebted to Messrs. D. Buckingham and A. Rawlins, who visited many districts in the early part of the year. Among others who have volunteered their assistance in the work may be specially mentioned Messrs. Jas. G. McKay, J. H. Lennox, Stanmore; G. J. Lively, N. N. Hayes, W. D. Trego, W. J. Jackman, Wm. Rigney and Carl Paulsen, also L. B. Hart, W. A. Wood and several others. Mrs. J. M. Muldrew, of Red Deer, has also rendered us valuable assistance in addressing our Unions and organizing women's auxiliaries.

It would almost seem that the time has now come when the need for seeking new fields to organize has past. There is no doubt that the voluntary organization is more permanent as a rule than any other, and if our experience last spring is any criterion of the future, the number of new districts organizing them-

selves without any outside assistance will be quite sufficient to keep us busy. There is, however, a very pressing need for work among the older Unions. I venture to say that instead of having nearly 100 Unions on our books, as we have at present, in a practically dormant condition, that with a proper system of visiting from competent organizers, at least 99 per cent. of the Unions could be kept thoroughly active. We need some system where by personal touch with competent organizers the local officers and secretaries can be posted as to what is being done by their neighbors, and as to the best methods for handling their Union in an up-to-date manner.

Visit Every Local

A number of suggestions have been made from time to time by my predecessor, each of which has fallen down owing to the old trouble, lack of funds. So far as one can see, however, we should be in a better position this year to undertake organization work on a systematic basis than ever before. Our financial position at the present time is fairly satisfactory. The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd., who have supplied us very liberally in the past with funds for the carrying on of the work, have very generously decided to increase their grant by \$500 per annum, and will pay over the whole amount in two instalments, \$1,000 in November and \$1,000 in April. With a continuation of the present encouraging support from Unions throughout the country there should be a good sum at our disposal for organization work this spring. This amount should be spread as evenly as possible over the entire province. I have always been opposed to the constituency idea. The constituencies are very unequal in area, and for our purpose particularly, cannot fail to be most obviously impossible, whether it is for the purpose of dividing the province up for organization work or for the purpose of representation. For a systematic campaign of organization, I believe that a fair estimate as to the sum available to be expended should be arrived at, and that the province should then be split up into, say, ten divisions as nearly equal as possible, and a competent organizer placed in charge of each. We have during the past year been able to get out a map showing the location of each Union, which places the Central office in the position of being able to draw up a series of meetings in any particular district with very little trouble. A list of all the Unions in the district to be covered by each organizer could be drawn up and forwarded to him, together with an outline of the tour. The organizer and the Central office working together could arrange for the dates of the various meetings. Supposing it were possible to grant the sum of \$100 to each district, it could easily be estimated how many meetings could be held, allowing the organizer in charge the standard \$2 per day for his time and expenses, which would be reduced to a minimum by each Union co-operating with the other in the matter of transportation. If a scheme of this kind could be worked out and \$1,000 devoted to this work during the month of March, or preferably June, for instance (and I see no reason why it should not be done), I believe that every Union in the province could be covered in a period of two or three weeks. All that we need would be the men to give that much time to the work. I believe that the immediate result of such a campaign would be to provide us with the funds for duplicating the same work in the fall, just before the close of the year. With the active co-operation of the majority of our local Unions we should not be forced to admit in the future that some of our Unions are not only sleeping, but a proportion of them almost dead.

Guarding Against Defalcations

Another thought which occurs to me is in regard to the proper protection of the members of the local Unions from a business point of view. I have in mind two very regrettable instances which have occurred during the past twelve months. Two of our Unions, both of them actively engaged in business as a Union, have suffered considerable loss thru the defalcations of their secretaries, whom they had entrusted with the handling of their business without properly protecting themselves. In the one case, the members have already had to make good

considerable amount of money and are not even yet clear of their liabilities. In the other case, the members lost all their Union funds and in addition the firm with whom they were dealing lost over \$700. The Union take the position that as they have already paid for their goods once they are not liable a second time, and up to the present have not taken any steps to make good the loss sustained by the firm with whom they were doing business. The fact remains, however, that if the firm wish to do so they can sue every member of that Union or the surrounding Unions who received any of the commodity which the firm supplied. The Union as a Union has no legal existence it is true, but the individual members who shared up the contents of that car are liable for every ounce of stuff they received. The same applies to all our Unions, and any of them who are doing business in carload quantities should, for their own protection, see that the funds which they pay to their secretary are properly secured, even if they do not feel inclined to take such steps for the protection of the reputation of the U.F.A. If there were any difficulty in the way of securing this protection, the almost absolute lack of it in our Unions would be more easily understood, but when the standard charge for the bonding of a secretary-treasurer of an association such as ours is only \$5 per annum for every \$1,000 worth of guarantee the fact that our Unions engaged in commercial dealings in carload lots do not insist on the bonding of the person handling their cash is beyond comprehension. It is casting no slur on the character of your secretary if you insist on him getting bonds and depositing them in one of your local banks, and if such a course is necessary for the secretary of the Central office, who seldom, if ever, has more than \$100 or \$200 in his charge at any time, surely it is even more necessary in some of our local Unions who are doing business \$1,000 at a time and whose annual turnover amounts to two and three times as much as that of the Central office.

Life Members Wanted

Before closing the report I would like to refer to one more matter, that of life membership. This phase of the work was placed on a permanent basis when our constitution was revised a year or so ago. At the time it was recognized that with poor crops, etc., so much in evidence, little could be expected from this fund. Conditions are, however, somewhat better at the present time and the need for a permanent reserve fund such as this would create is becoming more and more evident as time goes on. We have recently been able to have a handsome life membership certificate printed in three colors, suitable for framing, which is an ornament in the home as well as a faithful reminder of the Association to which the holder belongs. There are many of our members who might well invest in one of these certificates, and we would ask the local Unions to take this up and do as much as possible during the coming year to place us on as good a footing as our sister province of Saskatchewan, who already has a substantial sum derived from this source as a reserve.

Another matter I would like to refer to is the world wide reputation that our Association is making for itself. Correspondents have written us for information as to our constitution and the work we are doing, from South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, while in the Buenos Aires Herald of Thursday, December 4, published in the capital of the Republic of Argentina, South America, there is a two-column editorial devoted entirely to the work of the U.F.A. This paper has a circulation thruout Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay, so that news of the work being done by the U.F.A. will be spread over many countries.

I also wish in closing to thank the officers of our Association and others who have rendered such kind assistance and valuable help, not forgetting our office staff, in the work of the past year. My thanks are also due to the officials of The Grain Growers' Guide, also The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, who have co-operated with us in every way possible.

Thanking you for your kind consideration.

Yours sincerely,
P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
Secretary.

A person's character is, and can be, nothing else but the total result of his habits of thought.—Arnold Bennett

SEEDS McKENZIE'S SEEDS

TRY THE WONDERFUL OAT--O.A.C. No. 72

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There are many links in the chain leading up to a bountiful harvest. The one contributing most to success is unquestionably "PURE SEED." The very purest and best strains of seed that money can buy are positively the cheapest. When you try to economize by saving a few cents on the purchase price of seed, you simply rob yourself of the full rewards of harvest.

THE WONDERFUL NEW OAT, O. A. C. No. 72

This is a highly developed, revitalized Oat, grown from one plant selected from over nine hundred of the "Siberian" variety, on account of its exceptional merit, immense yield, thin hull, stiff straw, fine appearance and earliness. It is a Branching White Oat of unusual vigor and hardiness, fully equal to the Banner as a yielder. In thinness the hull is considerably below the average. The kernel is slender, similar to the Banner, and very high in nutritive quality. In weight it runs 40 to 44 pounds per measured bushel. It has a good, stiff straw. At Brandon this year it yielded per acre 94 bushels, 15 pounds, and this after a very severe wind storm had badly lodged same. Matures some few days earlier than Banner. At Guelph it headed the list as a yielder, and in their annual report it is particularly eulogized and recommended.

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	Peck	1/2 Bus.	Bus.
Brandon Price	35c	\$1.50	\$1.60	\$2.85	\$5.00
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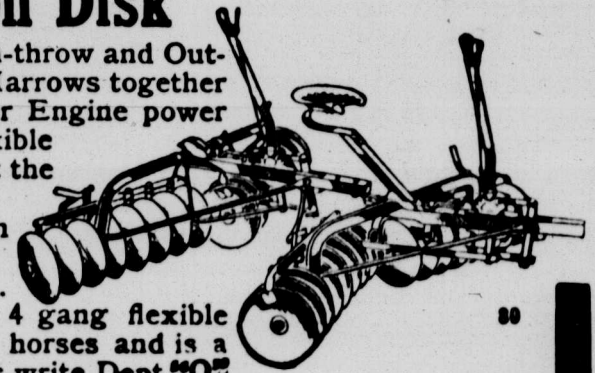
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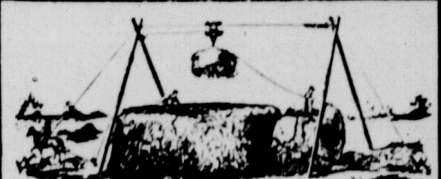
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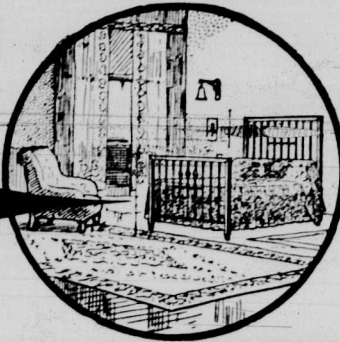
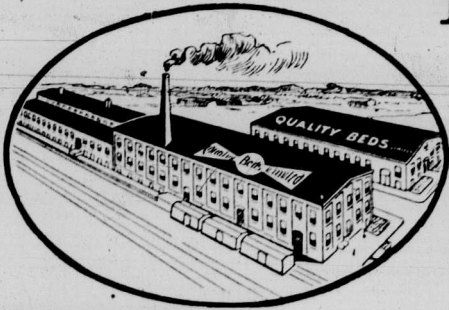
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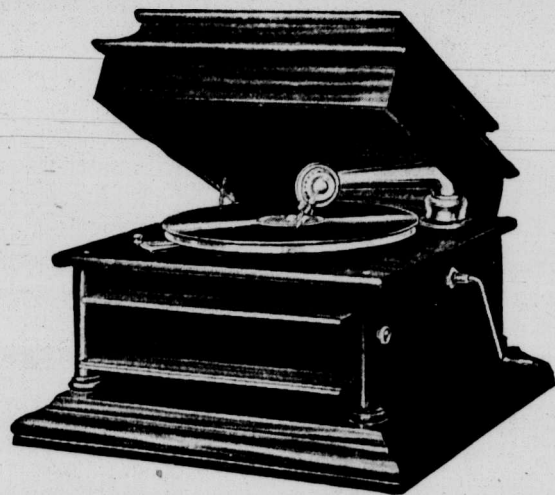
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WEST APPEALS FOR NATURAL RESOURCES

Premiers of Prairie Provinces Send Letter to Premier Borden

Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of Alberta, has made public the letter which has been forwarded to Premier Borden by the premiers of the Western Provinces, setting out their attitude on the question of the transference of the natural resources to the Prairie Provinces. The letter, which is signed by the premiers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, indicates that they have united upon a policy which will remove this much-discussed question from the realm of party politics. The correspondence follows:

Edmonton, Dec. 22, 1913.

Dear Mr. Borden:
Enclosed please find letter on land question, signed by the premiers of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta. Hoping that the question may receive early consideration, I am,
Yours very truly,
ARTHUR L. SIFTON.

The Right Honorable R. L. Borden, Prime Minister:

Sir: After having an interview with you in regard to the questions in respect of which the Prairie Provinces have received different treatment from the other provinces of Canada, and at your suggestion at a meeting of the premiers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, it has been agreed between us to make to you, on behalf of the said provinces, the proposal that the financial terms already arranged between the provinces and the Dominion as compensation for lands should stand as compensation for lands already alienated for the general benefit of Canada, and that all the lands remaining within the boundaries of the respective provinces, with all natural resources included, be transferred to the said provinces, the provinces accepting the responsibility of administering the same.

Yours very truly,
WALTER SCOTT,
R. P. ROBLIN,
ARTHUR L. SIFTON.



SENATOR COX DEAD

Toronto, Jan. 16.—Senator George A. Cox, prominent financier, died today at the age of 73 years. He began his business career as a telegraph operator and gradually advanced to a leading place in Canadian financial circles. He was president of the Canada Life Assurance, Central Canada Savings and Loan company, etc., and director in many large corporations, including the Grand Trunk and the Dominion Coal Company. Senator Cox was one of the forty-two men named in The Guide's special number, "Who Owns Canada."

COSTLY SMOKE

Miss Marion Burritt, field secretary of the Peace Association, in a recent address, gave some telling illustrations of the cost of war. "The college education of a boy or girl, averaging \$1,700 in cost, goes up in smoke every time one of the biggest guns is fired," she said. "One per cent. interest on the value of a dreadnought would pay the combined salaries of the college presidents of the country." "If the war debt of Europe were piled up in \$1 bills, it would make a stack 104 miles high."

A POLITICIAN, DOUBTLESS

"That man is one of our leading capitalists," said Miss Cayenne. "Didn't know he was in that line at all. What is his specialty?"
"The capitalization of the letter 'I'."

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Farmers Busy

Here we found we had about thirty miles to go to Fort Fraser, but every farmer was busy in the hay-field, which is a very valuable crop and they were not inclined to leave the fields to drive us to town, so we were compelled to walk, trusting to get a ride on the way.

Here the Indians had departed from their usual occupation of hunting and fishing and had settled down to farming in real earnest. Many ranches were fenced completely and good crops of oats, potatoes and hay were being grown. Many white settlers had come into the district this year and were building their houses from the plentiful timber in the woods or from lumber from the mill at Fort Fraser.

The New Town

Going into the first store we came to, we found Mr. Mitchell, the druggist, busy unpacking a newly arrived shipment of goods, but he was not too busy to welcome us to Fort Fraser and direct us to the hotel. This we found exceeded our expectations in spite of the heavy charges and difficulty in getting supplies in, and this hotel compares favorably with any in the interior.

Many Merchants Arriving

Here we found nearly every line of commerce represented. Men of all trades were there after the present and future business, capitalists looking over the ground for investments, as well as cattle and mining men.

All Like Fort Fraser

After breakfast I started out to make a round of the stores and business men. To each one I put the question: "How do you like Fort Fraser?" and invariably the answer was: "It's the only place to live in." I found that many people, apart from business, had located there for their health, the even temperature suiting them much better than the extreme cold of the prairies or dampness of the coast.

For full information on Fort Fraser town-site five and ten acre garden tracts and farm lands, call or write.

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Resolutions Adopted

Mutual Fire Insurance

A resolution in favor of the appointment of a committee to draw up plans for a farmers' mutual fire insurance company was submitted by Energetic Union. A delegate from that union said that in Ontario he belonged to a mutual insurance company and had fire protection at a very low cost. The plan was to take a premium note for from 2 1/2 to 4 per cent. of the policy according to the class of property insured, and then assess on that note whatever rate was necessary to pay bosses and expenses. In his experience an assessment of 5 per cent. had usually been found sufficient for fire insurance, which included loss by the killing of animals by lightning as well as the ordinary fire risks. Geo. Weger, of Lacombe, said a farmers' mutual fire insurance company, with headquarters in his district, had recently been chartered by the government. Captain Evans was president, and it already had \$100,000 of insurance in force on the principle outlined. Other delegates spoke of the success of mutual fire insurance companies, W. S. Henry saying that in another province he had been insured in such a mutual fire company and in three years it had cost him nothing. In Alberta, insurance in a board company had cost him \$15 a thousand for one year. The resolution was carried unanimously and the president appointed Paul Madge, George S. Weger and J. N. Endicott as the committee.

Woman Suffrage Endorsed

Woman suffrage was unanimously endorsed by the convention, two resolutions from Brightwood and Brokenhill Unions being passed without discussion or a single contrary vote.

Cattle Guard Question

The cattle guard question was dealt with in a number of resolutions, and after a short discussion a resolution consolidating most of the ideas expressed was adopted in the following form:

Whereas the cattle guards furnished by the railway company are quite inadequate and useless for the purpose they were erected for, and whereas by the existing law the railway companies are exempt from liability for all animals killed on the line if same are not being herded, which is unfair in a free range country; therefore be it resolved that we endorse the petition of the Canadian Council of Agriculture which has been placed before the Dominion Government, that the railways be made responsible for all animals killed on the track and that they be compelled to put in cattle guards that will keep stock off the right-of-way, compensation for same, if the parties cannot agree, be settled by arbitration under the Arbitration Act, each party paying their own costs. Further, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Dominion Government and the Board of Railway Commissioners.

The good work done by the C.P.R. in handling the crop of the past season was acknowledged by a vote of thanks, moved by Hon. President James Bower, and carried unanimously.

A resolution asking the Dominion Government to hand over the natural resources of Alberta to the province was carried with only one dissent.

Free Trade with U.S. and World

A resolution declaring that Free Trade with the United States in grain and farm implements would be beneficial to the farmers of Western Canada was placed on the order paper by Strangmuir Union and was moved by Mr. Nathorst. The only discussion on this resolution was the suggestion which came from several delegates that it should be made wider, and Mr. Miner consequently moved that the convention go on record as being in favor of absolute Free Trade, and that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the government at Ottawa. This was carried with one opposing vote.

Co-operative Wholesale Agency

A good deal of interest was taken in every question in which the co-operative principle was involved and a number of resolutions had been received on the question of establishing a co-operative wholesale agency. It was pointed out that such an agency was absolutely necessary if co-operative retail stores were to continue to be established, for a great

many wholesale houses would not supply goods to co-operative stores on any terms. One delegate read letters which he had received from wholesale grocery firms, declining to accept orders, one of these stating frankly that they would not do business with a co-operative company. The matter was dealt with by passing the following resolution: "That the executive of the Association take steps to establish a wholesale farmers' co-operative store to supply machinery, lumber or other commodities to the locals for the benefit of the members, thru the medium of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. and The Grain Growers' Grain Co."

U.F.A. for Consolidation

One of the most important resolutions coming before the U.F.A. convention was in favor securing harmony and co-operation between the farmers' organizations and trading companies in the western provinces. A similar resolution was also passed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention. It was as follows:

Whereas, this convention of the U.F.A. and the farmers it represents, have a clear recollection of the disabilities they have labored under previous to the creation of the farmers' organizations in Western Canada, and have a clear realization of the benefits brought about as a result of their various organizations; and,

Whereas, thru the creation of several farmers' trading organizations in Western Canada, under separate and different managements, the way may possibly be opened for the development of rivalries and jealousies, the tendency of which would be to create misunderstanding and strife among the ranks of the Grain Growers, when cohesion and solidarity should exist; and,

Whereas, if from any causes whatsoever, such rivalry and jealousy should arise, it would not only largely undo the work that has been accomplished in the past, but would destroy in a very great degree the effectiveness of the Grain Growers' Associations in the future; and,

Whereas, it is not only in their own interest, but as well in the interest of the best development of Canada that the Grain Growers of the three prairie provinces should further consolidate and unify their forces independent of any political control or affiliation;

Therefore be it resolved, that this convention, representing the organized farmers of Alberta, hereby express in the strongest manner possible its conviction that steps should at once be taken to increase the efficiency and to insure the continued and harmonious working together of the Associations and Organizations known as the United Farmers of Alberta, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., and the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and to the achievement of this purpose, urge—

How to Federate

1st.—That a Federated Board, composed of two representatives from each of the various bodies, meet at least three times a year at such point or points as may be mutually agreed upon, and that the expense connected therewith be arranged in such a manner as the said board may decide.

2nd.—That the business of the said board should be to develop and foster the spirit of unity of purpose in the various activities of the organized farmers, along social, legislative and economic lines, and particularly the idea of intelligent co-operation among all Western farmers toward the end of lowering the cost of the necessities of life they require and getting the cheapest and most direct road to the consumer for what they produce.

3rd.—That our executive officers be asked to bring this resolution before the conventions of the sister Associations and the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, soon to be held, and invite their co-operation and also that of the various trading companies mentioned above.

4th.—That our executive be hereby instructed to report at the next annual convention of this Association as to the progress made toward the attainment of the purpose above set out.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

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Report of the Elevator Committee

Gentlemen—Your elevator committee appointed by the board of directors beg to report as follows:

Immediately after the convention your full board met and a considerable amount of time was devoted to the discussion of the elevator question. A number of alternative propositions were submitted. In accordance with the instructions of the convention, all these plans had the Saskatchewan Act for their basis and included negotiations with The Grain Growers' Grain company. All the plans being very similar and their being no criticism of the general principles involved, the matter was eventually left largely to the discretion of your committee, and as events proved, a number of modifications were deemed advisable, making the final recommendations of your committee to be on lines which were believed to be broader and more independent than the original recommendations of the board. Your committee thereupon proceeded to Edmonton to meet the cabinet a few days later, when the whole matter was again fully gone into with the ministers, and our proposition favorably received.

A committee was appointed to remain in Edmonton and draft the act along the lines suggested, the committee consisting of E. J. Fream, representing the United Farmers of Alberta; the Hon. Malcolm McKenzie, representing the government, together with the Hon. Chas. Stewart, the latter having had practical experience in the elevator business, and being chosen on this account. The solicitor appointed to put the draft act into shape was A. J. McKay. This committee met their solicitor at once and the principal points of the proposed act were gone over during the next day or two.

Amending the Draft Act

As soon as the draft copy of the act was received by us in Calgary, a special meeting of the full board of directors was called for February 11, to discuss it in detail. The act was taken clause by clause and finally unanimously approved of by the board and your committee instructed to return to Edmonton and meet the cabinet once more. Several minor amendments broadening the scope of the original draft were recommended by your board and the committee instructed to have as many of these amendments as possible incorporated into the act. This was done, some of the amendments being incorporated as recommended by the directors, in others a compromise was arrived at, and some were absolutely refused by the government representatives. Your committee then returned home, leaving the watching of the act during its passage thru Parliament to the legislative committee. Some weeks later, the secretary at Calgary was informed by members of the government, over the telephone, that certain individuals claiming to represent the board of directors and local unions of the United Farmers of Alberta, were endeavoring to have the act as endorsed at the meeting of February 11, materially changed in principle, and your executive, who, with Mr. Bevington, formed the special elevator committee, were obliged to return to Edmonton at a few days' notice. Your committee again met the government representatives, when the whole act was gone thru once more, clause by clause, and its acceptance once more reaffirmed in accordance with the instructions of the board of directors at the meeting held on February 11. Unfortunately, however, at this time a number of articles appeared in the press from some source or other, making certain statements in regard to the want of unanimity on our board as to this particular act. It was, therefore, deemed advisable to call another special meeting of the full board, which was held on March 17.

Board Was Unanimous

At this meeting, after some discussion, the act as then before Parliament was finally accepted by unanimous vote of the full board. Your legislative committee, in whose charge the bill had been left during its passage thru Parliament, worked very hard for the act, meeting the cabinet, members of the government and the opposition on numerous occasions, eventually the act received its third reading and was placed on the statutes of the province by unanimous vote of

both government and opposition parties. Your executive committee, who, under the act became provisional directors, then took charge of the organization work and full report of what was done by them has already been published in connection with the first annual meeting of the new company, which was held in August, 1913.

Progress of Farmers' Co-operative Company

Possibly a few words tracing the progress of the work in connection with the bringing into existence of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited may not be out of place. It will be remembered that this matter has been before the various Associations for a number of years, a definite policy first being placed on record by the Associations at the meeting with the premiers of the three provinces, held in Regina, 1908. At that time the policy of the Associations was that of straight government ownership and operation of all line elevators. That meeting led to nothing, the premiers deciding that the question could not be handled by the three provinces acting together, but that each must act for itself. The immediate development of the meeting was, however, that at the next annual meeting of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, official announcement was made by a representative of the government that a system of government elevators would be instituted at an early date by that

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U.F.A. President's Address

Continued from Page 21

38.1 per cent.; waste amounted to 12 per cent., and transportation amounted to 3.8 per cent. Probably our own figures would be similar.

Considering—and the fact is becoming more and more appreciated—that land and the products of the land are the most certain things there are in the world, that agriculture is the foundation of civilization, upon which the superstructure has been erected; considering also that the whole superstructure would collapse if the farmers of the world suspended operations for a few weeks, I ask is this a fair return, are our farmers, who fill the world's barns and meat safes, and provide material for clothing, being treated fairly? Is this the way the farmers who are financing the country should be treated? We have much in these figures to ponder over and learn from. Farming has been described as one-eighth science, three-eighths art—or knowing how to do things—and one-half pure business; but these qualifications alone will not avail if our present economic conditions continue.

What the U. F. A. Stands For

These and many other important questions will come before us for our consideration, and I am sure we shall deal with them in a broad spirit and with a liberal mind.

I trust that this organization of the United Farmers of Alberta will ever stand for "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity."

Liberty—The full, free liberty of every child born into the world and bounded only by the equal freedom of every other.

Equality—That equality which makes men equal before the law and which gives to all equal opportunities to life, to labor, and to the pursuit of happiness.

Fraternity—That fraternity of men which would live and let live, that would seek the highest good of all, and in seeking the highest good of all find the highest good of each. Is it not time these words rang out as clarion call to the youth and manhood of Christian Canada? Let them be for a sign and countersign, let those who hear the call also see the need—and seeing—serve!

Note.—Both the books so strongly recommended by President Tregillus may be obtained from the Book Department, of the Grain Growers' Guide. "THE HUMAN HARVEST," by Dr. David Starr Jordan, will be mailed postpaid on receipt of \$1.10. "THE HUMAN SLAUGHTER-HOUSE," by William Lan-szus, will be mailed postpaid on receipt of 60 cents.

Address: BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

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Report of the Elevator Committee

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province. At the Saskatchewan convention an official statement was made on behalf of the government that a commission would be appointed to look into the matter, while in Alberta, it was stated that as soon as a satisfactory plan was submitted by the farmers, the government would accept it.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan Plans

In the working out of these various schemes, so far as the Manitoba one was concerned, it was found that government ownership and operation of the elevators was an absolute failure, largely due to the fact that the recommendations made by the farmers for the appointment of an independent commission and the taking over of all the elevators were not accepted.

In Saskatchewan the commission appointed reported in favor of the organization of a line of elevators on a more or less co-operative basis, including the organization of locals at different points where elevators were required, the farmers subscribing fifteen per cent. of the cost of the elevator, the government advancing eighty-five per cent., to be repaid with interest out of the profits of the company during a period of twenty years, the government being secured by first mortgage against the elevators and personal property of the company until the loan was repaid. This report was accepted by the farmers and the government, the final act being accepted by the legislature in March, 1911, since which period, in all our deliberations on the elevator question, the Saskatchewan act has been accepted as the model on which the Alberta system should be based.

Farmers in Absolute Control

It will be remembered that in the report of the elevator committee, accepted by the last convention, and in the discussion which took place on that report, it was pointed out that there were a number of points in the Saskatchewan plan which were not altogether clear, and which, after careful consideration, your committee had decided were far from satisfactory from the point of view of the farmers and recommended that whoever had charge of the drafting of the Alberta act would be instructed to eliminate these weak points and provide for Alberta a system in which the absolute control and management was in the hands of the farmers themselves, with every possible chance of interference from any other source eliminated.

Your committee acted on these recommendations and the present act incorporating the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator company is based entirely on the Saskatchewan act, the only material difference being in the financing of the elevators, where, as had already been discovered, lay the chief weakness of the Saskatchewan system. In Alberta it was felt that we must provide the means for raising sufficient funds at each point where an elevator was built to finance the purchasing of grain at that point from our own resources, and at the same time provide for other business than the handling of grain at that point. It was also necessary to provide against the powerful opposition of the elevator combine, which would most certainly have to be faced. It was, therefore, essential that in drafting the Alberta act, the financial end of the business be guarded very carefully and every possible means taken to provide against any possibility of the company being held up for lack of funds. Your committee believe that the report of the work of the company and the experience the company has been thru up to date more than justify the precautions which were taken to insure the absolute stability of the company and its absolute independence from all outside interference.

Relation to Grain Growers' Grain Company

Your committee do not feel that it would be proper in this report to make any defence of the criticisms which have been levelled at them, as, doubtless, ample opportunity will be given them before the close of the convention, but in connection with the negotiations with The Grain Growers' Grain company, we wish respectfully to point out that on every occasion which this matter has been referred to during the last two years, the recommendations of the board of directors and the annual conventions have been that negotiations should be entered into for the handling of the

business of the company and that The Grain Growers' Grain company has always been specifically mentioned as being preferable to any other.

In closing this report, your committee wish to re-affirm the attitude which they have maintained in regard to the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator company thruout the year and are prepared to defend their course of action if called upon to do so, believing, as they do, that in our present act incorporating the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator company, the farmers of this province have the most effective means possible for the carrying out of their wishes as expressed at recent conventions and for the effective combatting of the false economic conditions which have proved so detrimental to the interests of the farmers up to the present time.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
W. J. TREGILLUS, J. QUINSEY, W. S. HENRY, R. SHEPPARD, E. CARSWELL, E. J. FREAM, P. P. WOODBRIDGE.

George Bevington, a member of the committee, did not sign the above report.

U.F.A. Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 7

to foreign markets, would be preferable. He would like to hear the question discussed. Rice Sheppard said it was not intended that the present plan should be discarded by the passing of the report, but that the matter should be thoroughly discussed at a later time in the convention. James Speakman moved that the words "As the present plan is considered inoperative" be struck out, and the report then adopted, which was carried.

Elevator Debate

The debate on the elevator question took place on Thursday morning. It was a remarkable coincidence, to say the least, that as the delegates filed into the convention hall, copies of a Calgary paper were handed to them, in which was found, under big headlines, a violent attack upon the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator company in general, and its manager, E. J. Fream, in particular. At the opening of the session, M. E. Sly, of Strathmore, asked the convention to direct that a minority report on the elevator question, which had been prepared by George Bevington, be printed, at the cost of the Association. The directors, Mr. Sly said, had been asked to have the report printed, but had refused. Mr. Bevington had undertaken that he would be ready to proceed at ten o'clock that morning, but if the report was printed, the matter would have to be left over until afternoon. The question was put to the meeting and, by a large majority, it was decided to proceed with the matter at ten o'clock as arranged, without waiting to have the report printed. A few minutes being available before ten o'clock, Mr. Fream asked to be allowed to say a few words, tho he was not a delegate from any union. On motion he was made a corresponding delegate of the convention, with all the privileges excepting that of voting.

Newspaper Slander Answered

After referring to the minority report on the elevators, which he said was directed against him personally, he said he wanted to ask the delegates to pay no attention to the report in a Calgary paper which had been distributed among them, probably free, referring to the elevator question. This statement had been handed to the Calgary paper by a dismissed employee of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator company. It contained the statement that the man giving the information had had twenty-three years experience in a large business concern in the old country. He, Mr. Fream, had always understood that the first principle of business was that an employee should be loyal to his employers both while in their employ and afterwards. This man came to them highly recommended and was given a position in the office. He was not accustomed to the Canadian way of doing business and was slow, but they were prepared to keep him because there was a hard winter ahead. He would not, however, be controlled by any officers of the company and insisted that he should take his instructions only from the board of directors as a whole. Under these circumstances he was relieved of his position, and that was the man who had now been disloyal to the company and had given information to the Calgary papers, criticizing the business

methods of the Co-operative Elevator Company. It was stated in the Calgary paper that some applications for shares were irregular. The fact was, that some thirty applications which came in were not in order and had been sent back for ratification and in the meantime, in order that they might be given their proper number, he, Mr. Fream, had filled out a copy of each application and had marked them temporary and kept them in a separate file until the corrected applications came back. That was the explanation of the matter and he hoped the delegates would not be influenced by it.

Minority Report

When Mr. Bevington was called upon, he stated that Mr. Sorenson also had a report of his own, which he had had printed, and this was taken first. Mr. Sorenson dissented from the majority of the directors on the ground that tho the last convention had directed them to establish a co-operative elevator system, they had formed a joint stock company. His own scheme was one of municipal elevators. Mr. Bevington explained that Mr. Sorenson could not be associated with him in his minority report, because Mr. Sorenson tho a director of the U. F. A. was not a member of the committee appointed to have charge of the elevator question. The report which he read was a lengthy document and, having been prepared in haste, was not very clear in some respects.

It related the details of a number of meetings of the committee and their visits to Edmonton to secure the passage of the Co-operative Elevator Bill. Mr. Bevington, it was clear, did not agree with the rest of the committee on a number of points, and when he was overruled by the majority endeavored to induce the government and members of the legislature to change the bill according to his own ideas. In this, however, he was unsuccessful. Mr. Bevington's chief objection to the bill was with regard to the section relating to the distribution of profits, which is as follows:

The annual revenue of the company, including all monies received as a result of the operation of the elevators under its control or management, shall be distributed as follows: (a)—The annual payment, if any, due the province shall be the first part. (b)—Then all current liabilities shall be paid. (c)—If sufficient funds remain, a dividend not exceeding eight per cent. shall be declared and paid to the shareholders. (d)—If funds still remain, the directors shall set aside such sum as they deem meet as a reserve fund. (e)—If any balance remains, it shall be divided among the shareholders and patrons of the company on a pro rata basis, according to the business furnished to the company by each, and at such pro rata distribution the decision of the directors shall be final and there shall be no appeal therefrom and no action or suit in court shall be maintained with reference to the same.

This, he contended, was not true co-operation, as it gave a greater portion of the profits to a large shareholder who shipped little grain than to a small shareholder who shipped a large quantity of grain.

Neither Mr. Bevington nor Mr. Sorenson, it may be observed, outlined a plan for the co-operative distribution of dividends.

Mr. Fream's Reply

E. J. Fream, Honorary Secretary of the U. F. A., and manager of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator company, replied at length to the criticisms which had been offered. He first read from the official minutes of the board of directors and the elevator committee of the U. F. A. to show that the plan which had been adopted by the legislature had the approval of those bodies, and that Mr. Sorenson himself had moved its approval by the directors last spring. The plan of municipal elevators now proposed by Mr. Sorenson, he said, was unworkable. By storage alone, elevators could not be made to pay. The Manitoba experiment was sufficient proof of that. Again, two or three hundred individual units, such as he proposed, would be absolutely useless in fighting a combine. Dealing with Mr. Bevington's attitude, Mr. Fream said it was true that this was the first time a minority report had ever been presented to the U. F. A., but it was not the first time the directors had failed to see eye to eye. If they did not agree at the beginning of a meeting, however, they had always agreed

at the end, for those who had been in the minority had always given way and put their shoulders to the wheel to help along the policy decided upon. Mr. Bevington, however, had refused to do this and had endeavored to hold up the whole proposition because he could not have his own way. Mr. Fream also went over the history of the negotiations with the government and said that when they discussed the question of distributing profits in proportion to patronage, they found that while they strongly approved of the principle, it would require so much book-keeping that all the profits would be used up in deciding who was entitled to them. The first principle of the co-operative distribution of profits as applied in England was that a reasonable interest should be given to the investor on his capital. The act provided that not more than eight per cent. should be paid, which he considered was reasonable in Alberta. Then a reserve fund had to be created to provide against possible future losses. This was also required by the act. The third principle was that the remaining profits should be divided to the patrons in proportion to the business done. That was a good principle and the company proposed to put it into practice with regard to other lines of goods, but so far they could not see how it could be done in connection with grain. Mr. Fream enumerated eight different ways in which the company handled grain—purchasing by wagon load, handling thru special bins, storing on grade certificate, consigning on commission, buying on track, and so forth. So far no scheme had been devised which would enable the distribution of profits on the basis of patronage, when so many different methods were employed; but if anyone could show him such a scheme that would not entail an unreasonable amount of book-keeping, he would be glad to recommend its adoption to the directors of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator company. He believed in co-operation and had given a good deal of study to the question and he would not take a back seat to anyone on that question.

Convention Almost Unanimous

Dealing with the progress of the company, Mr. Fream said fifty locals had been organized, with 5,230 shareholders. The elevators were doing a successful business and he believed there would be a good report to make when the annual meeting was held. The farmers of Alberta, however, were already benefiting, for the presence of the company in the market had considerably reduced the spread between track and street prices. Whereas in former years a spread of six and seven cents was common, the highest spread this season had been four cents, and that on only two days. At present the spread on wheat was only two and one-eighth cents, and on oats, half a cent. He had correspondence with him to show that other firms had written, asking them to increase the spread and their own letters refusing to do so. In closing, Mr. Fream asked the convention to pass the majority report read the previous day and thus show their confidence in their directors and officers. The noon adjournment was taken immediately after Mr. Fream's conclusion. The debate came to an abrupt conclusion when the convention re-assembled after lunch. As soon as the meeting had been called to order, Mr. Shuttleworth moved that the majority report be adopted. Both sides had been heard, he said, and he thought the convention could now decide the question without further discussion. The motion was seconded from all parts of the hall and was carried by a very large majority, only half a dozen hands being raised against it. The decision of the question by a practically unanimous vote brought a welcome relief from the tension which had prevailed and the delegates cheered and cheered again.

When order had been restored, A. Dawson moved a vote of confidence and thanks to the officers and directors of the Association for the way in which they had handled the elevator question. The motion was seconded by Mr. Chandler and carried unanimously.

REPORTS HELD OVER

The report of the Women's Convention and the report of the committee on Co-operation, and a number of resolutions passed on the last day of the convention will be published in the next issue of The Guide.

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Arrangements have just been completed by which The Grain Growers' Grain Company will be able to supply Groceries to Associations, and to individual farmers, either in car load or less car load quantities. We have prepared a Price List quoting a long list of articles. This will be mailed to any farmer, association or co-operative store on application. Our prices are right and we can save you money.

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Now is the time to lay in your supply of flour for the summer. Do not wait until March—get your order in early. The capacity of our flour mill is limited, and the demand for our flour has at times been considerably more than we could supply. If your order is sent in now you will be sure of getting a car when you want it.

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We can supply you with any grade of coal direct from the mines, and save you from one to four dollars a ton. We have shipped hundreds of carloads to farmers and associations this season, and have saved them thousands of dollars. We shall be pleased at any time to give you full particulars as to the grades of coal offered, prices and freight rates.

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