

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

## LOOKING TO THE HARVEST

THE WESTERN GRAIN GROWERS ARE NOW BUSILY ENGAGED IN SOWING THE SEED THAT IS TO BRING FORTH THE HARVEST UPON WHICH ALL COMMERCIAL CANADA LOOKS FOR FINANCIAL ADVANTAGE. THE RAILWAYS WILL EARN MILLIONS UPON MILLIONS BY CARRYING THE WHEAT TO MARKET; THE MANUFACTURERS WILL SELL ENORMOUS QUANTITIES OF THEIR PRODUCTS TO THOSE WHO HAVE GROWN THE WHEAT, AND THE BANKERS WILL SECURE GOODLY INTEREST CHARGES ON THEIR LOANS ADVANCED TO THE FARMERS BEFORE HARVEST. MANY INDUSTRIES IN TORONTO AND OTHER EASTERN INDUSTRIAL CENTRES WILL EXPAND, FACTORIES WILL BE ENLARGED, MORE WORKMEN WILL BE EMPLOYED, AND LARGER PROFITS WILL BE SECURED AS A RESULT OF THE HARVEST FOR WHICH THE GRAIN GROWERS ARE NOW SOWING. YES, EVEN THO THE GRAIN GROWERS MAY BE DESPISED BY SOME OF THE EASTERN PROTECTIONISTS AND PRIVILEGED INTERESTS NONE OF THESE GENTLEMEN WILL PERMIT THEIR ANTIPATHY TO THE GRAIN GROWERS TO INTERFERE WITH THE PROFITS THEY EXPECT TO GET FROM THIS YEAR'S HARVEST.

MAY 13, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

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PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter. The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

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The Circulation Manager

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# Our Ottawa Letter

**The Militia Estimates—Col. Sam Hughes as a Vaudeville Star—Changes in Homestead and Pre-emption Law**

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, May 8.—The event of the week in Parliament occurred on Thursday when a day was spent in the preliminary consideration of the estimates of Hon. Sam Hughes, minister of militia. As anticipated, there was a great deal of criticism and no headway was made with the votes, altho the house sat until midnight. The proceedings throught most of the day lacked decorum and were classed by more than one member and observer as a "vaudeville" performance. The minister prefaced the consideration of the various items which make up an expenditure of well on to eleven millions, apart from the money to be spent on the construction of drill halls and armories, which is included in the public works estimates, with a general statement. The speech of the minister was characteristically warlike. With customary force he maintained that nothing was so good for the country as all the militarism it can afford to pay for. "My plan is," he said, "the building up of the youth and beauty of the country in manhood, physically, mentally, morally and, I have not the slightest doubt spiritually. Far in the rear comes the question of defence. I have pointed out on many previous occasions that, if war were to be wiped off the face of the earth and peace were to reign, I would still be in favor of having a cadet system and of having the youth and beauty of the country trained in physical development and in the art of carrying themselves properly."

### Boy Soldiers

The minister proceeded to take great credit to himself and the department for the manner in which the cadet corps throught the country have been systematized and developed. During the past year 44,680 cadets have been drilled, equipped and inspected. Col. Hughes then intimated indirectly that in the event of war these mere youths would be expected to take the field, for he said: "When I point out that many of the men who fought in the ranks at Alma; especially in the Welsh regiments who fought at Waterloo; who fought during the American war, were sixteen years of age and upwards—Wolfe himself was only sixteen when he entered the army—it will be seen that boys of sixteen years of age and upwards make very good soldiers, and it will be realized what an asset these cadets are for the defence of the Dominion of Canada."

The minister grew particularly enthusiastic when he came to the matter of the construction of drill halls. He described them as the secondary and continuation school for the public school of the village. They kept boys and girls from gadding about the streets uncontrolled, "and going into these nickel shows." The cost of drill halls, he said, had been much criticized. The cost of each mile of the Transcontinental Railway would build ten drill halls. In other words, said the minister, we could have one drill hall every 170 yards from the Atlantic to the Pacific if we had put into drill halls the money spent on the N.T.R. "I am not saying," he continued, "that this would be a good expenditure of money, but, if properly distributed throught the country, a few drill halls built with some of this money would have done no harm. The money spent upon the Newmarket Canal would have built 100 splendid drill halls. The cost of the Quebec Bridge would represent fully 1,000 drill halls. Even the Sawdust wharf would represent two, and the late lamented Technical Commission would represent two."

The reference by the minister to the Technical Education Commission, which, under the chairmanship of Professor J. W. Robertson travelled thru Europe, the United States and Canada to secure data which has been incorporated in a very valuable report now receiving the consideration of the government, was a very unfortunate one, and indicates

that he is not as much interested in the uplift and betterment of the educational, mental and moral status of the people as he would desire to make people believe when urging the necessity for the placing of a drill hall in every community, no matter how small.

Col. Hughes maintained that the percentage of the total revenue being spent at the present time on militia is less than it has been at any time since confederation. He expressed the conviction that the people of Canada were willing to pay the necessary taxes to maintain an effective military organization. He went extensively into figures to show that in the matter of cost the people of such countries as Germany, France and Switzerland pay a great deal more for defence than do the people of Canada.

### Liberal Criticism

The chief opposition criticism of the day came from Fred Pardee, the chief Liberal whip, who spoke in the evening. Mr. Pardee placed the proposed expenditure for the current fiscal year, including drill halls and armories, at \$13,561,375 as compared with \$7,009,822 for the last year of the Liberal administration. He said the calculations of the Minister show that his mind is obsessed with drill halls, soldiers and drill. He can go no further and see no further. He does not seem to realize that what the people want is a fair expenditure for militia, but what they want still more is to have the revenues of this Dominion used for the development of our latent resources and not for the promotion of a warlike spirit. The minister, he said, wholly mistakes the temper and ideas of the people of Canada if he continues on the same line he has been following since 1911. In Ontario alone he has spent \$1,154,800 on drill halls, mostly in small places. These drill halls the minister says have been put up so that the young men might meet at night to receive physical instruction and above all that they may meet the young ladies, and have a good time during the evening. But, with the exception of two places, these halls built in Ontario for the culture of the youth and beauty of the province have been established where Conservative candidates were returned in 1911. As for the rest of the places, the young may grow up stunted, untrained, undrilled, but the minister would do nothing for them.

### The European Trip

F. B. Carvell devoted particular attention to the expenditure on the headquarters staff and to the trip of the minister and twenty-one officers last summer to take in the manoeuvres abroad. He maintained that this was nothing more nor less than a pleasure jaunt for the minister and his friends and would not result in any good to the country.

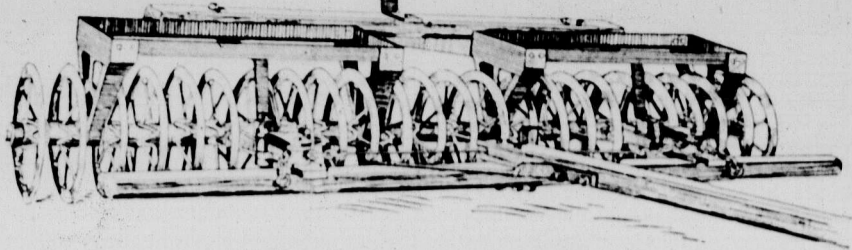
Dr. Neely, of Humboldt, said the people of the West were not in favor of the extensive program of the minister of militia, but the house could congratulate Col. Hughes on one thing at least and that was that he had furnished parliament and the people of the country with about as fine an exhibition of vaudeville as most people have ever paid good money for in the many years of their experience. The minister, he said, takes himself so seriously, both in the house and out of it that he is fast becoming a joke in the country, but the expenditure that is being carried on in his department and under his direction is much too expensive a joke for the people to enjoy.

### Homestead and Pre-emption Law

Practically the entire Wednesday sitting of the house was given over to the consideration of Hon. Dr. Roche's bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act. This legislation has been introduced as the result of representations made on behalf of homesteaders and holders of pre-emptions in the West, who complained that the existing homestead regulations

\$50.00

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are too onerous. The bill contains a number of important provisions which should prove to be less exacting than the existing legislation. One clause permits of a pre-emption entrant receiving patent for his pre-emption as soon as he earns title to his homestead provided he pays the purchase price, \$3 per acre, and brings under cultivation the area of 50 acres now required. If he delays for any time to make payment he will have to show, when he tenders payment, that he has duly performed his duties up to that time. As the law stands at present a person who holds a pre-emption entry is not permitted to pay any portion of the purchase price therefor until the expiry of three years from the date of his entry receipt. Nevertheless, he is compelled to pay interest upon the principal during the time that it is not receivable by the department. A new clause of the bill relieves the entrant from paying interest during the three years following the date of his entry. Still another important provision is one allowing an entrant to keep stock on the land in lieu of breaking a certain number of acres, as provided for in the present act. There was absolutely no opposition to these proposals on the part of Western members, several of whom advocated still further concessions to the holders of pre-emptions and homestead lands.

W. A. Buchanan, of Medicine Hat, informed the minister that in his district there was an almost universal demand that the payment of interest should be abolished altogether. He said that if it is wise to remove the interest for a certain period it should be wise to remove it altogether. He desired to emphasize the fact that the proposed provision looks to be of more assistance to the man with money taking up a homestead or pre-emption with the object of getting his patent in order to make a sale

than to the man who wants to become a permanent settler. The same view was taken by W. E. Knowles, of Moose Jaw, who moved a formal amendment calling for the abolition of all interest charges. The minister of the interior did not appear to be particularly averse to the proposal and asked to have the clause stand-over for further consideration.

**Inspectors as Political Workers**

Hon. Frank Oliver, the former minister of the interior, was not opposed to a relaxation of the homestead regulations. He said that it was necessary to make changes to meet changed conditions. He maintained, however, that the government has taken a stand ever since it has been in office which has created a distrust in the minds of the people who are on the land in Western Canada that is reflected in the conditions of homesteading as shown by homestead entries statistics. The first act of this government when it took office, he said, was to make practically a clean sweep of the land administration and to establish from beginning to end an absolutely political administration, an organization for political purposes. We have had, he said, homestead inspectors absolutely canvassing for votes with candidates of the Conservative party and trying to intimidate voters in their positions as homestead inspectors.

Hon. Dr. Roche denied that any terrorizing had been done by officials of the department. Charges which had been made upon the floor of the house in regard to these men, he said, had been refuted. He believed that the homestead inspectors are doing their duty and are making thousands and thousands more inspections than were made by the homestead inspectors when the Liberals were in power. He said he had pointed

out to the officials their duties and had informed them that the department will not tolerate any activities in politics.

Mr. Knowles, in reply, said that the minister has had homestead inspectors who were a disgrace to the department. He has had land agents whom he has had to fire because they play the game too coarsely. He said that if the minister thinks that everything is going on well in the West he is in a fool's paradise. The people do not think so. The homestead inspectors are not doing their work. It was time, he said, the minister put his foot down and let his homestead inspectors know that he is boss; let them realize that they are there to do their work honestly; that their duty is to serve the men who are making the country, not the men on the patronage list or friends of the government.

James Douglas, of Strathcona, moved an amendment, the effect of which would have been to make the pre-emption regulations effective north of Township 44. This was negated on a standing vote of 37 to 26.

**C.N.R. Debate This Week**

Every day this week there has been tabled in parliament returns asked for by the opposition relating to the C.N.R. guarantee proposals. Like the resolution itself, they are of a decidedly technical nature and difficult for a layman to correctly unravel. They will doubtless be elucidated next week when the C.N.R. debate will open, and in the meantime it is just as well, from the standpoint of strict accuracy, not to attempt to deal with them.

One return, however, was quite clear and understandable. It consisted of letters or telegrams from provincial premiers, including the four Liberal premiers, practically asking the government to do something for the C.N.R.

**REFERENDUM IN FAVOR**

Out of all the partisan controversy over Home Rule, some progress has been made towards democracy; people have been educated to know the meaning of the referendum vote. The word "referendum" has been impressed upon the mind of every man. The referendum has been proposed by Premier Asquith to settle the Ulster difficulty. Mr. Balfour has advocated the referendum, to find out whether the majority of Britishers are definitely in favor of Home Rule. Lord Lansdowne, leader of the Lords, has endorsed the referendum, declaring himself as willing to abide by such a direct appeal to the people. The party method of holding a general election, and confusing the issue with a variety of partisan measures, is falling from grace. A year ago The Citizen advocated the referendum to decide the Canadian naval deadlock. Now, the Orange Sentinel says: "A general election cannot settle the Irish question. A plebiscite offers the only authoritative verdict that can be secured. And the Sentinel proceeds to expose the party game of pretending to hold a general election in one political question, as follows:

"Should the government prefer a general election to a plebiscite on the Home Rule Bill it must be because it knows the United Kingdom is opposed to the measure and it hopes the popularity of its general policy will overcome the unpopularity of the Irish policy."

As a diverting pastime, the reader might substitute the word "Naval" for "Home Rule," and "Canada" in place of "United Kingdom." Not forgetting, of course, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier—past master in the art of party politics—prefers the "good old British practice" (general elections) also.—Ottawa Citizen (Conservative).



**GREAT ENTHUSIASM**

Note.—Despatches in Government organs recently told how the Conservative party unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed the proposed \$45,000,000 bond guarantee to the C.N.R.



# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 13th, 1914

## PUBLICITY ON THE C.N.R.

In the light of the information presented to the House of Commons last week by Premier Borden, the government has made out an exceptionally strong case in favor of granting the proposed bond guarantee of \$45,000,000 to the Canadian Northern Railway and unless some flaws are discovered in the statement presented by the Government it will be exceedingly difficult, from a political standpoint, even for the Opposition to refuse the proposed aid. The returns made to the House by the Government show that the C.N.R. owes \$21,262,527 to Mackenzie and Mann for actual construction work done by the Mackenzie and Mann Construction Company. The Company also owes \$14,000,000 for temporary loans and in addition carries a floating indebtedness of nearly \$11,000,000, the total indebtedness aggregating \$46,000,000. With this enormous debt, and the Canadian Northern Railway yet uncompleted, it is plain that aid must be furnished from some source or there will be a financial crash such as Canada has never witnessed. The failure of the C.N.R. would undoubtedly cripple or ruin some of our banking institutions and a large number of other commercial houses in Canada who are large creditors of Mackenzie and Mann or the C.N.R. In order to fortify themselves politically the Government presented the situation to the provincial governments of Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, all of which happened to be Liberal, and in each case Premier Borden received a reply urging him to grant the necessary aid for the completion of the Canadian Northern. The attitude of these Liberal Governments, from a political standpoint, will render effective opposition from the Liberal party in the House of Commons practically impossible. It has generally been believed that Mackenzie and Mann personally have profited to the extent of millions by contracting with themselves for the construction of the C.N.R. lines at exorbitant rates. This supposition, however, according to the investigation of the Comptroller of the Company is erroneous. On April 21 Comptroller Mitchell made the following declaration under oath:

"In connection with construction to date of the lines of the Canadian Northern system, I say to the best of my knowledge and belief and according to the books kept by me, as comptroller, that no contractor's profit or percentage has been received directly or indirectly by Mackenzie and Mann Ltd., nor by any other person on their behalf or for their profit, save and except certain fully paid common stock of the said Canadian Northern Railway Company and of its allied lines, issued to them from time to time, the question as to payment for services, and profits being left over for future adjustment."

If the statement is correct then the construction of the C.N.R. by Mackenzie and Mann is the most remarkable chapter in Canadian development, or else the common stock of the company which they hold is very valuable. We understand that the common stock issued to Mackenzie and Mann is still held by them, so that it cannot account for their great personal fortunes. How, then, could the two railway promoters, in less than twenty years, build a great transcontinental railway without receiving one cent in return for their services and at the same time acquire vast properties in street railways, mines, timber limits and numerous other investments totalling fabulous amounts and become Canada's richest men? Of course, the land grants secured by Mackenzie and Mann would bring them in millions of dollars and the town site property which they acquired in advance of their railway would

also make them large fortunes if it all went to them personally, but this does not seem sufficient to account for the large fortunes which they are generally credited with possessing. At the same time the information furnished by the Government does not show that Mackenzie and Mann have ever put a single cent of their own money into the C.N.R., but that it has all been built on money supplied from the public treasuries of Canada, or by loans raised upon the security of the railway property. On the face of it Mackenzie and Mann appear to have set out to build a railway across Canada with no money of their own and have practically succeeded in doing it, and while so doing have had sufficient spare time to acquire hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of other property. It also seems remarkable, if true, that these two famous promoters, with an opportunity before them of making many millions of dollars for themselves out of their transactions with the C.N.R., have absolutely refrained from touching a single cent, and, as Sir William Mackenzie recently stated, have not even drawn any salary for their services. The history of Canada does not relate any other such remarkable incidents. The next statement we will expect to receive is that no contribution, either directly or indirectly, has ever been made to campaign funds of the two political parties by the Canadian Northern Railway. Mackenzie and Mann, nor anyone connected with them.

The people of Canada have already given to Mackenzie and Mann, or to the Canadian Northern Railway, cash subsidies to the extent of \$21,376,530 from the Federal treasury; \$3,877,250 from the provincial treasuries, and \$70,000 from municipalities. This is in addition to the land grants in Western Canada totalling 4,102,848 acres, in addition to 11,547 acres for right-of-way and 16,517 acres at \$3.00 per acre for townsite purposes. The Ontario Government made a further grant of 2,000,000 acres and the Quebec Government 500,000 acres. The Dominion Government and the various provincial Governments have guaranteed bonds for the C.N.R. for nearly \$200,000,000. These figures indicate that the people of Canada have paid for the Canadian Northern system, and paid a mighty good price for it. It is quite apparent that the Government should have taken over the entire system and operated it as a public utility, instead of leaving it in private hands to be used, as it will be used, to exploit the people of Canada for all time to come.

## DISTRESS IN WINNIPEG

Something of the tragedy which long continued unemployment, due to business depression, has brought to many of the laboring people of the cities of Canada, is told in an article published in this issue on "Actual Conditions in Winnipeg." The press generally has suppressed information on this question, minimizing as far as possible the distress which thousands upon thousands of people are suffering in every large Canadian city, and at the same time giving prominence to everything which would give the impression that business is better and unemployment less than it really is. It is laudable, oftentimes, to look on the bright side of things, but nevertheless it is folly to ignore the fact that conditions have arisen through which many worthy and industrious people have been unable to obtain employment and have as a result been deprived of sufficient food and clothing and have been forced to herd together in overcrowded rooms where

they have become a prey to dirt and disease.

It was known, of course, that there was a great deal of suffering due to unemployment in Winnipeg, and in order to find out the actual conditions a trustworthy investigator was instructed to make an inquiry. The result is set out in the article mentioned. It will be observed from this article that many of those who in March last were in such a pitiable condition, were respectable working people whose distress was due simply to the fact that the breadwinner was unable to obtain employment and high rent and dear food had run away with the family's small savings. Drink, it was found was the cause of practically none of the distress, though there were cases where men, disheartened by failure to obtain employment, had taken to liquor and become a terror instead of a comfort to their families. We fully expect that we shall be abused and accused of "knocking the country" for publishing these facts, but we are publishing them because we believe that the public not only of Canada but also in the countries from which immigration is coming, should know the true condition of affairs. It is cruelty of the worst kind to induce people by false representations to leave their homes and friends and emigrate to a distant land only to find that work is not to be had and that they are stranded in a country where the climate is severe, where rents are four or five times as high as in the old country, and where food and clothing are sold at high prices.

What is the cause and what is the remedy for this state of affairs? One of the great causes of trade depression in Canada is over-speculation. Up to a year ago a large proportion of the people of this country were crazy for real estate speculation. Instead of the savings of the people being employed to build homes, cultivate the soil and establish industries, they were used to speculate in real estate and to prevent the land being put to use. Meanwhile the money required for building, agriculture and other industries was being borrowed chiefly from Great Britain. During the past year those with money to invest in Great Britain and foreign countries have been less willing to lend it to Canadian borrowers, and Canada has discovered that without borrowed money she cannot, under present conditions continue to prosper. Speculation for the time being is practically at a standstill, thousands of speculators have been ruined or crippled and several, driven to despair by their difficulties, have committed suicide. A great number of the professional real estate men, however, have either secured useful employment or are seeking it. If they can be induced to refrain from starting another boom conditions will soon become normal again and prosperity will once more smile upon us. The regrettable thought is that as soon as good times do return there will be another period of speculation and inflated land values, and another period of hard times will follow. Cannot our statesmen and economists find some means of preventing speculators from repeatedly destroying the country's prosperity? The speculator is a parasite, and should be taxed out of business.

## THE NEW STEEL GRAFT

The special favors which Finance Minister White handed out to the steel interests in his budget speech last month have already begun to turn money into the steel treasury. Mr. McCrea, M.P. for Sherbrooke, speaking in the House last week, pointed out that he had some personal experience which would make the matter very clear to the members



of the House. He is connected with a company engaged in the construction of a paper mill and had asked for quotations on a large quantity of steel. All of the steel required had not been ordered when the new tariff became effective and the steel companies immediately increased their price on the extra steel required to the amount of the additional protection they had received from the Finance Minister. The extra cost of the steel required in the construction of the factory can only be provided for by an addition to the cost of the paper manufactured in the mill, and the additional cost of the paper will be paid for by the consumer. If the paper is used for publishing purposes, either the subscription price of the paper must be increased or the price charged for advertisements must be increased. If the subscription price is increased the consumer pays the bill directly. If the advertising charges are increased the bill goes back to the advertiser and is added on to the price which he charges for his product to the consumer. If the paper in question is used for printing catalogs for manufacturing firms the additional cost is charged up in the cost of the farm implements, or whatever it is that is being advertised. Thus it is that in the last analysis the farmer or the city consumer pays for the protection which the Finance Minister hands out to the privileged classes. A protective tariff is always, and will always be nothing more nor less than a robbery of the common people for the benefit of a privileged few. The new steel graft is merely typical of the other special grafts enjoyed by the protected interests and they always take all they can get.

### BUDGET COMPARISONS

When David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced his annual budget in the British House of Commons last week he announced that on the coming year's business the country had to meet an estimated deficit of \$26,650,000 out of a total revenue of over \$1,000,000,000. To meet this and other increased expenditures he has provided for new taxes which it is estimated will amount to nearly \$100,000,000 and a part of this money will be used for insurance and maternity benefits and to improve sanitary conditions in the poorer districts. In searching for this new revenue the British Chancellor decided that the wealthy and privileged classes of Great Britain who have been permitted by law for centuries to plunder the poorer people should contribute the additional revenue necessary. A great deal of the new revenue will be secured by a revision of the income tax by which the millionaires and land owners with immense incomes will pay a larger proportion of them than ever before into the public treasury. It is coming to be realized in Great Britain that the policy of taxing the poor for the benefit of the rich is a disastrous one and that the result has been to develop a large and increasing number of paupers who are not only a burden upon the public treasury but a menace to society. Under the new regime an attempt is being made to withdraw the privileges from the rich and restore to the poor some of the opportunities which have been filched from them in ages past. A comparison of the British fiscal system with the Canadian shows Canada in a most unenviable light. The fiscal policy of our governments has been to bestow special privileges upon the rich and to plunder the common people for the benefit of the privileged classes. Mr. White, finance minister, last month, in his budget address, adhered to the time honored Canadian policy of handing out privileges to those who are already wealthy and permitting them to plunder those who have already been plundered. The Canadian fiscal policy is bound to develop the same

conditions as exist in Great Britain if continued. We have a small but very rich privileged class in Canada and year by year they are securing more and more privileges from our governments, until they have practically developed into a ruling class. It is patent to everyone that the only means by which this ruling class can become very wealthy is by exacting from the masses a large proportion of the honest product of their toil. The fiscal system which prevails in Canada is that which has for many years been discarded by Great Britain. But in Canada our government still remains very largely as the legislative branch of the organization of Special Privilege.

### TRUTH TO THE FRONT

To secure the best arguments in favor of free trade it is only necessary to read Protectionist literature. Here is an editorial that appeared, not in a Free Trade journal but in the March number of Industrial Canada, the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association:—

"Right among the members of the C.M.A. itself, are men who may be seen driving an imported car to a meeting where the sale of 'Made in Canada' goods is to be boosted. 'Consistency, thou art a jewel!' Everybody who is producing or manufacturing in this country is willing to be helped by the 'Made in Canada' slogan so far as selling his own goods is concerned, but how few, oh, how very few, allow it to influence them in their everyday buying! Trade statistics show that we sleep in imported beds, we shave and wash ourselves with imported soaps (and never happy till we get them), dress ourselves in Scotch woolsens and United States boots, breakfast off cereals prepared in Michigan and bacon cured in Chicago, drive to the office in a foreign made car, write our letters with a United States typewriter on English bond, go to a baseball match where the home team are practically all Yankees, tickle our dinner appetite with Worcester sauce, French peas, Spanish wine and Swiss cheese, and after lighting a Havana cigar, settle down to a quiet evening's reading from a New York magazine!"

This is the best exposure of the selfish spirit of Protection that could be found. The Protectionist believes in a protective tariff for only one purpose, namely, to put money into his own pocket. For the "other fellow," either in his own calling or another, he cares not a jot. The only reason the members of the C.M.A. stand for the principle is because each knows that if he doesn't help his fellow manufacturer to maintain his right to levy toll upon the public he will lose his own special privilege. But the "Made-in-Canada" principle is a different matter. The C.M.A. advocates buying "Made-in-Canada" goods, but human nature cannot be changed so easily. The protected manufacturer, like the Free Trade farmer, wants to buy where he can buy cheapest and sell where he can get the most, and he does so always. But he absolutely refuses to allow the farmer to do likewise. The manufacturer is an absolute Free Trader—in everything except the particular line of goods he is producing—and he would like a law passed compelling the public to buy his goods and no other. We would suggest that the Protectionist press bureau, that is spending so much money publishing articles in the rural press, publish the above article from Industrial Canada, and show the public that in moments of contemplation the truth will occasionally come to the front.

### AN HISTORIC STRUGGLE

For several weeks before the C.N.R. deal was announced inspired press despatches told the people of Canada of a mighty struggle in progress between Mackenzie and Mann on the one side and the cabinet ministers on the other. Metaphorically speaking we could see clouds of dust rising above Parliament Hill and the air was heavy with the sounds

of the titanic encounter, which shook the earth and made the towers tremble. With pleasure we pictured Premier Borden and his powerful supporters, Rogers, White and Meighen, with coats off, sleeves rolled up and perspiration pouring down their faces as they nobly battled to protect the people's money from the grasping hands of the two railway knights and their retainers. Day after day and far into the night the battle was waged and reports from the scene of battle in the inspired press told us of the courage of the people's champions and of the dogged persistence of the knightly cash hunters. During the later stages of the struggle we were given delightful mental pictures of the approaching triumph of the people. Finally we saw Mackenzie and Mann deserted by their retainers and themselves lying battered and bruised at the feet of their victors, who, tho weary "from the dreadful close" yet were able to summon a smile in response to the plaudits of the delighted populace. And next we saw dire punishment meted out to the vanquished knights. On pain of further damage to their anatomy they were compelled to dip their arms into the public credit up to the shoulders and lift therefrom \$45,000,000 in hard cash and carry it away and spend it. Deep must have been the flush of shame on the brows of the conquered knights as they were subjected to this ignominious treatment. Loth will they be to encounter again the valiant champions of the people. Such punishment is severe and as "the quality of mercy is not strained" let us hope it will be reserved for extreme cases. And now there remains only to crown the victors with a laurel wreath and another chapter in our national history is closed.

The formal application of Mackenzie and Mann for a bond guarantee was made to the Government on March 5, 1914, and is addressed to Premier Borden as follows:

"It is essential that the company should receive further government aid. The amount required is forty-two million dollars. Recognizing the difficulty in the way of a cash loan, I beg to apply for a guarantee of securities to the extent of forty-five million dollars par value. The discount on the disposal of these securities would probably reduce the proceeds below the forty two million. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

(Signed) "WM. MACKENZIE,  
"President."

Sir William's letter is brief and right to the point and it has been remarkably successful in producing the goods. We merely publish this letter to show our readers in what manner they should make their applications when they wish to dip into the public treasury. Any farmer who is short of money should prepare a letter along the same lines and address it to Premier Borden and see if he will get like results.

A concern using the name "Grain Growers' Lumber Company," of Vancouver, is advertising itself to local Grain Growers' associations thruout the three provinces. We have pointed out before that this company has no connection with the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and, as far as we have been able to ascertain, is not in any way entitled to use the term "Grain Growers" in its name. As far as we know it is merely a company that has made use of the term "Grain Growers" in its name for the purpose of attracting the business of the organized farmers. While it is very desirable to have companies selling to farmers their necessities at the lowest possible cost, there is no excuse for any concern deliberately attempting to capitalize the name "Grain Growers," which has become a valuable commercial asset, due to the great organization which the farmers have built up at much sacrifice and expense to themselves.

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# Actual Conditions in Winnipeg

An appalling story of destitution and undeserved poverty in the Manitoba Capital

By ALLAN B. HOBBS

*NOTE—This article was written in March, 1914*  
Have the citizens of Winnipeg been feeling the pinch of hard times this winter? Has there been much real distress in the city?

Two answers at once assail the questioner. "No, no, decidedly not," say the daily newspapers, the bankers, the real estate firms (whose name is still Legion despite the recent weeding out), the municipal authorities, various semi-public bodies and a large percentage of business men. Most of these people fear that the true facts of the case will injure their own business or reflect on the city, the provincial or Dominion government. "Whatever we must hush up, don't knock Winnipeg," is their motto.

But line up the "yeas" and see if they do not constitute the overwhelming majority. We don't hear this side of the story, because indiscriminate boosting gets all the publicity. Most merchants will privately admit, however, that this is the worst season for business in several years. The small storekeepers are being hard hit. If they extend credit they get "stung," and if they don't give credit their customers go to the big stores. The average householder, your typical citizen and taxpayer, has been finding it harder than ever to keep abreast, let alone ahead, of the increasing cost of maintaining his modest home. Even the wealthy class feel the financial temperature chilly, for they have not as much ready cash as they need for their high living. But while the middle and well-to-do classes have felt the stringency in varying degrees, all below this level are feeling the hard times acutely. The number of cases of real hardship and extreme destitution is so great that charity workers shrink from making an estimate for fear they will be charged with disloyalty to the city or with sensation-mongering.

### Six Times Usual Distress

The Associated Charities never before in its history has had to relieve more than about thirty families in one month. This winter there has been six times that number applying for food, clothing or other immediate needs. In February over 200 families had to be thus relieved, in January 526 and in December 386 cases were relieved, these figures including some previously helped. The homeless men are treated separately, special lodging and coffee houses being maintained. In December 307 homeless men were given relief, in January 231, and the February figures were still larger. The Men's Own Mission free Sunday breakfast has been attended by an average of 250 men all season. "Lots of married men are coming to these breakfasts," said Rev. A. Allen, the superintendent, "in order to help save what little food they can get for their families. Every bite counts in a lot of homes this winter, as we have found out."

### Fed 5,670 Needy Persons

The Salvation Army found more need for charity this year than ever before. Destitute men had been furnished with 4,500 beds, nearly half being free. Meals were supplied to 5,670 needy persons, practically all without charge. Seven hundred poor people were given clothing, sometimes an overcoat, often a complete outfit. Groceries, fuel, etc., were required by 1,300 persons. Out of the thousands of applicants for work, over 1,300 men and women were found jobs.

The Coffee House has an average of only 200 boarders instead of over 350 other winters, largely because the single men who usually can find work in the city have had to leave town. Some married men are staying here who thru

unemployment have had to break up their homes, their wives going into domestic service.

Even if the full statistics of charity cases dealt with by the Associated Charities, Men's Own, Salvation Army and various church relief committees could be obtained, that would not furnish much indication of the number of destitute people in the city. By far the larger proportion of them are self-respecting and independent, and shrink from asking charity as from the deepest disgrace. If a social worker or a church committee stumbles upon their case they are often glad enough to accept the proffered relief, but apply to a charity society—never! While, therefore, one would naturally expect the Associated Charities to come in contact with the less deserving class, yet more than 72 per cent. of their cases in a typical month are due to unemployment, 25 per cent. to sickness, old age and accident, leaving only 3 per cent. whose misfortune seemed to be their own fault. Of the homeless men 67 per cent. were hard up thru unemployment, 21 per cent. thru sickness, and 12 per cent. thru drink, improvidence and laziness. Most of the sickness which makes relief necessary is due to lack of proper nourishment or to insanitary and over-

ployed, but the labor unions keep track of their own members, and Alderman R. A. Rigg, general business agent, states that 3,000 union men are without work, and have been so as a general thing for the past few months. The building trades have experienced the worst season on record. During the last half of 1913 the bricklayers and masons never had less than 40 per cent. of the union members out of work, while only twelve men out of over 800 were at work recently, when the union officials made out their report. The unemployed in various lines are officially reported as follows: Bricklayers, nearly 100 per cent.; plasterers, 90 per cent.; carpenters, 60 per cent.; painters, 65 per cent.; plumbers, 40 per cent.; electricians, 30 per cent.; linemen, 20 per cent.; steam fitters, 25 per cent.; structural ironworkers, 33 per cent. The C.P.R. laid off 300 men in August and hundreds since, and both C.P.R. and C.N.R. shops have been working for only forty hours a week, while in some departments the men work only three days a week. Twenty per cent. of printers are without work—a very high proportion for this line. Tho these are doubtless the worst hit, yet other trades are known to be suffering from scarcity of work. Even a hasty survey seems to prove that

organizations, private and semi-public, would be quite powerless to cope with the situation. A free employment bureau, accordingly, was established by the city, and hundreds of men and women have been found employment free of cost—a welcome relief from the exploitation of the private employment bureaus which too often regard the out-of-works as their legitimate prey. The civic bureau has concerned itself almost exclusively with married men, as there was not enough work for all, and it was felt that the more needy should have the preference. In October, 676 men were found jobs in the city, mainly as laborers and handy men, and 106 outside Winnipeg. Women were furnished 228 jobs, mostly day service and as domestics. In November, 522 men and 377 women were found work, running from one day to a permanent position. In December the figures were 580 men and 382 women; in January, 403 men and 383 women, and, in February, 581 men and 382 women.

In addition to all its other activities, the Associated Charities, under the able supervision of J. Howard T. Falk, has tried to look after the single man who was down and out. A large woodyard has been operated with the idea of finding work where none other was available. For sawing or splitting one-third of a cord a man was given tickets on the Coffee House for three meals and bed. No man is allowed to do more than two-thirds of a cord in order that as many men as possible might be given relief. Sometimes more than seventy men have been sawing and splitting wood at one time. Grace Methodist Church also started a small woodyard, where the more necessitous applicants for help might earn some money and not have their self-respect broken by being the recipients of charity. Eighteen men on an average applied each day for help, which was far more than there was work for.

Scores of down-and-outs, despairing of finding work, have taken to accosting citizens for money or meals. Still others have gone their weary rounds day after day up and down the residential streets asking for odd jobs around the house. There has been little snow this season, so that the general laborers have been without even this casual work.

### Nine Living in One Room

In the heart of the city a mother and seven children were found a few days ago living and sleeping in one room, 12 by 14 feet. The father, after vainly seeking work for months in Winnipeg, had left the city in the hope of finding something to do. Up to this winter the family has been independent, but they were forced to give up the home they were renting and move into one room, for which they are paying \$15 a month. The largest hearts sometimes go with the poorest purses. This mother, whose own children were on the verge of actual want, shared her one-room home with a poor young girl who had been turned out of her boarding house and had had nothing to eat for over two days. How nine people could be accommodated by night, let alone by day, what with washing and cooking, was a problem. The mother explained how three of the children had to sleep on the table and three others on the floor during the coldest weather. When an Associated Charities visitor and a Guide representative entered the dingy room, darkened by an adjoining warehouse, the overworked mother was doing her washing, while a sad-faced little mite of seven was trying to sew on the machine "to help mother."

### Sick Children, No Food

A family of eight young children, sick mother and out-of-work father, liv-

Continued on Page 22

## WHAT IS THE REMEDY ?

\*Every earnest man and woman who reads the article on this page will ask himself or herself what is the cause and where is the cure for the deplorable state of affairs disclosed.

### "PROGRESS AND POVERTY" and "SOCIAL PROBLEMS"

Two books by Henry George, contain what many of the best and wisest men of the world today believe is the true answer to this question. Both of these books can be obtained from The Guide Book Department for 35 cents each, post paid.

**BOOK DEPARTMENT,  
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

crowded houses. Forty-four cases of need every day during February were relieved after due investigation by the Civic Relief Committee. Grocery orders to the number of 894 were sent out, 364 wood orders and 62 coal orders, the total cost of this urgent relief amounting to \$1,445.76.

"Poverty," exclaimed Rev. Dr. McLean, of Bethel Mission, who is in closer touch with the poor of the city than almost anyone else, "I never saw such distress and destitution. I have had an average of six men every day this winter applying for relief. Last night eight men who had nowhere to sleep came to me."

### Ten Thousand Jobless Men

"How many men in Winnipeg are out of work?" This question was put to representative persons in different classes of society, and the answers, while varying as to the number, agreed that the unemployment problem was more acute than ever before. Those laborers who have been seeking employment and are always running into hundreds of men on the same quest, naturally exaggerate the condition and talk of "ten or fifteen thousand" men looking for general laboring jobs. No census has been taken of the unem-

ployed artisans is a conservative estimate. The departmental stores have laid off hundreds. Factories are running slack. Clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers and other office help have been released by concerns big and small. Probably this division includes 1,500 men and a larger number of women.

This leaves untouched the floating casual laborers, the masses of foreigners who in good times count on railway and construction work, and the hundreds of Old Countrymen who have no trade and the hundreds of others whose trades are not represented or in demand here. Nor does this take account of the seasonal drift from the farms and country towns to the city and the continued flow of immigration. Altogether this division of unemployment can hardly be placed at less than five or six thousand. All told, ten thousand unemployed men seems a reasonable estimate, and labor officials consider this within the mark. Many skilled and unskilled laborers have left the city in the hope of work, or the numbers would be a good deal larger.

### City Tries to Find Jobs

Early in the season it was recognized by the city authorities that the unemployed were so much more numerous than ever before that the existing or-



# The Mail Bag

## CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Editor, Guide:—May I add my comment upon Levi Thomson's letter in this week's issue of The Guide? If it takes \$5,000 to sit into this election game, it is plain now as never before, to my mind, why more honest men do not hold parliamentary office. Mr. Thomson's letter, as well as your own comments, completely settles the question as to where the money comes from for campaign funds. Right here the honest man balks. He refuses to accept this easy money, and the result is defeat for him and victory for the other in most cases. May I offer a suggestion as a solution of this very embarrassing position for the politician? The government pays for the public treasury the cost of an election. Let them also pay the candidate's expenses on both sides allowing each member an equal amount. Under this system let the government fix a limit, say for instance, \$2,500, which I think would be found sufficient when the candidate should not be allowed to spend any more of his own money or anyone else's. My brother James ran an election for Charles W. Munroe, of Chilliwack, B.C., in 1904 for the total sum of \$19,000. And that won the election in a large constituency. It is said the opponent had \$30,000 to spend, in the form of new roads, bridges, and some cash donations, etc. Now, you see, Charles W. was a farmer. He owned 30 acres of land and he farmed it well and was comfortably fixed. He applied the same principles to his politics as he did to his farm and won. The other chap was a real estate man, and easy money looked good to him and he took it, or rather allowed it to be spent for his benefit. I believe a good many candidates do not really know how much money is being spent for them at such times.

This present system of a \$5,000 game bars the ordinary farmer and generally all, or at least a great number of honest men. It's too rich a game for ordinary blood, to ask a man to stake \$5,000 against a three years' salary of \$2,500 a year, or \$7,500, which he must earn after winning at considerable risk. It's just like a great big poker game.

Put the game within the reach of all and see how quickly the honest hard working farmer would skin the hide off some of our present-day tool politicians. Give him five or ten thousand a year to work for instead of two and a half, and see how many good men would come to the front.

JOHN L. MERCER

Fee, Sask.

## WHO WILL BENEFIT?

Editor, Guide:—There has been a great deal of discussion recently on the question of cheap money and lower freight rates. I am heartily in favor of both of these very desirable reforms, but I think there is a matter closely related to both of them which should not be lost sight of. Under our present economic system any important reduction in the interest charges on mortgages and also on short loans from banks would only give a temporary relief to the farmers. The chief benefit would go to land owners thru increased land values, and would thus make the rich richer and the poor poorer. It must be clear to all that the land speculator and the land monopolist will be able to sell their lands at higher prices and the landlord will be able to exact a higher rent if money becomes cheaper and freight rates are reduced to a proper basis. It is well known that a landlord usually manages to get all the tenant is able to pay, over and above the mere cost of living. If we could get money for nothing or just the mere cost of clerical work, say 1 per cent., the landlord and the land speculator would immediately advance rent and prices, but the price of farm products would not be increased a particle. High priced land will not produce any more than low priced land. Therefore the country as a whole is just as rich with land selling at a low price as it would

be if the land were all selling at a high price, but the men who own the land will be able to put more money into their own pockets by increasing the price on their land to make up for cheap money and lower freight rates.

If our present freight rates were cut in half it would be better for the farmer and he would get a higher price for his products for a little while, but the price of land would immediately go up and the speculator and landlord would reap the biggest return. Of course the farmer who owns his land would benefit by cheaper freight rates and cheaper money, and it is desirable that we have these reforms as soon as possible. But there are still millions of acres of vacant land in this country, mostly held by speculators, and those who wish to farm should be able to buy this land at reasonable prices instead of at the inflated values which the speculator charges.

Cheap money and low freight rates and even increased prices for farm products alone will never solve the economic problem. The solution, however, can be brought about by direct taxation on the value of land for all revenues necessary for the legitimate expenses of the government, provided that all other indirect taxes on the farmer and the wage earner are at the same time abolished. By taxing land values only we could drive the speculator and the landlord and the drones into some legitimate means of making a living, whereas at the present time they are accumulating fortunes and giving nothing in return. If all revenues were raised by a direct tax upon land values, there would be no money for the land speculator as land would have no value except for use, and it would not pay any man to hold it for rent or for a higher price. Under a system of land values taxation farmers would only pay a legitimate annual rental for the use of their land, and the speculative value would be entirely squeezed out of it. This would not mean that the bona-fide farmer would pay more taxes. In fact, he would pay less, but such taxes will be cheaper to collect, and less money would be squandered by the government than at present. On the other hand the farmer will gain a great deal because all the taxes would be taken off everything he has to buy, whereas at the present time he pays a tax on everything that he buys. His only tax would be on the annual rental value of his land, and would be paid annually to the Government for legitimate expenses of running the country. Under the present land system a few men may own the land and the masses cannot have any. The result of the present system is that the many must eventually become wage earners for the few. Some say that the wage earner would not of necessity have to work for John Smith. If John Smith does not suit him he can work for Tom Jones. That is true, but just the same in order to live he must sell his labor, because that is all he has to sell. But bring land within his reach and he will have an opportunity to earn his own living from the land if he desires. If he desires to be a wage earner that is his right, but he should not be compelled to be a wage earner, and if the land were opened up to him, as it would be under a system of land values taxation, he could go to the land if the wages offered him were not sufficient. We must have absolute free trade and direct taxation of land values before our economic problems will be solved in justice to all the people.

JOHN KENNEDY

Winnipeg

## SHOULD PAY CASH

Editor, Guide:—I was very much interested in the letter recently appearing in The Guide concerning the "Threshermen's Association" and as this question affects the farmers generally, it would be well to have the opinion of as many as possible. Don't you think it would be well to deal not only with threshing

machines, but with machinery in general? No doubt, those who have purchased threshing outfits find much sooner than the farmer, who with his yoke of oxen purchases a walking plow, that it is a losing game. But the situation is the same both find it extremely hard to meet their payments. Now, sir, the sooner machinery is placed on a cash basis the better for the country. This applies equally to the man or men who purchase a threshing outfit as it does to the individual who buys a plow. I know some will say this is impossible in a new country. Why so? Not enough money? Then, in all sincerity, I advise you not to try farming in Western Canada until you have. Why is it every year sees more farms vacant? Ask the farmer's wife who has lived on a homestead 40 or 50 miles from a railway and sickness in the home, with little or no money. Ask the farmer who has been over persuaded to buy machinery for which he had little or no use. Ask the horde of machine agents who, like a plague of grasshoppers, came down on the farmers during the winter. Ask these why men are leaving the farms.

We cannot, we must not, continue paying such excessive prices for machinery. Let us have machinery paid for in cash and do away with what is a curse to the country.

J. DAVEY

Unity, Sask.

## MR. LANGLEY ON BOOSTING

Below is a copy of a letter addressed to the commissioner of the Board of Trade of North Battleford, Sask., by Hon. George Langley, minister of municipalities in the Saskatchewan Government:—

Dear Sir:—I have received your circular entitled, "Ten Millions for Western Canada in the Next Ten Years," and your proposal to form an organization to achieve that end, and inviting me to send you a comment on the proposal.

I do not care to tell a man like yourself that the project is impossible, as I know your vocabulary has no such word as impossible, but if it could be done, I should regard it as an evil of proportions so gigantic that it would be a calamity. To draw, as we should have to, this large accretion of population from diverse nations, place them in a new country confronting novel conditions, would be in itself bad enough, but to weld them into a united people, to help them put off the things keeping them apart and cultivate and then take on the qualities that would bring them together would be a task that no one but a thoughtless enthusiast would dare to talk about.

You make special reference to our building an empire, but to do this requires something more than numbers. I trust the settlement of Western Canada will proceed with several cardinal features always in view. The first is the continuous unity of the whole Dominion; there must be no thought of separation either between East and West or in any other way. If any part of the Dominion is suffering injustice from any other part (as I believe the West is from the East at the present time) there should be no reason to doubt the possibility of this being removed by reasonable and friendly explanation and appeal. The second is the preservation of a distinctively Canadian spirit, by this I mean a love of our land built on faith in and reverence for Canada as a country, a faith in its latent possibilities, the fertility of its soil, the salubrity of its climate, the undeveloped wealth of its mineral resources, the abundance of its resources to supply all that is necessary to nurture the body, mind and spirit of a free, clean and strong people; and a reverence that is begotten of a sense of complete possession. The assurance that this land is our very own, creating within us a willingness to live our fullest life in its service, and to die if need be without a murmur in its defence. Beside

this higher purpose of empire building mere numbers become comparatively insignificant. A million a year for ten years would from this higher view point be a stultification sufficiently undesirable to be deprecated and even opposed, alike in the interest of the million itself it is proposed to bring and those who propose to bring them.

My own idea of settling up this country has always been that the older population of the Dominion should be a leaven to mould, dominate and absorb the new. The mistake you are making is, you imagine a horde is an empire, whereas it might constitute general disorder, disruption and despair.

In my judgment, the settlement of Western Canada during the last ten or twelve years at least, has been sufficiently rapid, and this applies especially to Saskatchewan. I am not sure that a slight check for a while is not desirable. It is, it seems to me, important for us to make sure we are treating those who are already here as well as they should be treated before we allow ourselves to become inflamed with any such desire as you formulate in your proposal.

In building a nation as in building a house, it is not a superabundance of material that is all important, but a wise placing of the material, so that each part may give support and strength to each other part. Before all things it is our duty to make residence on the land more attractive than it is at the present time, so that we may rectify what is today little short of a scandal, a large number of unemployed men loafing about our towns and cities while many millions of acres of uncultivated land are all around us. Spectacular booming of indefinite things may be the breath of life to the publicity commissioner, but in building a nation it may count less than the dust in the balance.

The time I think has arrived when we may exercise a much more rigid oversight in the selection of our incoming immigrants than could have been wisely done in the past. In establishing the nucleus of settlement a very wise discrimination was practically impossible, but we have arrived at the pass where our immigration policy should look to the quality of citizenship rather than to swollen statistics.

Yours sincerely,

GEORGE LANGLEY

Regina

## THE FARM MORTGAGE ACT

Editor, Guide:—I would take it as a great favor if you could allow me space in the Mail Bag to bring to the notice of the Government of Saskatchewan a matter of great importance to a large number of our settlers, viz.: the question of putting into operation the Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage Association Act. In the southern part of District 13 (of which district I have the honor to be director) there are a large number of settlers who are just proving up on their homesteads and preemptions, and consequently are in a position to take advantage of the Act in question. Some associations have applied to our Central Office for information and were referred (very properly) to the government at Regina, and were told that the Act could be put into operation at the discretion of the ministry, but the impression was given that, owing to the tightness of money it is not advisable to make the Act operative at the present time. Now, tight money, necessarily means dear money, and consequently the necessity of putting the act into force

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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

## QUALITY

In keeping Bensley Being to you subject engraving thought foot al on the She l to the she ha the us linen a duly in ity of the per experie fit Gra shows t sewing home. husband are bou dressma shops. This it is no be able terest l factory clothes. that ha safe co maximu Indeed, of being largely wisely. But ( the gue plishme She ha since F bride's sert ar progress author. She ad be able day by of the pickle, tory, in factory, soap fa thing al these t these v adultera the pur vince er these s business more th embroid More should i of tra peaches dred m that cit for a s Grace, i wives, s outrage they ge families sistent duction. Her Bryant perman stitching en an u ment ar commiss Yes, for bric and the tem has produc too imp that sa ternal in Bryants



# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

## QUALIFICATIONS FOR WIFEHOOD

In the current issue of Good House-keeping there is an article by Martha Bensley Bruere on "The Business of Being a Bride." If this title conveys to your mind the suggestion that the subject matter of the article is the engraving of wedding cards or the correct length of bridal trains, let the thought be dispelled at once. As a matter of fact the author tramples underfoot all our sentimental old traditions on the bride question.

She leads off with the tale of her visit to the home of a future bride, where she had displayed for her admiration the usual array of hand embroidered linen and lingerie. Instead of being duly impressed by the sweet domesticity of the happy young lady she asks the pertinent question, "How is all this experience in fine embroidery going to fit Grace Bryant for wifehood?" She shows that increasingly, year by year, sewing is being done outside of the home. Very few wives now make their husband's shirts or their own underwear. Nearly all the outer garments are bought ready made or are made in dressmaking establishments or tailor shops.

This being the case she insists that it is not half so important for Grace to be able to do fine needlework as to interest herself in the sanitary and satisfactory production of ready-made clothes. She should learn to buy things that have been made under clean and safe conditions and that will give the maximum of value for the investment. Indeed, she declares that the business of being a bride today resolves itself largely into being able to spend money wisely.

But Grace's mother hastens to assure the guest that her daughter's accomplishments are not entirely ornamental. She has been taking cooking lessons since February, and some of the future bride's delicious angel cake and desert are produced as evidence of her progress in this direction. Still the author of this article is not satisfied. She admits that it is a good thing to be able to cook, but reminds us that day by day the cooking is going out of the home into the bread, biscuit, pickle, vinegar and breakfast food factory, into the chocolate, cocoa and sugar factory, into the coffee, tea and canned soup factory. Does Grace know anything about the conditions under which these things are produced? Does she know which of the bought foods are adulterated and which are pure? Are the pure food laws in her state or province enforced as they ought to be? All these she declares are essentially the business of the bride of today, much more than filling drawers full of hand embroidered doilies.

Moreover she insists that Grace should interest herself in the high cost of transportation which results in peaches rotting on the ground a hundred miles from New York, while in that city they are selling at forty cents for a small basket. She declares that Grace, in co-operation with other housewives, should do something about these outrageous charges and see to it that they get the food they require for their families at the lowest possible cost consistent with honest and cleanly production.

Her concluding words are: Grace Bryant would have a better chance for permanent happiness if instead of hem-stitching her pillow-cases she had taken an up-to-date course in civil government and the powers of public-service commissions.

Yes, we need a new kind of school for brides. Here, as in the workshop and the professions, the apprentice system has had its day. The business of producing citizens and happy homes is too important to be left to chance, and that sadly overworked myth—the maternal instinct. And it is for the Grace Bryants who will so soon go to the

altar to see to it that the brides who come after them shall have a better opportunity to prepare themselves for the business of home management—which has become so largely the business of intelligent buying and consumption—than their mothers, for all their blind affection, gave them.

## PRISON REFORM

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been intending to write to you ever since the convention at Moose Jaw, but you know as the old lady said, how "tempus does fugit." Your remarks in regard to Krafchenko, in the last Guide, set me thinking, and I will write some of my thoughts on this criminal problem. The trial is over, his name is no longer to be seen on the front page of our newspapers, but alas! the ruin and misery that one neglected boy has wrought still remains.

I met Harry Arnold when, as a lad of 19, he was just starting on his banking career, and a fine, manly, upright young fellow he was, very obliging and gentlemanly. So I find it hard to join in any "maudlin" sympathy for Krafchenko, tho' I believe capital punishment will one day be abolished from the civilized world.

I had been a teacher for many years before my marriage and usually boys formed the majority of my class. I have often had as many as sixty names on the register. Among the ordinary, everyday boy we all know and love, I found some who seem born with a twist in their moral make-up, with scarcely any sense of honor and the most perverted ideas. These children were not looked down on by the others, either; quite the reverse, if pleasant and companionable.

I remember a case in particular, where one of my boys played truant. His father had been a clever lawyer but died, leaving two boys to the care of a sick mother with little means. When the younger, a boy of 12 years, who was in my room, was absent a few days, I went to see the mother. She was heart-broken when she found he had been absent, as she had sent him every day, but she said he was completely bewitched by a boy who smoked cigarettes and played truant; had made a hero of him, and thought it fine to act as he did.

"Why, mamma," he said, "Jack is so brave. I love him, why he'd just as soon stick a knife into you as look at you."

Thus you see how a boy, such as Krafchenko was, comes to regard himself as a great fellow and brag about his achievements to an admiring audience. Now if there is any province in Canada which needs compulsory education more than another, it is that province which contains Winnipeg, with its large foreign element.

But I do not think compulsory education alone will solve the criminal problem. Those children with the twist in their moral nature require special treatment, and years of patient, loving training to turn the current of their thoughts and actions into clean, pure ways, so that some day they may go out into the world prepared to judge the good from the bad, the right from the wrong.

When a child or youth first commits a crime I believe there should be some home school where he or she can be taken and carefully watched. Not driven with a rod of iron, but by gentle leading and kindly interest he or she comes at last to the time when able to walk unaided. If such a time never comes, and, after all the training, they still commit crime, then the lunatic asylum is the place for them. "The man who is irreclaimable is abnormal, and, therefore, is not a criminal but a patient."

But the criminal question has been handled in a most stupid, blundering

fashion. I know of a case in my own home town, where a young and beautiful girl came from the country to go into service. She got into bad company, became drunk and violent and was sent to the city prison among the vilest of the land. For twenty-five years, at irregular intervals, that girl, now a poor degraded creature, is still getting drunk, breaking windows and being sent to prison for three months. Such stupidity! Don't you think it ought to have dawned upon the city fathers, say in ten years, that some other method might be tried. Had that girl (and thousands of others like her) no soul to be saved, no heart to be touched? I am sure time and training would have made a fine woman of that girl, who physically was so perfect.

The Borstal System is the best thing in the line of prison reform yet attempted. It provides for an indeterminate sentence for habitual prisoners, a kind of preventive detention prison, or rather establishment, for reclaiming the young and secluding the old and hardened criminals. Reform the young, is the object; keep the old criminals where they can do no harm, and, if possible, turn their lives right about face. Give them hope and heart. The practice of sending the young to prison to mix with hardened criminals, leaving the scene of their punishment unrepentant and unreformed, has been one of the clever methods by which society has created its criminals.

I was glad to see Mrs. Anderson's letter. I have very pleasant memories of all those I met in Moose Jaw. Mrs. Haight is certainly a hustler, so is Mrs. McNeal. I have not yet done much in that line, but hope to do more this summer. Yours sincerely,

NORMA

## A BUDGET OF SUGGESTIONS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I saw in House Decoration that a firm in Winnipeg



UNA LILWALL  
A Healthy Sample of the West's  
Best Crop

made rugs out of rags and she ("Push" I mean) said you should cut your rags nearly twice as wide as for carpet rags, but do you sew them like carpet rags? She did not say.

I will enclose stamped envelope for reply, and I should like to say that I enjoy the Sunshine and Homemakers pages better than any two pages of all the papers we get in our home.

I am going to give a piece of advice to mothers raising babies on the bottle, as I have raised two that way and have two real healthy babies.

When real small I give them one teaspoonful of cream to eight of boiled water and feed thru bottle, and as they get older, I make it about one less of

water every two-and-a-half to three weeks. I also give them a small teaspoonful of limewater once a week, very slightly sweetened with sugar.

Here is my recipe for biscuits: One quart flour, one teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful baking powder, half teaspoonful soda, half cupful sugar, quarter pound butter or lard. Mix with cream and do not cut too large or too thin. I have lovely biscuits.

Anyone liking currants just put in about half a cupful to quart of flour.

Here is another change for summer, with eggs: Take boiled mashed potatoes, mix with a little cream and pepper and salt, just nice for eating. Make into molds and scoop out a spoonful in the top and break a raw egg into the hole, and cook until eggs are nicely cooked, in the oven. Serve hot. It is very tasty for supper and easily prepared.

Well, my letter is long, but I hope this will help someone.

VIOLET.

About the rugs—You sew the rags exactly as for rag carpet and the name of the weavers is The Handicraft Shop, Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, Man.

F. M. B.

## QUESTIONS ARE DIFFICULT

Dear Miss Beynon:—I would be very much obliged if you will kindly forward enclosed letter to "Anna" who writes to you in this week's Guide, under heading "In Need of Work."

Altho I have never written to you before you are an old friend thru The Guide, and I would like to have your three little books: "Maternity," "How to Teach the Truth to Children," and "The Most Wonderful Story in the World."

Like "Lilac" I am besieged with questions on many subjects by my youngsters and find it hard to answer some of them. I enjoy your pages in The Guide every week and tho' I am too busy to take any very active interest in outside things, I sympathize with the women who are working for the vote, as long as they don't disgrace themselves, as so many of the old country women are doing. It is a poor way of going about their business. Isn't it!

Now I must finish up this note and get to work. Thanking you for your kind help and cheering words. Yours truly,

"BRIDGET."

## SASKATCHEWAN HOMEMAKERS

The University of Saskatchewan is providing Homemakers' Clubs, of which there are now about one hundred in Saskatchewan, with permanent libraries and also is instituting a system of travelling libraries to circulate among the Clubs. The permanent library will be composed of twelve to fifteen volumes which are intended as reference works. They deal with topics in which women are particularly interested. The travelling library which will be composed of about thirty-five volumes are largely miscellaneous reading for boys and girls and older people with a judicious amount of technical and social literature.

Libraries will be supplied to the clubs to be retained six months. The idea of both permanent library and travelling library is being received with greatest enthusiasm by the members of the clubs. The libraries are now about ready for circulation.

A short course in Domestic Science is being held at the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon, during the first three weeks in June. The course will include cookery, laundry, cleaning processes, home nursing and hygiene, food economy and poultry management. The attendance will be limited to forty-eight students and applications should be in by May 20.



# Progress of the Single Tax

From the New York Outlook

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that twenty-five years ago the term "single tax" was as odious and terrifying in the rich States of the North Atlantic seaboard as the term "abolitionist" was fifty years ago in the States of the South Atlantic seaboard. The term "single tax" was invented by Thomas G. Shearman, a distinguished New York lawyer, who was an eminent authority on taxation. Henry George adopted it to describe the method devised by him of taxing land values so that the unearned increment, as he called it, shall go to the community which creates it and not merely to the individuals who now reap the benefit.

The single tax theory was first propounded by Mr. George in 1871 in a book called "Our Land Policy," but it received its most famous exposition in "Progress and Poverty," which Mr. George published in 1879. In 1882 Mr. George stumped Ireland, and again in 1884 he made a three months' tour throughout Great Britain, speaking in the principal cities to large audiences and making a strong impression. In 1890 he spent nine months in a trip to Australia and a tour around the world.

## Interest Steadily Growing

What has been the progress of Mr. George's taxation doctrine during the thirty-four years since the publication of "Progress and Poverty?"

This question is worth answering, because interest in the problem of land taxes is steadily growing. In even so conservative a State as New York, a State in which the land-owning interests are strong and influential, there is a definite movement in favor of increasing the taxes on land and decreasing them proportionately on improvements. In New Jersey also, a rich and conservative State, the mother of corporations, the two prominent candidates for the Governorship within the Progressive party are both appealing for support on the ground that they advocate the taking of the burden of taxation from improvements and transferring it to land values.

Before we endeavor to answer this question it must be pointed out that there is a very widespread error in the public mind regarding the single tax. Many people, perhaps most people who have not looked into the matter, consider that the single tax means the abolition of private property in land. To impose a single tax on land values or ground rent means nothing of the kind, although it is true that Henry George did not believe in private monopoly of land as at present existing and proposed to use the single tax as a method of abolishing it.

## To Encourage Improvements

It is obvious that ground rent or the unearned increment can be taxed at any rate per cent. chosen by the taxing authority. Of course, if the State takes twenty, fifty, or ninety per cent., the individual has only the balance. Mr. Fillebrown, in Massachusetts, and Messrs. Colby and Osborne, the gubernatorial candidates in New Jersey, believe that the single tax can be applied to real estate values in the cities of Boston and Newark in such a way as practically to take taxation entirely from improvements, thus fostering and developing improvements, and yet leaving a reasonable share of the increasing ground rent or land value or unearned increment to the private owners.

We believe it will surprise some of our readers, as it has surprised us, to learn what the progress of the single tax has been in the various parts of the world in the last few years. We are enabled to give this record through information collected, condensed, and arranged by Mr. C. B. Fillebrown, one of the best-known and best-informed authorities on the so-called single tax.

Great Britain has been the last to move, and her first step was comparatively a short one. The Lloyd George Budget of 1909, which finally became a law in 1910, imposed four different taxes upon land, the first and most important of which was the so-called increment value duty. This imposes a tax of twenty per cent. upon

land increment arising after 1909, payable by the owner when land is sold, leased for more than fourteen years, or transferred at death. Land held by corporate bodies and not changing hands is to pay every fifteen years. To carry the law into effect it was necessary, of course, to provide for a complete appraisal of all the land in Great Britain, in order to determine its value, exclusive of improvements, in the year 1909. This work, which is estimated to cost \$10,000,000 and to require five years, is now under way, and it will result in a monumental survey comparable to Doomsday Book.

## German Experience

In the German Empire the first of the recent experiments in taxing the increment of land was made in the model German colony of Kiaochau, established in China in 1897. The land and tax ordinance of 1898 imposed a tax of 33 1-3 per cent. of any increment of value accruing thereafter to private purchasers of lands acquired from the government, a tax of six per cent. on the value of land, exclusive of improvements, and a tax on land sales at auction. This ordinance suddenly and unexpectedly realized the German land reformers' program in a German colony under the direct control of the Imperial Government. It naturally aroused great interest, and soon led to attempts to tax the unearned increment in various German cities. Frankfurt and Cologne took the lead, in 1904 and 1905. Their example was rapidly followed by scores of other municipalities, including most of the large cities, until by 1910 the increment tax was in operation in 457 cities and towns and was yielding a substantial revenue. The rates of taxation ranged from one per cent. to twenty-five per cent. of the amount of the increment.

In 1911 the German Empire introduced an Imperial increment tax. This law imposes a progressive tax, increasing according to the percentage which the increment bears to the original value of

the land. The rate is ten per cent. of the increment when that amounts to ten per cent. of the original value, and increases one per cent. for each additional twenty per cent. of increment until it reaches nineteen per cent. on increments ranging from 170 per cent. to 190 per cent. From that point it increases one per cent. for every additional ten per cent. of increment, until it reaches thirty per cent. on all increments of 290 per cent. and over, with provision for certain deductions. The Imperial tax is intended to unify the taxation of the unearned increment throughout the Empire, and will replace the local increment taxes. To compensate the cities for the revenue thus lost, the law provides that forty per cent. of the product of the Imperial increment tax shall be apportioned to the local governments; while the states are given ten per cent., and the Empire retains fifty per cent. Authority is granted, however, to impose additional rates for local purposes; so that some measure of local option is retained.

## Australia Moving

In Australia Queensland has already adopted the exemption of all improvements, and New South Wales, South Australia, and every other state, as well as the Federal Government, are moving steadily in the same direction.

New Zealand has had a graduated state land tax since 1891, which has already to a great extent accomplished its purpose of breaking up large estates. In 1896 local bodies were empowered to levy their rates on the unimproved value of land. By 1909 not less than eighty-five districts had adopted the method, with satisfactory results.

Of the nine Canadian provinces three have taken important steps toward the single tax. In British Columbia provincial revenue is still derived from poll, property and income taxes, but since 1891 municipalities have been permitted to exempt improvements from taxation in part or

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# Social Policy of New Zealand

A striking article on "The Social Policy of New Zealand" appears in the Colonial Journal, based on H. H. Lusk's new book on "Social Welfare in New Zealand."

"New Zealand has led the way in democracy, and its numerous economical innovations have been carefully watched and largely imitated. Today the community is represented by its admirers as the first one that has ventured to deny the conclusions and disregard the teaching of commercialism. Its main object is to secure that every member of the society shall obtain a fair and full share of the profits arising from his exertions.

"The well-being of a nation," Mrs. Lusk writes, "demand wages sufficient to support a man with a family in reasonable comfort, and to leave a margin beyond this sufficient to enable him by self-denial and economy, to improve his position and provide for the future. If in any trade these essentials cannot be provided, the supreme law of well-being demands that it shall cease to be carried out in the country.

## Challenges the Social System

"It is obvious that this standard of individual welfare raises a challenge to the usual social system. It conflicts with the commercial spirit, the methods of individualism, and laissez faire policy generally. In the present work it is claimed that it has been no visionary ideal; not only is the program one reflecting a high moral standard, but it has resulted in an increase of individual well-being for the people and of wealth for the nation that is wholly unprecedented in the annals of history.

"It was not, however, the study of the higher morality or for the matter of that any abstract ideas that led to

the well-known economic measures of New Zealand. That would be too much to expect from any Anglo-Saxon community. The original cause of the process was simply debt.

"The necessity for offering inducements to settlers became acute. There was only one way of doing this, and that was to open up the land more freely. A large part of the available land was owned in large estates, and held up for speculative purposes, frequently by English companies, which were prepared to wait leisurely for results. Two expedients were adopted to force such land into the market.

"The first was a sliding scale of taxation, under which holdings of over five hundred acres paid a land tax which increased gradually until it reached a total of five per cent. on the market value of land in estates of more than fifty thousand acres.

"Secondly, there was a surtax where the owners had their headquarters outside the colony.

"These taxes benefited the revenue, but as it turned out they did not have the anticipated effect of bringing the estates into the market. The owners held out in the belief that the value of land would go up. The next step taken to break up the large estates was to introduce a system of compulsory purchase.

## What the Government Did

"In New Zealand the best part of the country was largely taken up with big properties occupied only by a manager and a few shepherds. The government in 1892 took steps to purchase large estates for sub-division into farms. There are under the act as amended two modes of acquisition. An owner may make an offer to sell, and if the proper

ty is considered suitable a board proceeds to consider the price which should be given. Or land can be taken compulsorily, the sum payable being that given in the valuation roll on which the owner has been paying rates, plus 10 per cent. of the total value up to £50,000, and 5 per cent. on all amounts above. The improvements are also paid for and are separately assessed, and another 2 per cent. is added on the purchase price as compensation for the compulsory taking. In allotting such lands preference is given to married people, and all applicants have to satisfy the Land Board that they have means to stock and cultivate and erect buildings on the land applied for. The tenure granted is that of perpetual lease, at a rent of 4 1/2 per cent. on the cost to the government, subject to a revaluation at the end of each 33 years.

## Some Important Results

"The result has been to place on the land as farmers a large number of men who would not have ventured into remote and unbroken country, but who were willing and had the means to develop lands near their old homes. The difficulty of obtaining adequate labor, which no doubt increases with the multiplication of the small holdings, has induced many owners to come forward with offers to sell. By the end of March, 1912, the government had acquired under these powers 1,296,942 acres, and after payment of all expenses including interest, there was a credit balance of £66,040.

"The number of selectors provided for was 5,000, or with their families nearly 17,000. The improvements made by these tenants by the end of 1910 were valued at over £2,000,000, an important asset in the wealth of the coun-

try. It is said that the money paid by way of purchase power was almost invariably re-invested in the country, a circumstance which indicates that capital was not alarmed by the process."

Among other helpful schemes are mentioned money advanced for building houses, old age pensions, industrial arbitration.

## Back to the Land

"The result of these and other measures has certainly been to bring about that modern desideratum—the engagement of a larger proportion of the population in country pursuits. In twenty years after 1890 the number of farms was doubled, and the agricultural population of the country increased by one-third, so that there was a clear gain to agriculture notwithstanding the influences which are steadily in most places throwing men into the towns.

"In the face of all the prophecies of evil the price of land in New Zealand steadily goes up. The causes of this rise have nothing to do with politics; they are largely mechanical, viz., the freezing chamber and the milking machine, but they have fitted most conveniently into the scheme of closer settlement. Formerly sheep were only wanted for their wool and tallow, and this industry could only be carried on profitably with large flocks on large areas; the sheep were left to get what they could out of the grass and little agriculture was practised. The freezer has altered all that. Small farmers keep breeding ewes and improve the feed with roots. Similarly the dairy industry has gone up by leaps and bounds now that the small holder can embark upon it, and the high cultivation which he can give provides the necessary crops

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# Saskatchewan

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

## BISLEY ORGANIZED

A meeting was held at our school house on the 3rd March, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. Altho we had a small meeting and only elected eight members, we believe in the near future that we will have a strong local association.

The following officers were elected for the year 1914: President, J. C. Keeler; vice-president, P. Arundell; Secretary-treasurer, Will F. Sedgewick; directors, Harold Smyth, John Clark, F. Bridger, Wm. Smith, T. Hallaban, The name of our association is Bisley, and our next meeting will be held on the 17th of March in our local school house.

I am enclosing you the sum of \$4. dues of eight members.

WILL F. SEDGEWICK,  
Sec., Bisley Association.

## HAVE BUILT A HALL

We, the Warnock Grain Growers, have now entered the third year of our existence as a branch of the Association and tho our progress has not been rapid, it is none the less sure.

At the annual meeting W. R. Pierce, who has been president from the formation of the local, was unanimously re-elected, with D. Duff as vice-president.

We have this winter built a new hall, by the voluntary labor of the members, which fills a long felt need in the district, as hitherto there has been no building suitable for public meetings and entertainments. On Feb. 6 we celebrated the completion of the hall by a successful concert, basket social and dance, the proceeds from which relieved us of a small remaining debt against the building. We have to date 26 paid-up members and shall increase this number soon. I enclose you the sum of \$13.00 membership fees.

With the advent of the railroad, the locals in this part of District 11 have, by each appointing a delegate, formed a sub-district executive, with a view to better co-operative action in buying supplies. Successful work on this line should be of direct benefit to the members, besides inducing others to join the association.

J. M. PRICE, Secretary.

## BERNARD STARTS STRONG

I beg to state that at a meeting of farmers held in Bernard school house we organized a local G.G.A. We are pleased to state that we are 51 members strong and expect quite a few to join at next meeting. We should be pleased to receive about 100 membership cards and any literature that will help with the work. Enclosed \$25.50 membership fees.

A. UPASON,  
Sec., Bernard G.G.A.

## ZEALANDIA ENTHUSIASTIC

A meeting of the farmers of this district was called for February 28 to organize a Grain Growers' Association. A president, vice-president, three directors and a secretary-treasurer were elected. By the close of the meeting we had twenty-five paid-up members and names of four others. We hope to double this number by our next meeting, on March 14.

I have pleasure of being secretary-treasurer and have been authorized to send for 50 membership cards and 50 constitutions. We would be pleased to receive all literature that would help us to get a good and strong start.

A. J. WILKIE,  
Secretary, Zealandia G.G.A.

## YET ANOTHER

We organized a local G.G.A. at Maverick school house, with 19 members and enclose herewith \$9.50 membership fees, also \$3.60 for buttons. The following officers were elected: President, Warren Wright; vice-president, J. G. Robertson; secretary-treasurer, E. G. Ahier; directors, R. Tomlinson, R. Stewart, C. H. Edwards, F. J. Hende-

bourck, E. G. Ahier, J. P. Ahier; auditor, A. Malloy.

E. G. AHIER, Secretary.

## ESTON SENDS GREETINGS

Paternal greetings on your accession to the responsibilities of the office of secretary-treasurer of the Central Association, and be assured that in all things that tend to the strengthening of the ties of brotherhood or the furthering of the varied interests of farming communities Eston Local will always rally to your call.

JOHN WELBELOVE, Sec.

## SECRETARY'S SAD DEATH

Doubtless you are aware of the tragic death of A. B. Walton, secretary of the River Lake Branch. He was the victim of an explosion of a can of gasoline and succumbed five days after the accident. He was greatly esteemed and loved in our district and in other parts of the country where he was known. We were looking forward to a very successful branch of the association under his guidance and great ability.

I have been appointed secretary in his place and trust to do my best to assist the cause of the Grain Growers' Association in this district.

E. G. EMERY Secretary.

## MR. SALES WORKING

At the last meeting of the Willowmoor G.G.A. held March 6, Thomas Sales, our district director, was present and gave a very interesting address on various subjects relative to grain growers.

We have held meetings regularly all winter with a large attendance and have more members than ever before. The members seem to take a good interest in the meetings and I feel safe in saying that after Mr. Sales' address our members will be confirmed Grain Growers.

J. F. LAYCOCK, Secretary.

## STILL THEY COME

Yesterday we formed a branch of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. and enrolled twenty-three members. Enclosed find \$11.50 being one-half the membership fees. Kindly send me 50 membership cards, 30 constitutions and 25 buttons. Also any papers which it may be necessary for me to fill in.

I should be favored with a little instruction or outline of my duties as secretary-treasurer.

ERNEST O. HILLIER, Sec.

## MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

On the evening of March 3 the second meeting of the Crief G.G.A. was held in the school house. A goodly number gathered for a strictly business meeting. The president of the association took the chair and dispatched the business on a parliamentary basis. A unanimous decision was made to hold a contest as a means of obtaining new members for the association, the losing side to provide an oyster supper on the night of March 11. Captains were quickly chosen, and as a result of this meeting we obtained eleven new members, making a total of twenty-one.

Friday evening was one of the events of the season when people gathered from miles around to hear the debate and musical program. The question was "Resolved that government or municipal ownership of public utilities is preferable to private ownership." Decision was awarded in favor of the affirmative. All profited by the critic's report.

The good moonlight evening of March 11 was an inducement to the energetic Grain Growers of this vicinity and neighboring ones to attend the oyster supper. The president of the Huronville association gave a profitable outline of work of Grain Growers and values of unity and co-operation in their organization.

The contest now being closed the secretary reports results as 39 to 7, which makes in all a total of 58 members.

All were now ready to partake of the bounteous supper kindly prepared by the enthusiastic ladies of the district, the oysters not being of least importance on bill of fare. The continual buzz of voices assured all of the pleasant evening that had been spent and the assurance of co-operation of the members.

Enclosed find \$29.00 membership fees and 75c for tickets. Yours for the good of the cause,

GEORGE GRANT, Secretary.

## WILL GO FORWARD

A general meeting of the farmers living in the vicinity of the C.P.R. town of Forward was held at the C.P.R. depot on Tuesday, March 3, at which meeting fourteen farmers signed the roll as desirous of forming a branch of the Grain Growers' Association. Charles Jarrett acted as speaker and after calling for membership the following officers were elected: President, John Burnside; vice-president, Charles Jarrett; secretary-treasurer, Arthur J. Rutter.

CHARLES JARRETT, Sec.

## ANOTHER NEW ONE

We have organized a Grain Growers' association here, called Cow Creek branch, which was organized by Mr. and Mrs. C. C. King, of Harpree P.O., with the following members: President, W. B. King; vice-president, E. Spencer; secretary-treasurer, F. L. Kingston; Frank Frederick, Helmer Ferguson, Frank Day, Rudolph Ferguson, E. M. Sorenson, Wm. Huber, D. J. Brooks, Horace Anderson, S. Scaff, Chas. Bowman, C. C. Sorenson, Guimar Breckke, P. J. Peterson, Wm. Norfren, A. Huber, Jas. Steele, John Jensen, C. E. Randall, Floyd King and Theo. Ferguson. We enclose \$11.00 membership fees.

F. L. KINGSTON, Sec.

## CO-OPERATION

Kindly send all the needful information in regard to co-operative trading associations.

P. S. ANDERSON,  
Sec'y, Gibbs G.G.A.

We organized the Melville Agricultural Co-operative Association Limited, with four hundred shares at \$25 per share, \$10 down and \$15 in the fall, if necessary. We have forwarded memorandum of association to Regina. Our Association will consist of Success, Duff, Brewer, Cana, Kinningsburg, Fenwood and Melville G.G.A. Duff, Kinningsburg and Melville have just recently organized.

CHARLES McLAY,  
Sec'y, Success G.G.A.

We have called a meeting for April 8 for the purpose of organizing a Co-operative local at this point and would like to know what you would suggest as the amount to capitalize our company at.

CHARLES FLEWELLING,  
Sec., Spring Creek G.G.A.

## WILL DOUBLE MEMBERSHIP

I am pleased to inform you that we organized the Macrorie Local on Feb. 25. Altho there are only twelve paid-up members enrolled, the meeting was enthusiastic and there was a lively discussion of matters concerning the farmers. Everything seemed to show that the farmers of the district are alive to the needs of organization. We expect to more than double our membership at our next meeting.

The following officers were elected: President, H. A. Metcalf; vice-president, A. L. Murray; secretary-treasurer, E. E. Redden; directors, John Kendall, Harry Williams, J. L. Ferry, S. H. Metcalf, Joseph Gardener, O. J. Farden, George Weston and Nels Anderson.

We enclose \$6.00 fees due you and would ask you to kindly send us some by-laws and membership tickets.

E. E. REDDEN, Secretary.

I beg to state that our branch has already organized into the Langham Agricultural Co-operative Association. We have purchased two barrels of formalin and a carload of wire, and are open for a carload of twine.

G. E. SIMONSON,  
Sec'y, Park G.G.A.

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## The Karakul Sheep In America

A Book of 48 Pages with 15 Illustrations

By

Professor J. Walter Jones, B.A., B.S.A.

Author of "Fur Farming in Canada"

Price - 60 cents - Postpaid

This book gives a thoroughgoing account of the efforts made to introduce the Karakul Sheep into America in order to secure the domestic production of Persian Lamb and Baby Lamb furs and save \$10,000,000.00 to America yearly. By means of tables, it demonstrates clearly the present location of the valuable sheep imported in 1913, as well as of the few good ones imported in 1908. The possibilities in this kind of fur farming can be imagined when it is known that a lamb from a Karakul sire and an ordinary Lincoln or Cotswold ewe is worth several times as much for fur as the usual lamb is worth for meat when six months of age. It would be well for fur farmers to read up on the possibility of fur production with animals already domesticated. More Persian Lamb fur is sold yearly than of Silver Foxes, Mink, Skunk and Otter combined.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# Alberta

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

### BIG NIGHT AT CARLTON

S. C. Kerslake, secretary of Carlton Union No. 253 reports:

As per announcement, a mass meeting of the Carlton U.F.A. was held in the Hall, on the evening of Friday, March 13. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, it having been well advertised that C. Rice Jones, of Veteran, would address the meeting on the Co-operative Elevator Co., its workings and its advantages. James Cameron, president of the Union, presided, and the regular routine of business was attended to, after which Mr. Parke gave a very clear report on the district meeting lately held at Youngstown, which according to arrangements was attended by Mr. Price and himself. He also gave the members instructions as to where and how they could obtain flour, feed, posts, wire, etc., at the lowest possible prices this year, as arrangements were being made for the shipment of such articles in large quantities to Youngstown. C. Rice Jones was then asked to address the meeting, which he did, very ably giving a review of the U.F.A. since its organization, and showing the steps which led to the Co-operative Elevator movement. The Co-operative Elevator Act was discussed at considerable length and its working features dealt with so clearly that none could fail to understand. His interested audience gave the closest attention to his discourse and at the close of his address he was heartily applauded and a vote of thanks tendered him by the union for the painstaking manner in which he had prepared the subject, also for his courtesy in being present to address them on this very important matter. The meeting then adjourned from the routine of business and the hall was cleared of seats, the rest of the evening being spent in dancing and sociable entertainment, till the "wee sma' hours" of the morning.

### MR. TREGO ON CO-OPERATION

The following letter, addressed to the members of the Medicine Hat Constituency, has been received from W. D. Trego, District Director:

Gentlemen:—In response to my circular letter of February 1, every Union which I heard from in regard to the establishment of a wholesale co-operative store to be established at Calgary expressed themselves in favor of the movement. At our meeting of the Board of Directors, held in Edmonton recently I presented the matter to the best of my ability, but the other members of the Board were all of the opinion that the time was not yet ripe for a move of this kind, and it was shown that the Grain Growers' Grain Co. and the Alberta Farmers' Elevator Co. had been very active along co-operative lines since the convention, and are now able to supply coal, flour, lumber and binder twine, and will be able to supply fruit direct from the growers in B.C., so it was thought best to work gradually up into the other lines which we might find it necessary to work into, in order to get reasonable prices for our members. It was also pointed out that the Elevator Co. had taken up the marketing of hogs co-operatively so that all localities which have hogs to ship in carload lots can get a good market for them, and that as soon as a sufficient number can be produced to insure a sufficient supply to maintain a packing plant, that such a plant can be secured thru government aid.

Those of you who attended the Convention at Lethbridge will remember that I told you when you asked me what promises I would make, that I said: "When I have any ideas that are at variance with other members of the Board, I will express them, if elected, and if they do not agree with me I will then put my shoulder to the wheel and try to help them carry the load forward." This I am going to do in this case, for I believe after hearing all sides discussed that their plan is

best, and I think when we look back over the last two short years that we will see that we have been making some great strides in co-operative buying and selling. We have our line of farmers' elevators for marketing our grain, and thru which we can regulate the price of hogs. We have a retail stall on the Calgary market, where we can send our poultry and vegetables to be marketed and know that we are going to get their market value. We have succeeded in bursting up the Milling Combine, the Lumber Combine and the Wire Fence Combine, which, with the Elevator Combine, were four of the strongest combines we had to contend with. Two years ago the fruit growers of British Columbia could not get a living price for their fruit, and we were not able to get it to use at any price which we could afford to pay and get what our families should have to use. Last year the members of the Gleichen Union had an abundance of fresh fruit of all kinds, including apples, which were ripened on the trees and shipped to us direct by express and freight, so that it reached us in fine condition at reasonable prices, and these growers took pork and other commodities from us. I feel assured that thru our Elevator Company this year we will be able to distribute all the fruit the British Columbia growers will have to offer to us. I will be glad to see every locality that has use for an elevator get busy and subscribe for the stock so as to get it to handle your grain and help you out in the handling of your other commodities. I am also going to take all the stock I can afford to take in the Grain Growers' Grain Co. in order to help to supply them with the necessary capital to handle all the lines of business which they may be able to handle, and I will be glad to see every other farmer follow the same line. Hoping that each of you will use your best endeavors to get all your neighbors to join the ranks of the U.F.A. and become subscribers to The Guide, I remain, yours respectfully,

W. D. TREGO.

### EMPLOY BUSINESS AGENT

D. W. Mayes, secretary of Brooks Local Union No. 584, reports that a meeting of the Union was held on April 6, at which it was decided to hire a man in Ponoka to receive their orders and look after their business generally. It was also arranged to hold regular meetings on the second Thursday in each month.

### UTOPIA PROGRESSING

J. J. McFarland, secretary of Utopia Union No. 369, reports that they held their monthly meeting on April 4 at Utopia schoolhouse. Six new members joined and more are expected to do so at the next meeting. Much business has not been done as yet, but the members are becoming more interested and they hope to be able to send a good report before long.

### BUSINESS AND PLEASURE

A. Whitworth, secretary of Elk Point Union No. 564, reports as follows:

A meeting was held in Elk Point schoolhouse on Feb. 12. Members of both sexes were cordially invited, and a good program was provided, also ample refreshments were brought by the ladies. The meeting was exceptionally well attended. Proceedings were opened by a speech from the secretary-treasurer, A. Whitworth, setting forth the advantages to be gained by co-operative purchasing and marketing, drawing a contrast between local traders' prices and the prevailing prices which were then offered in the city of Edmonton. Following this brief oration was a varied and long program of a very high class order, which was greatly enjoyed by all present. At the termination of the program a speech was made by Chas. Hood, president of the Union. He read for the benefit of everyone present, the

constitution and by-laws, also extracts from President Tregillus' report of 1912, to which he added local color. In conclusion J. C. Lambricht and J. Bullis were called upon, both giving interesting speeches and endorsing foregoing statements. Chas. Hood and J. C. Lambricht are the organizers of the Elk Point branch, having endeavored to form a branch years ago, but it is only during the last six months that their hopes have been realized. All speeches over, refreshments were handed round, everyone doing full justice to the excellent fare so kindly provided by the ladies present; and in the end I failed to add any more names. I am calling a meeting early this month for the purpose of comparing a few prices (which I am asking you to send) against prices from our local dealer. There are several of our members starting in the poultry line so towards the end of the year we hope to make shipments of poultry and eggs.

### DANCE AT MINERS' COULEE

J. P. Fitzgerald, secretary of Miners' Coulee Union No. 503, reports that a very successful turkey and chicken supper was held in the Grain schoolhouse on March 17, under the auspices of the Miners' Coulee Local. President G. F. Russell opened the proceedings with a very interesting address, congratulating the union on its large membership, and requesting each member to do his utmost to get others to join, until every farmer in the district is a member. Dancing started at the usual hour and everyone enjoyed themselves until supper time, when turkey, chicken and cake were served, which was also greatly enjoyed. The ladies who got supper ready were: Mrs. Strole, Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Yates. Messrs. Baker, Lintwitt, Ennis, Pickup, Hunt and Aldright favored the audience with several songs during the intervals. After supper the dancing continued till the early hours of the morning. In spite of the blustery evening, the nice little sum of \$32 was taken up, which was clear profit, except for some slight expenses. A district Union is being talked of so as to enable us to buy co-operatively in the near future.

### CO-OPERATION AT MERE

S. L. Hooper, of Mere, reports that Mere Union No. 513 is still going strong. Their membership is now 67 and much enthusiasm is being shown. At a recent meeting orders were taken for a carload of posts and it only requires a few hundred more to make up a second carload. A carload of coal was also guaranteed to be purchased from a local merchant who is also a farmer and a member. Enough shares have been subscribed for a co-operative elevator at Sibbald. A resolution was also passed at our meeting expressing our sympathy with Director Trego's opinion that a good strong wholesale store should be started at Calgary.

### AMALGAMATED ELEVATORS

W. J. Marchant, of Botha Union No. 104, reports that that union is still alive and very much more alive than during the last few years. They are interested in co-operative purchasing, having already ordered fence posts and wire, and hope to order flour this summer. They have also ordered a plowshare and rape seed from a firm in Winnipeg. He states, "These locals are like small gold-mines, they have to be worked to make anything out of them and we are certainly working ours this year." At a meeting of the Botha Co-operative Elevator Co. it was decided to amalgamate with the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. by a vote of 42 to 15. D. Buckingham, of Stettler, was present and gave an able address on the benefit to be had by becoming a member of the new company. Several were opposed to the move, not because they did not like the new company, but because they would like to see results before joining. Mr. Marchant states: "We are pretty sure of what we have and would not like to lose it, so I think their argument is reasonable, tho perhaps not very favorable to co-operating with the rest of the province. However, the next question is to get enough shares subscribed which will be hard on account of the opposition." This union has now a membership of 45 and hopes to reach the 50 mark soon.

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# Manitoba

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

## IMPLEMENT FIRM'S CIRCULAR

The following is a copy of a circular issued under date of September 1, 1913, by a prominent agricultural implement firm, presumably to all farmers in the West who had given them notes in exchange for farm implements. The significant fact in connection with this circular is the difference between its tone and the oily ways used by the "Good Salesman" to induce farmers to sign notes for farm implements. It is a different proposition, however, when these notes become due. The tone of the collector or the circular issued from the head office is altogether different from that of the salesman. Many farmers have been sent adrift from their farms because of yielding to the blandishment of "the good salesman." This is the season of the year when the farm implement agents get their work in and farmers should, from their experience in the past, be guarded against the man "who pats them on the back and spins yarns to him by the yard," and not give their notes for any implements that they could well do without.

Dear Sir:—You, no doubt, are aware that there has been, and still is, great stringency in the money market.

Our financial institutions have been very reasonable in renewing the notes of worthy persons thruout the past year, as they recognize the conditions prevailing during the past two years were a sufficient excuse for farmers asking a renewal of a considerable portion of their indebtedness.

Now that a bumper crop is assured for 1913, our banks feel that all renewal notes, and all notes falling due this fall, should be met in full, and they will expect this done promptly.

There will be an immense amount of cash required to move the crop this fall; therefore, you can expect to pay a considerable higher rate of interest for any accommodation you may require, and you can consider yourself greatly favored if you obtain accommodation at all.

We are addressing you at this early date to request you to make arrangements to meet your paper promptly, on or before due date. Do not wait until a few days later, as there is nothing so annoying as to have a customer's note returned unpaid without a word of explanation.

We cannot promise to renew any portion of notes for anyone this fall, and we certainly will not consider doing so for anyone unless they write us at least fifteen days before due date, giving good reasons for asking a portion renewed. Mark! we say a portion, as we positively will not renew any notes for full amount, and any portion that we do renew must bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

Kindly bear in mind all notes that have been carried over must be promptly paid in full. We will not renew any portion of them, and we will look for prompt retirement of this year's obligations.

Will you make a note that you have to meet amount shown in memo at foot, and arrange matters so that you will be enabled to do so.

Yours very truly,

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 1, 1913.

## NEEPAWA MEETING

The Osprey Grain Growers' Association held their regular monthly meeting on April 10, President D. G. Strohmann in the chair. The meeting took the form of a social evening, the attendance being larger than ever before in the history of the Association.

Our Association, at the time of re-organization in the fall, appointed two captains who then selected committees, each committee being responsible for the program alternately. This causes a certain amount of competition, and thus produces better programs. J. Batters was convener of the program this month, which was extra good.

Rev. N. G. Crozier, of Neepawa, was

the guest and speaker of the evening. His address was on the subject, "Indifference to Citizenship." Mr. Crozier brought out some very strong points, emphasizing the need of every citizen taking some part in the public welfare of our country. The indifferent citizen is not only a menace to a community but to society at large. Mr. Crozier has a fine tenor voice, and favored us with a solo, which was much appreciated. Other items on the program were: Reading, by J. Litt; violin selections, by J. Batters; mouth organ selections, by Messrs. Batters Bros. and Habkirk, after which lunch was served by the ladies.

E. H. DRAYSON,  
Sec. Treas.

## AT HOME AT ELVA

Altho you seldom hear from us, we are quite alive. We have not gone in for co-operative buying very much as yet beyond a car of flour and feed which we purchased last fall and sold to our members at cost. We will probably order a car of wire soon. Our branch held a very successful at home recently. After a short program R. McKenzie, the Central secretary, was called on, and gave us a very interesting and instructive address on Association work. He was listened to with close attention by about 75 who were present, many of our members being absent this winter. At the conclusion of Mr. McKenzie's address a very nice lunch was served by the ladies of the Association, quite a number of whom are members. We have not forwarded our contribution to the Emergency Fund as yet, but will in the near future.

ALEX. MATTICE,  
Secretary.

## EMERGENCY FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$569.00
Strathclair	10.00
W. J. Barclay	1.00
Boissevain	10.00
Lorndale	10.00
N. Leslie, Dunrea	3.00
C. T. Watkins, Dunrea	10.00
Morris	10.00
Arizona	10.00
Angusville	5.00
Salem	10.00
Glenella	10.00
Rufford	10.00
Inglow	10.00
Lavinia	10.00
Vermillion	10.00
Birnie	10.00
	\$708.00

## GLADSTONE THE PLACE

A meeting of the committee appointed by the Portage la Prairie District Association to select a place to hold a Grain Growers' annual picnic was held in Gladstone on April 24. There were present at this meeting Ben Richardson, Ed. Rear and J. Bennett. After some discussion it was decided to hold the picnic in the Fair grounds at Gladstone, on July 3, 1914. A baseball tournament will be one of the drawing cards during the day. There is a prize of \$25 for the first place, \$15 for the second and \$10 for the third. The following were named a committee to take charge of the sports: J. Jamieson, Ed. Rear, Earl Knox, Ed. Wood, J. Thompson and Neal McLennan. Ben Richardson and Colin H. Burnell were named a committee to look after transportation and J. Bennett was to arrange for speakers. This is to be a district picnic and all branches in the Portage District Association will take part. Arrangements will be made by the sports committee for all kinds of sports and races for the children, and all school trustees in the Portage District are asked to have as many children come as possible, as President R. C. Henders has consented to be present and address them. Mrs. Nellie McClung will also be invited to be present to speak. This is to be an old fashioned basket picnic, and arrangements are to be made to supply tea and coffee at the Fair grounds free.

## The Meaning of a Name

# "SALADA"

means everything that is choicest in fine tea. "SALADA" means the world's best tea -- "hill-grown Ceylon" -- with all the exquisite freshness and flavor retained by the sealed lead packages.

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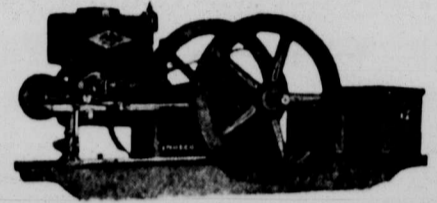
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IT APPEALED TO US—IT WILL APPEAL TO YOU!

If you really want the best engine value in this country, this engine will surely appeal to you.

This is not a Gasoline Engine with a Kerosene Attachment, it is a Kerosene Engine, designed to burn Kerosene. Operates with Kerosene and is economical on Kerosene.



We guarantee consumption of Kerosene with "INGECO" ENGINES not to exceed in quantity what it takes of Gasoline to operate a Gasoline Engine. Think of the saving in dollars in one year.

An "INGECO" ENGINE will deliver 100 per cent. service. It will come up to your fullest expectation as to power, reliability and durability. Besides, its operating cost is very low, which is an important item at the present cost of fuel. Its simplicity of construction and accessibility make it easy to take care of. All parts are made from

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The Hecla Furnace sends more heat into the house, less heat up the chimney, because its patented steel-ribbed fire-pot radiates the heat so quickly, six

tons of coal accomplish as much as seven in another furnace.

No Gas or Dust

The "fused-joints" that are found only in the "Hecla" cannot be loosened by the action of the heat, and are guaranteed to prevent forever, the escape of gas or dust into the house.

Ease & Health

"Hecla" grate-bars work independently, the fire can be cleaned thoroughly and without waste and without a poker.—The large circular water-pan supplies even plentiful moisture to every room.



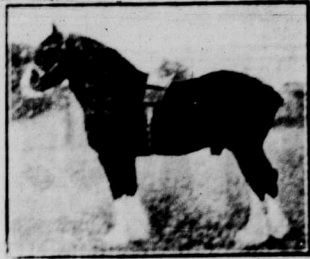
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Our Booklet, "Comfort and Health" will aid you in choosing a furnace.

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I am offering young Clydesdale stallions by quality sons of "Scotland Yet," "Scotland's Choice," "Baron Mitchell" and other well known Scottish sires. These horses have size, bone, and draft horse quality, and are the sort sought by the careful buyers to cross with the mares of this western country to produce the colts that bring the big prices. New importation just arrived, contains some of the choicest Clydesdales ever seen in the West. Come and see them, or write for particulars.

"Scotland Yet" 14889

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A. L. DOLLAR, Box 223 HIGH RIVER, ALTA.

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

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTION AND PARTICULARS  
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Will Buy this Year the Entire Clip of Manitoba Wool

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

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Ninety-seven two year old Grade Ewes, bred to Shropshire Rams, due to lamb in April and May, at \$10.00 each. The wool off these ewes should amount to \$1.50 each. The lambs should be worth \$6.00 each in the fall. For particulars apply to—

C. A. GALLAGHER - GOVAN, SASK.

### Tamworths Ayrshires White Leghorns

TAMWORTHS excel in prolificacy, size and vigor. AYRSHIRES—Unequaled in ruggedness and cheap production of butter. WHITE LEGHORNS cannot be beaten for egg laying capacity and extreme hardness. THOS. NOBLE, High How Stock Farm, Daysland, Alta.

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Applications for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding THE FARMER'S MOST PROFITABLE COW should be sent to the Secretary of the Association—

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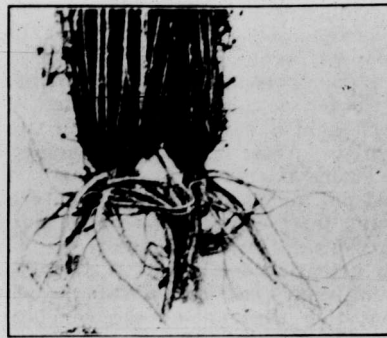
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Bill Stock in your Own Name—Our Care—we'll do the rest!

## Plain Facts about Alfalfa

By J. E. GUSTUS

"I planted alfalfa three years ago. It did well the first year, but the next, the whole field looked yellow and sick. Last spring I plowed it under. I'd try again if—"

There is no "if" to it; you can get a good stand of alfalfa yet—one that will last you for years and produce three tons of fine hay per acre each season. You had probably not thought it necessary to inoculate your alfalfa field, or, if you did, perhaps the inoculation was exposed to strong sunlight and the bacteria in it were killed. That is the way hundreds have failed, but many more have done so just because they could see no sense in following the instructions of science. Your stunted and "sick" alfalfa was simply starving to death for want of bacteria to fix atmospheric nitrogen on the alfalfa roots, which is such an important food element for their thrifty growth.



Alfalfa Roots System

Alfalfa culture has a program all its own, and you had skipped the most important number. "Ignorance is failure, success is knowing how," is true in growing alfalfa as well as in all other trades, callings and occupations of life. Listen to the words of J. E. Wing, the greatest alfalfa expert on this continent, and whom alfalfa has made rich: "Alfalfa is one of the easiest things grown in the world; it is one of the hardiest plants known, one of the most responsive; it is absolutely easy to grow alfalfa and there are no longer any mysteries about it." The "if" which now looms up before you, ought to vanish like a mist before such a statement. Here are a few words from a man who put a million acres of alfalfa into dry Kansas—Hon. F. D. Coburn: "The writer believes in alfalfa; he believes in it for the big farmer as a profit bringer in the form of hay, or condensed into beef, pork, mutton or products of the cow; but he has still more abiding faith in it as a mainstay of the small farmer, for feed for all his live stock and for maintaining the fertility of the soil."

#### Alfalfa and Mixed Farming

"What we are going to have in these Prairie Provinces more and more

is mixed farming, intensive farming. We must get the most there is out of the land. We must teach the farmers how to farm their places most profitably. We must teach them how to grow alfalfa. We must teach them that they can sow a field to wheat and by turning their hogs into it make three times as much out of it than if they had it threshed and sold to the elevators."

#### How to Inoculate

Three methods of inoculation are now being used—first, by taking soil from a thrifty alfalfa field which has grown good alfalfa at least three years. With your pocket knife, dig away the earth around a few of the plants in the field you have permission to use inoculation from. You will find many little white specks on the roots, about the size of pin heads. These are called nodules, and the little bees (bacteria) which extract the honey (nitrogen) from the air, live in them, as well as in the roots of alfalfa. Take soil where you find the greatest number of "pin heads" on the roots, as it is certain to be most infected. Dig up the soil to a depth of about six inches, and cover the load with a horse blanket till you reach your field. Just before sowing the alfalfa seed, and when the sun does not shine, scatter from 200 to 400 pounds of the inoculation per acre, and harrow immediately. This work can best be done on a cloudy, calm day, and should never be attempted during strong sunlight.

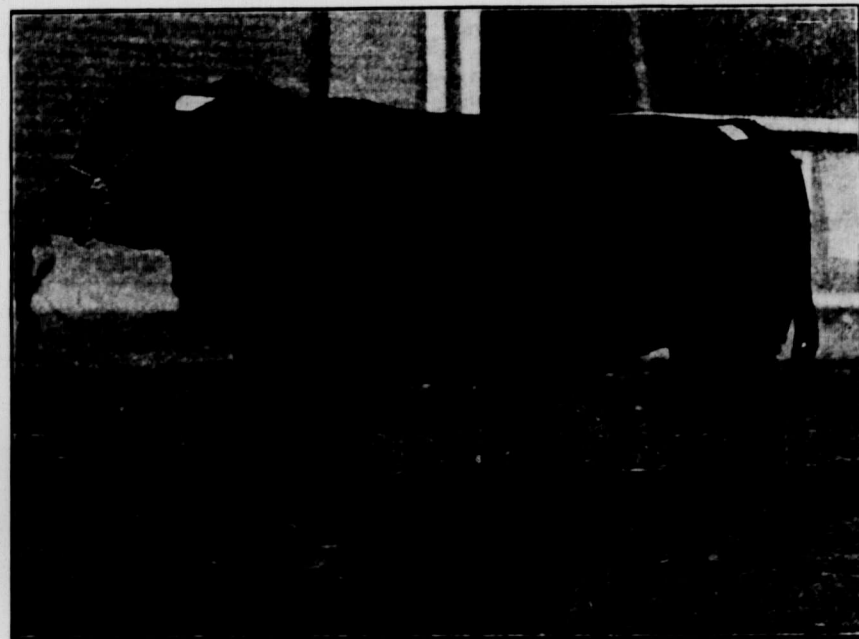
#### The Glue Method

Another method which is used very successfully is to inoculate the seed with alfalfa earth by the use of glue. This may be briefly described as follows:—

Dissolve six ounces of glue in one gallon of water, by boiling the glue in water until the solution is completed. Spread the alfalfa seed on a tight floor or canvas and sprinkle with the glue solution until the seed is just damp, or glistening. Keep the seed well stirred while sprinkling. Take the soil from a sweet clover patch or an old alfalfa field to the depth of five or six inches around the crowns of the plants. Fine this soil and sift it, so as to remove the sticks and clods. Sprinkle the seed, which has been dampened with the glue solution, with this fine soil or dust, stirring thoroughly until the seed is about dry, or dry enough so that it will not stick when it is ready to seed. Care should be taken not to expose the treated seed to direct sunlight after the treatment, and planting should take place as soon after treatment as possible. Also, the infected soil taken from the sweet clover patch or alfalfa field should be kept in the dark. After the seed has been sown, it should be covered immediately.

#### Nitro Cultures

The third method is to treat the seed



First Prize Three-year-old and Champion Angus Bull at Calgary Spring Show Exhibited by L. Hutchinson



with so-called "nitro cultures." If it is not convenient to procure soil from an old alfalfa field, alfalfa growers are advised to write to their nearest agricultural college or experiment station regarding the use of "cultures." Certain other seed-inoculating preparations are now offered for sale by manufacturers and others. These are probably good when bought and will do all that is claimed for them, but the difficulty is often that farmers do not follow strictly the prescribed directions in using. And, again, the cultures may have be-

come old or exposed to too much light, or heat or cold, by which the germs are weakened or destroyed. For these several reasons the results secured have not always been equal to those obtained at the experiment stations. Where soil transference can be made, that method is, perhaps, the safest and best. In transferring soil, care should be taken that the field from which it is taken is free from noxious weeds.

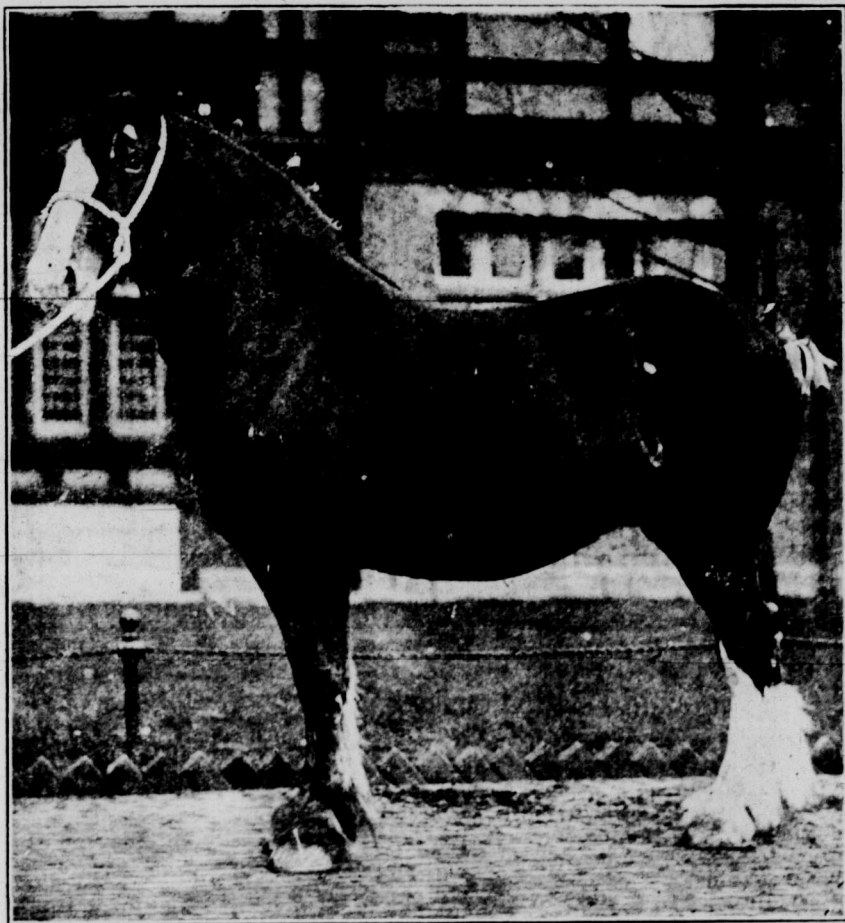
(This is the first of a series of practical articles by J. E. Gustus, of Calgary, Alta)

## Care of the Brood Mare

Just at this period of the year on almost every farm thruout the West a certain amount of anxiety is felt concerning the in foal mares. Some remarks, then, as to the care and management of the brood mare will be appropriate, and since the object of the writer is to be as practical as possible, it is hoped that some points touched on will be of value to every reader.

Altho the season for foaling has already commenced, there are no doubt many mares that are not due to foal for some time, and consequently a few

liable to become stocky in the legs. This condition, called oedema, is brought on by the weight of the foal in the womb pressing on the blood vessels, causing a watery condition in the blood, lack of exercise and over-feeding. If taken in the early stages it may be easily dealt with, one of the essential remedies being exercise. If a good pasture is available, turn the mare out every day, cut down her oat ration by two-thirds, and generally the swelling will disappear and the legs attain their normal size in a day or so.



A GOOD TYPE OF BROOD MARE

"Nerissa," an imported Clydesdale, owned by Colony Stock Farm, Coquitlam, B.C. A winner at the last Chicago International

remarks about the care of the mare previous to foaling will perhaps be of benefit to some.

### Keep the Mare Working

Due, no doubt, to the fact that the owner is over-anxious concerning the risk he is running thru having a valuable animal produce young, it is often the case that the animal is laid off work and too carefully looked after a month or so before the time of foaling arrives. That this procedure is not advisable has been proved in a great many cases, and it is only on account of the inherently healthy condition of the animals that more losses do not occur to mares treated in this fashion. Propagation of the species is the second law of nature, and hence it is natural that ordinary conditions as nearly as possible should be aimed at in preparing a mare for foal birth. The best way, then, is to keep the horse at work right up to the time of foaling. Of course don't put her to any excessive exertion, don't expect her to draw any over loads, be careful not to back her up any more than absolutely necessary, and never under any circumstances urge a heavy mare at a trot for a considerable distance. If the mare is laid off work for any length of time on account of bad weather or other outside troubles, she is

### Feed Reasonably

In feeding the brood mare, bear in mind the objects for which the food will be required. The mare must be kept in a good, healthy, normal condition, not over fat, causing trouble at foaling time; nor yet too thin, in which case there is a danger of the animal being unable to stand the strain of parturition, that is, giving birth to the foal. Again it must be remembered that while the mare is herself obtaining nourishment from the food consumed to keep herself in good physical condition, she is also manufacturing food for the sustenance of the young foetus. Accordingly, the feed should not be too concentrated but should be bulky in nature; it should possess for the young foetus a good supply of protein, phosphorus and lime. Feed the usual roughage—good timothy, red top, ordinary prairie hay or green sheaf oats, if possible a little alfalfa or clover, since plants belonging to the legume family contain a fair quantity of lime—and, if the mare is working every day, give her from half a gallon to a gallon of oats at each feed. It is a good plan to feed a bran mash occasionally, say twice a week, and since there seem to be many ways of making a mash, the relative values of

Continued on Page 17

# DE LAVAL

## as superior to other separators as other separators are to gravity creaming

THE above heading sums up the cream separator case, as it concerns every prospective buyer of a separator and every user of an inferior separator, in as few words as it could well be put.

OTHER separators skim cleaner than is possible on the average with gravity creaming, and De Laval Cream Separators skim as much closer still than other separators, particularly under the harder conditions of cool milk, running heavy cream or separating the milk of stripper cows.

OTHER separators produce a cream superior to gravity creaming, and De Laval cream is smoother, less frothy and so much better than the cream of other separators that De Laval made butter always scores highest in every important contest.

OTHER separators save time and labor over gravity setting or creaming of milk, and De Laval Separators, by reason of their easier turning, greater capacity, easier cleaning and easier handling save a great deal of time and labor over other separators.

OTHER separators save their cost every year, as a rule, over gravity creaming, and De Laval Separators save their cost every year over other separators and last from ten to twenty years, or on an average five times as long as other separators.

DE LAVAL Separators cost a little more than other separators, but very little, and they soon save that small difference and go on saving it every few months for all the years they last.

### WHY STOP HALF WAY IN BUYING A CREAM SEPARATOR?

WHY then but half solve the problem of best results and greatest economy in dairying by the purchase of an inferior separator or go on dairying with this important problem but half solved if you are already using an inferior separator that you might so easily replace with a De Laval?

WHY not solve it now in the only sure and safe way possible? If you haven't a separator, buy a De Laval. If you have a poor separator, replace it with a De Laval. If it is not convenient to pay cash you may buy a De Laval on such liberal terms that it will actually save and pay for itself.



Every De Laval local agent is glad of the opportunity to prove every claim here made. It will cost you nothing and may save you much to give him the opportunity. If you don't know the nearest De Laval agent, simply address the nearest main office, as below.

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Everyone knows how the old-fashioned wood shingle was high in price but low in quality, would warp, curl, get loose, split and rot. The

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will do none of these things. It is practically imperishable, although costing little more than wood shingles. Again, you save on the laying, as *Brantford Asphalt Shingles* are easier to lay and can be put on

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For protecting tin, iron, wood or felt roofs. Makes any leak watertight and old roofs as good as new. Write for booklet.

not only quicker, but more effectively. Quite fireproof too, therefore reduce insurance rates. Never need re-painting, because colors are permanent and fadeless. *Brantford Asphalt Shingles* undoubtedly make a house warmer and more attractive in appearance. They are finished with a coating of crushed natural rock, in green, red and black. Artistic effects can be obtained without extra cost by using shingles of different colors. Write for free booklet to-day.

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**THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., LTD.**  
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## Mail Bag

Continued from page 8

is really more urgent now (from a farmers' standpoint) than it would be were available money more plentiful. This act is, of course, more or less of an experiment. If it is put into force and found unworkable no doubt the defect can be remedied. But if it is shelved indefinitely we are no nearer cheap money than we were ten years ago, and in the meantime hundreds of Saskatchewan farmers are being forced to play into the hands of the line loan companies. For obvious reasons, the men who can get the most benefit from the Act in question are those who can give a first mortgage on their land, or, in other words, the men who are just proving up. As the great bulk of first class homestead lands are gone in Saskatchewan, it is up to the government to put the Act into immediate force and thereby save the remaining homesteaders in the province from falling into the hands of the legalized Shylocks, as has been the case up to the present. The particular strip of country I refer to is that lying south of the C.N.R. Conquest-Alsask line, and north of the Saskatchewan River, being bounded on the west by Alberta.

W. H. LILWALL,

Director District 13, S.G.G.A.  
Wilkie, Sask.

### PLEA FOR BETTER FARMING

Editor, Guide:—One can seldom take up a paper nowadays without seeing something about the farmers' burdens, expensive machinery, cheap grain, high transportation charges, and many remedies are suggested, until a great many farmers have come to look upon themselves as down-trodden martyrs. It appears to me that most writers look too far afield for remedies; they lie, in my opinion, right at home, on the farm.

After farming in Manitoba for many years, in which I have studied different methods and been interested in the work apart from making it pay, I have come to the conclusion that by the practice of better farming methods much better yields can be obtained and profits increased. Few farmers study their business as other business-men study theirs; in fact only a small percentage understand the fundamental principles of agriculture. Bankers, manufacturers and tradesmen generally who start into business with the same capital, proportionately, as farmers do and who do not study their business any more than the average farmer does will not make salt for their porridge.

Figures of cost of production recently published in various papers and by the three commissioners, who have lately given their report to the Saskatchewan Government are, of course, based upon the average yield and show a very small profit, a profit so small that it spells ruin unless a great change takes place very soon. The average yield of the three Prairie Provinces is a disgrace to the producers. Germany and Great Britain show averages of over thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, on land that has been cultivated for hundreds of years, and ours is around twenty bushels, on virgin prairie with the accumulated riches of centuries, capable of raising as fine crops as any place on earth.

Our experimental farms and agricultural colleges have shown conclusively that yields can be materially increased and that it is simply a matter of "know how." The benefit of all knowledge obtained is given freely for the asking. Campbell, of Nebraska, has many followers in the West, who obtain yields far above the average. Segar Wheeler has shown that it is all a matter of method, and the sooner our farmers get down to studying their business the sooner will their troubles diminish.

The farm meat supply is a glaring example of shiftlessness by many farmers, who buy meat raised by the other fellow, butchered by a second, and retailed by a third, when it could have been raised at home for half the price.

The Grain Growers' Associations now make it possible to co-operate in buying lumber, flour, wire, twine and many other things necessary on the farm at

greatly reduced prices that should help to make scientific farming a most lucrative business.

PRO BONO PUBLICO

### OPPOSES SUBSIDIES

Editor, Guide:—I see by the news from Ottawa that the Government is thinking of granting another bonus to the iron and steel industries. This granting of subsidies and bonuses to the big corporations seems to be the chief item on the Government program of late years.

Since it seems that bonuses and subsidies can be had for the asking, why should not the farmers get together and ask for a bonus of five cents per bushel on all the wheat they grow? This would be only fair, seeing that the railway magnates, bank presidents and manufacturers on almost every possible occasion assure us that we are the backbone of the country, and agriculture is the first industry. If the farmers supplied the biggest share of the campaign funds of the successful party they might stand a chance of getting a bonus once in a while. The men that fill the campaign fund get all they ask for. This is the state of affairs in "Canada, the land of the free." Brother farmers, it is up to us to change these conditions, so that men and not money will be the dominant factor in Canadian politics.

Direct Legislation by means of the Initiative and Referendum is the first step. With a good Direct Legislation Act on the statute books of Canada we should have a government "Of the people, by the people, and for the people," in contrast to the late and present Government, who are "Of the bosses, by the bosses, and for the bosses every time."

E. J. PRATT,

Reaburn, Man.

### PROGRESS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Editor, Guide:—Readers of The Guide who are advocating the adoption of Land Value Taxation in Canada will probably be interested in developments which have taken place in Montevideo recently. The special committee who have for the past three years been at work on a new valuation of the city have completed their work and prepared an elaborate report, in which they recommend the immediate application of the single tax, pure and simple, not merely for the purpose of municipal revenue, but also with a view of substituting some of the customs tariff taxes. The minister of finance, after a long and careful study of the report, has just now endorsed it and will immediately present it to the president of the Republic. It is anticipated that the president will not be long in taking action. Let me here say that I consider as the main factor in bringing official opinion in Uruguay up to this point, the book by Dr. Manuel Herrera and Reising, entitled, "El Impuesto Territorial."

I am also pleased to be able to say that the administration of land taxation here has recently issued a report recommending annual valuations, and in addition a new valuation in every case where a public improvement has benefited adjoining property. He also calls attention to the fact that in the valuation carried out in this city, both land and buildings are "separately valued, in order that it may be possible to legislate with exactness, when it is desired to assess differently the two factors, land and buildings, which constitute real property."

The following are the figures of the old valuation, against which he is protesting: Land only, \$476,125,831.92 gold; buildings, \$516,463,368.08 gold. The value today must be many times that amount. The amount of the tax collected for 1912 on land and buildings was \$5,514,469.00 gold.

I may add that the election campaign in view of the forthcoming national elections is already in full swing, with land value taxation as main plank in the Socialist platform—the same that swept the polls last year.

Yours sincerely,

ROBERT BALMER

Buenos Aires, South America

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To Exchange for such unimproved Farm Lands desirably located. You have too much land and not enough stock to farm successfully. W. L. DECLOW, Importer, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

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Look! Listen! Learn! Like It! Bacon Hog Men Will! For figures below will prove the DUROC to be a racer of the leanest, swiftest type. Dom Live Stock Record Report for 1913 show % of increase 1911-13, various breeds, viz: Yorks, 42%; Chester W., 43; Berks, 96; Tams, 93; Poland C., 155; Hampshires (loss) 14; Durocs, 514. Will Durocs take W. Can? Gone around mile track while all other breeds combined got little past half mile post.

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

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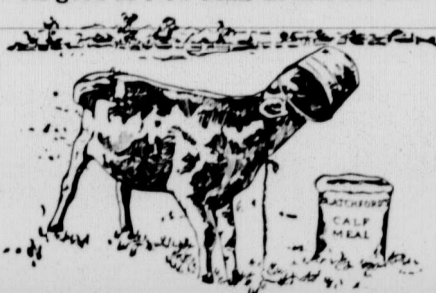
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FOR SALE—A number of Gilts due to farrow in May and June. Also some fall pigs, both sexes, not akin. Have seven imported sows, different strains, bred to four boars not akin. Can supply my customers with entirely new blood. Write me your wants.

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100 pounds makes 100 gallons of Perfect Milk Substitute.

Send for pamphlet, "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully With Milk."

At Your Dealers or

**STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO.**

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

**Care of the Brood Mare**

Continued from Page 15

which vary, it might be as well to give here one of the best ways to follow, so that the greatest possible nourishment be obtained from the food.

**The Bran Mash**

Place the amount of bran required in a pail or bucket, add a little salt and over it pour enough boiling water so that when stirred and thoroughly mixed it is in a crumbly condition. Always use boiling water, and when mixed cover with a bag or other covering material so as to allow the bran to thoroughly steep. This mash can be fed to the horse as soon as it is made. There is no danger of a horse burning itself, the animal nosing it around until it is of a sufficiently low temperature to allow of its being comfortably swallowed. This does not apply, however, in the case of cattle.

In feeding brood mares, and this applies equally to the feeding of any other kind of live stock, the chief point to remember is regularity. It is said that no other farm animal is so strongly the creature of habit as is the horse, and in no way is he more so than in the matters relating to food and its administration. Hence, feed three times a day at regular times, and always see that the horse has as much water as it requires at these times. Always water the mare before feeding, even before breakfast in the morning it has been found beneficial, altho on the ordinary farm this practice is not usually carried out. The object is just this: It has been found that the water is more readily assimilated, or taken up, thruout the blood system if taken previous to feeding, whereas if given after a good meal it tends to wash some of the digestive nutrients in the food into the alimentary canal, these thus being lost, and also to set up undue fermentation in the stomach, a condition which causes colic pains in most animals treated in this way.

Always have a little salt somewhere where the horse can get it whenever required. This will keep the animal healthy and in a thrifty condition.

**SEASONABLE REMINDERS**

Don't try to work your mare suckling a foal as long each day as you do the geldings. It is harmful both to the mare and foal.

If the eggs are dirty which you wish to put under the hen, don't wash off the dirt. You'll only clog up the pores of the shell and stop the embryo chick from getting a supply of air. Use a dry cloth to clean the eggs.

Kill the first fly.

Harrow right after the plow. If you have a spare horse it pays to lead one after the plow having a harrow attached. Try this once and you'll be surprised at the tilth of the soil. This treatment saves a large amount of moisture which would otherwise be wasted, besides making the ground in better shape much more quickly.

Setting hens should be treated with some good kind of louse killer, so that the young chicks are not open to attacks from lice as soon as they are hatched. More chicks die from neglect of this simple precaution than is realized by the majority of chicken raisers.

Make room somewhere for a patch of roots for the stock. They will repay handsomely the extra work required in planting and subsequent care.

Rape seeded during the next few days will furnish good pasture for the hogs during most of the summer. Try a patch near the hog run. Seed about four to six pounds of rape per acre, either in drills or broadcast, at the same time as you are seeding oats. Standard variety of rape is Dwarf Essex.

Feed your young chicks hard boiled eggs finely chopped, mixed with bread-crumbs or ground oats. Always have plenty of clean water available for them in shallow pans. Growing chicks will use a surprising amount of water if it is clean and easy to get at.

**Deering New Ideal This is the Best Binder**



A DEERING New Ideal binder will go in a grain field and cut, bind and deliver the grain in that field. Any Western Canadian farmer can prove this statement to his full satisfaction. Become acquainted with the many good Deering binder features.

The reel is adjustable for tall, short, down or tangled grain. The special Z-shape cutter bar brings the guards almost level with the top of the platform, thus enabling short grain to pass without lodging on the cutter bar.

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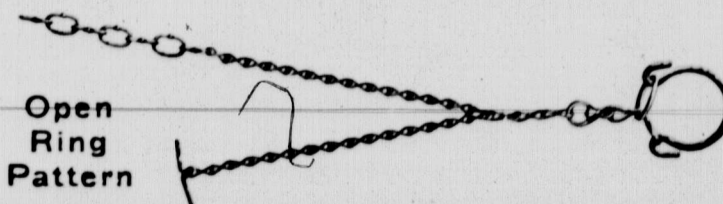
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3000 Russian Golden Willows, 6-8 ft., good trees, per 100	20.00	Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, hardy varieties, two years old; Raspberry Plants, hardy varieties;	
30,000 Laurel Willows, 2-3 ft., per 100	5.00	Rhubarb Roots, Horseradish, English Mint, Lilacs and	
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**Breeders' Notes**

**J. H. GRAHAM'S SALES**

The Guide is in receipt of a letter from J. H. Graham, of Saskatoon, reporting a very successful season. The following are some of the horses disposed of since January last:—

"Limosin," a great thick, black Percheron, three years old, went to John Barber and Son, Lipton, Sask. "Chalmers," a useful Canadian bred Percheron, went to J. Vredenberg, Duck Lake, Sask. "Robinson De Valad," a four year old chestnut Belgian, one of the great big ones with action and style that attracts, was sold to the Excell Belgian Horse Co., Excell, Alta. "Laos," the fine three year old black Percheron, went to John Harms and Son, Hague, Sask. "Luekner," a grey three year old Percheron, with size, quality and action, went to the Gainsboro Percheron Horse Co., Gainsboro, Sask. "Letutu," a very pretty, stylish three year old grey Percheron, went to McCreary and Norgate Percheron Horse Co., McCreary, Man. "Lava-ter," a three year old black Percheron with style and action rarely found in the great big ones, for he weighs about a ton, went to Cortelin Carion, Jamin, Sask. "Norfolk De Eyne," a grey Belgian, four years old, a great draft horse weighing over a ton, was sold to Dungle-Gorefield Belgian Horse Co., Gorefield, Sask. "Luder," a grey Percheron, six years old, one of the big fellows with plenty of good bone, went to Geo. G. Lidster, Birtle, Man. This is the third horse Mr. Lidster has been interested in getting from Mr. Graham. "Utopia," a handsome grey Percheron, formerly owned by the Gainsboro Percheron Horse Co., with a great record as a breeder, went to Gledhow Percheron Horse Co., Gledhow, Sask. "Lori," the grand, all quality, big three year old Black Percheron, went to the Theodore Percheron Horse Co., Theodore, Sask. "Prince," a big Canadian bred Percheron, went to W. I. Buckham, Theodore, Sask. Also "Eschappe de Lamine," a large black Belgian stallion, weighing 2,200 pounds, with underpinning to carry the load, was sold to R. W. McKay, Dalmeny, Sask.

Mr. Graham has a few good young horses left for sale, also some taken in exchange that will make useful breeders and can be bought at very reasonable prices.

**A. J. MACKAY'S PERKSHIRES**

The popularity of the Berkshire seems to be on the increase, and many good sales have been made by A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man., the well-known breeder of Berkshires. Mr. Mackay's champion sow at Regina winter fair went to the Saskatchewan Agricultural College; his first prize Brandon sow to J. Colton, Tregarva, Sask.; second prize sow was bought by J. J. Rushton, Rocanville, Sask., and sale was made at the same time of several good ones.

A very important addition has been made to the herd of a yearling sow, which stood first in her class at the last Toronto National show. She is bred to a boar which was also a prize winner there, and her dam and grand dam were both Toronto champions, so that some high class stock should result from this purchase. So far good luck has been experienced with the mature sows, they averaging thirteen to a litter. Many orders have been booked to be filled thruout the summer, but this breeder still has some very choice July and August bred sows, together with several August and October boars, which would prove a valuable addition to any herd.

**C. A. GALLAGHER'S SHEEP**

Sheep are coming to be more widely recognized as valuable and—after once being kept—indispensable assets to the stock kept on every farm. Anyone wishing to build up a good flock without risking too much in first cost would do well to notice the flock of two year old grade ewes, bred to Shropshire rams, due to lamb this month, for disposal by C. A. Gallagher, Govan, Sask.

A good mulch will conserve moisture in dry weather.

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**FEEDING YOUNG CHICKS**

The Poultry Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has just issued a few suggestions on the feeding of young chicks, and the following will be very valuable just now to many poultry raisers.

**Do Not Feed Too Soon**

When the chick is hatched it has a sufficient supply of nourishment in the yolk of the egg to last it for several days. What the chick requires for the first few days is not feed, but warmth and rest.

**Sand or Grit First**

When the chicks are removed to their brooding quarters there should be some coarse sand or fine chick grit scattered where they can have free access to it. They should then be left until they show positive signs of hunger, which would be between the second and third day after hatching. They may then be given some bread crumbs that have been very slightly moistened with milk; this may be scattered on clean sand or chick grit. If being brooded by a hen she will see that no food is allowed to lie around, but if in a brooder that part of the food that the chicks do not pick up in a few minutes should be removed, as nothing in feeding causes so much trouble as leaving food of that nature around until it is sour.

**The First Ten or Twelve Days**

The following daily ration—of five feeds given about two and a half hours apart and continued from the time the chicks are two to three days out of the shell until ten or twelve days of age may be altered or adopted to suit conditions:—

First feed: Dry bread crumbs slightly moistened with milk.

Second feed: Finely cracked mixed grains or commercial chick feed.

Third feed: Rolled oats.

Fourth feed: Dry bread crumbs moistened with milk.

Fifth feed: Finely cracked mixed grains.

In addition to the above, give the chicks daily a little green food, such as grass, lettuce, sprouted oats, etc. Do not have the moistened bread sloppy but in a crumbly state, and during this period let the chicks onto fresh soil or grass every day if possible.

**After Ten or Twelve Days**

After the chicks are ten days to two weeks old, coarser foods may be allowed. The infertile eggs may be boiled and mixed with the mash food and the bread and milk discontinued. Hoppers in which is put cracked grains and dry mash or rolled oats may be placed where the chicks can have free access to them. As soon as they become accustomed to the hoppers all hand feeding except the mash may be discontinued. If the chicks are on range it will be found that after a time they will get careless about coming when called, at which time the mash may be dropped and dependence placed entirely on the hopper feeding.

Place grit and water, also a dish of sour milk if possible where the chicks will have free access to them. Nothing provides animal food in better form than does milk, the chicks like it and thrive on it.

**CENTRAL FARMERS' MARKET OPENS**

With the opening of the Central Farmers' Market on Friday, May 1, by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Sir Douglas Cameron, one more step has been made towards bringing the producer and consumer closer together by means of the co-operative handling of farm produce. The ceremony was very well attended, among those present who supported His Honor were Mayor Deacon, President Black, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Roderick McKenzie, president of the Central Farmers' Market Association, and W. Sanford Evans.

After the success of the experiment in this direction which was made last year, there can be no doubt that the efforts of this Association will meet with the support which an enterprise of

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

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

cloth to the notice of our readers, the offer is made of a pair of well-fitting smartly-cut Gents' trousers for the rock bottom price of \$1.80; walking, riding or cycling Breeches for 2 Dollars, or a well-cut Gents' Suit, right-up-to-the-minute in fashion for \$5.50; and with every garment the firm will send a printed guarantee plainly stating that if the smallest hole appears within 6 months, another will be given absolutely free of cost. The prices quoted include both Postage and Duty, so that customers have nothing more to pay on delivery.

See advertisement below and write for patterns. They cost nothing.

**WONT WEAR OUT SUITS \$5.50**

**MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY WILL SAVE YOU DOLLARS!**

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

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

**FREE SAMPLES:** Send merely 3 Cent stamp for grand free patterns, measure chart and fashions, to our Toronto office, THE HOLEPROOF CLOTHING CO., Dept. 2, 178 HURON STREET, TORONTO, ONT.—or send \$1.00 for sample pair of Trousers (3 pairs \$4.80, with waist and leg measure and colour, direct to England. Don't send money to Toronto.

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GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCH- ing.—For the last three years my Golden Wyandottes have won at Brandon Fairs 65 prizes. Eggs for hatching, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30. Peter Kahler, Moline, Man. 16 4

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this nature deserves. The intention is to supply fresh vegetables, eggs and general farm produce to the consumer in Winnipeg, and it is hoped eventually that special produce trains will run on certain days from various points throughout the Province, carrying the supply of marketable goods from the farmers in that locality directly to the Central Farmers' Market in Winnipeg.

The object of the Association is to create a condition by which the farmers will have a reasonable price and ready market for their produce, and for the consumers to obtain fresh, palatable supplies at moderate cost. Co-operation in this matter rightly directed can only bring about the best of results, and it is expected that the directorate will be successful in their endeavor to create a very efficient Central Farmers' Market.

### Progress of the Single Tax

Continued from Page 10

in whole. Since 1892, indeed, municipalities have not been permitted to assess improvements at more than fifty per cent. of their actual value. Under the authority thus granted all the important urban and many rural municipalities now exempt improvements entirely, thus raising practically all local revenue from land. The government, thru its finance minister, the Hon. Price Ellison, now formally announces its purpose to adopt the single tax for all provincial revenues. He says: "Our aim is to reach a point where direct taxation will be eliminated and our revenues will be obtained from the natural resources of the province. This I regard as a sound policy."

In the province of Alberta there were established in 1912 fifty-two municipalities, which are required to levy their taxes on land values only. The same is true of seventy-four villages, also of forty-four out of forty-six towns. In 1912 the province enacted laws, practically without opposition, requiring, with two exceptions, all towns, all rural municipalities, and all villages to raise their local revenues from taxes assessed upon land according to its actual cash value. The five cities of Alberta have special charters granting wide discretion. Edmonton has exempted all improvements since 1904, and the others are following suit.

In Saskatchewan about twenty villages confine taxation to land alone. This province has just passed a new act requiring all rural municipalities to raise their revenue from taxation of land values exclusively, and imposing a graduated surtax, beginning in 1914, upon unoccupied lands. Its main feature is the imposition of a tax of \$40 per section of 640 acres upon land of any owner or occupant exceeding 640 acres which has less than one-half of its area under cultivation.

In Ontario 300 municipalities have petitioned for power to reduce taxes on improvements. By twenty-three to one the Toronto City Council, in January, 1913, submitted to the citizens the question of exempting buildings, whereupon the citizens voted in the affirmative four to one.

In contrast with these gradual, patient British and Colonial attainments, the record of the United States for actual achievement is a comparative blank. This condition in the birthplace and home of the great expounder himself is not easy to account for.

The chief factor in the principal attitude of the two nations is the difference between the English and the American methods of procedure. In England the voters begin at once to discuss among themselves and within themselves the advantages of the land tax, and straightway, by the very cohesion of a common thought, they set about to get it, with, as it were, one heart and voice, by enactment of land laws. In this country the voters are of a different type; they are mostly too busy to concern themselves with making even their own laws. Consequently the cause has been consigned to scattered organizations, which have proceeded to discuss the theoretical possibilities and impossibilities and probabilities of every phase of the Land Tax question, combined with other questions more or less related, to the end of the catalog.

The moral is that education and not partisan propaganda is the surest path to the triumph of that economic justice which alone can solve our economic problems.—From New York Outlook



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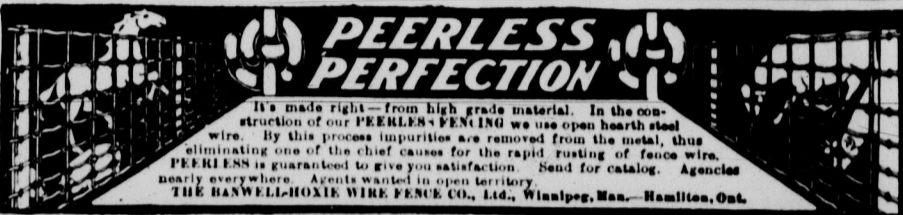
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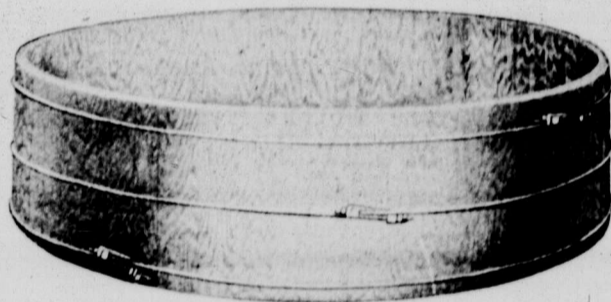
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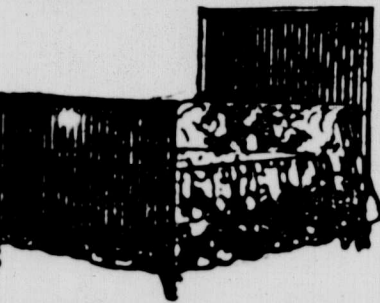
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**Actual Conditions in Winnipeg**

Continued from page 7

ing on Pritchard Avenue, was found without any food or money. Four children were suffering from mumps, two had just had them, and one little boy had a complication of three diseases. Milk was all these sick children could take, but the parents had not a cent to buy it with. The last three months' rent (\$15 a month), had been paid by friends.

**Poverty and Filth Next Normal School**

An undenominational worker encountered an appalling case of poverty and filth on William Avenue, next to the handsome Normal School and within a stone's throw from the Carnegie Library. In the back two rooms downstairs were huddled the husband, wife and four small children. The father, out of work for months, had grown desperate and had taken to drink. The children were running about the room in the coldest weather with no clothing. The mother, soon to be confined, was lying on a dirty straw mattress. There was not a bite in the house. "The two small rooms reeked with filth," said the gentleman who discovered the family. "and the stench was enough to knock a man down. When we took back a lady to help this poor mother the odor was so nauseating that she fainted. Imagine a family of six living under those conditions day and night for weeks! The rent was \$20 a month, or rather \$5 a week, which means \$260 instead of \$240 a year. In this two-storey house, the cellar also being occupied, there seemed to be a dozen different families or tenants. A more insanitary place I was never in, yet it is on the same street as the City Hall, and within a few minutes' walk from the Health Department with its dozen or so inspectors." The fact is that judged by its appearance from the street this house looked just like an ordinary frame dwelling which has seen better days, no worse than hundreds of the sort thruout the city. Nothing but a house-to-house inspection would expose its condition, and the Health Department, after looking after complaints, remedying nuisances and attending to houses known to be insanitary, has no time to hunt out fresh trouble.

A skilled mechanic, a widower with eight children, none of them able to earn any money, had managed to drag thru most of the winter by doing odd jobs, but when his case was discovered he had reached the very end of his resources and the motherless bairns were in sore need.

A family of parents and four children were found in wretched circumstances. The father could get no work, the only resource of the home being \$5 a week made by the eldest girl. Out of her wages her carfare cost \$1. Another family, out north of the city on the bare prairie, was dependent on the son's wages of \$25 a month, out of which their rent took \$20.

**A Swedish Heroine**

A Swedish woman having a sickly husband and twelve children in her extremity applied to a down-town church for some wood, on the strict understanding that she pay it back in full. A charity society had offered her fuel free but she would not accept it. She had some regular work each week which she gave over to her two eldest daughters while she hustled around to find new work for herself, as she knew a little more English than they. Hard work and domestic cares wore away her health. A doctor, hearing of her heroism, volunteered his services, but she refused any such benefit for herself. "Never mind me," she said, with unsteady voice, "but won't you try to help my husband instead?"

**Living on Six Cents a Day**

Married men without work, of course, have the most trying time. But even when the father has employment the wages are often so low as to cause actual and long-continued hardship.

"The wages paid by some 'Christian' employers are shameful," exclaimed a

minister with heat. "I know a man who has to support a wife and seven small children on a wage of \$30 a month. His rent is only \$12, but that leaves only \$18 to support nine people for a month." The clergyman did not carry the calculation any further, but this man's wages allowed only six cents a day to feed, clothe and warm each member of his family. Where were clothes or fuel to come from? Could this six-cents-a-day expenditure be skimped enough to buy a ton of coal or a cord of wood as often as the rigorous winter demanded?

A man with a delicate wife and five children is employed in a large wholesale house in Winnipeg, a branch of an Eastern concern whose head men are millionaires. During good times this Winnipeg employee was getting \$50 a month, but for the past few months his wages were cut down to \$30, out of which the month's rent takes \$20. This leaves only \$10 to support seven persons for a month, or less than five cents a day. These facts are vouched for by a prominent church worker.

**Outrageous Rents**

Practically every worker interviewed agreed that rents in Winnipeg were extremely high. "Outrageous," "exorbitant," "cruelly unjust," were the terms most frequently applied. One worker said he could match the case on William Avenue many times over where the high rent consumed half or more of what a man earned—when he could get work.

"I know a man," said Mr. Allen, of the Men's Own, "who lives with his wife and four children in a two-roomed shack out on the prairie a mile beyond the William Avenue car service. For this shack he pays \$18 a month." When carfares are added and heavy fuel bills, and when one considers the hours lost each day in getting to and from work, the workman often finds that his 'cheap' suburban home is not all it was painted by the subdivision salesman."

**Bailiffs' Business Booming**

High rents are not the only grievance against the landlord. Their too ready recourse to the bailiff has entailed no end of distress. Bailiffs have been enjoying a most prosperous season. One of this fraternity burst into a little home near Pacific Avenue one bitterly cold Saturday night. "Pay up the two months' rent due or out you go," was his ultimatum. In vain did the parents plead the cruelty of casting four little children out on the street when the thermometer was down to 30 below zero. The agent was granite. In desperation the father sent word to Rev. Dr. McLean, whose timely intervention with some money prevented the brutal threats of the bailiff from being carried out. Sometimes a landlord uses a bailiff to squeeze out rent in advance. On March 2 a widow, supporting six children, was curtly ordered into the street unless she forthwith paid March's rent. The fact that she had no money and no work made no difference. Luckily the Associated Charities got in between the bailiff and the helpless victim.

**Overcrowding Acute**

A small fire a few nights ago disclosed the fact that in a thirteen-roomed house thirteen families were living. As this exposure came out by accident, there is no telling how many similar or worse cases there may be. Hundreds of houses all over the city are standing vacant. Why? Have thousands of families left Winnipeg since a year ago? Obviously not. Excessive rents, dear living and the scarcity of work have caused families to double up or to bunch up into still closer quarters. Tenement Inspector Alex. Officer, who has been prosecuting a campaign against slum conditions, found a frame house in the central part of the city in the nine rooms of which lived five families, all recent immigrants from England and Scotland. The landlord was getting from \$17 to \$22 a month rent from each of these families, the total being \$93 each month for a house which would have been dear at \$30.

Six children were found sleeping in a bedroom 12 by 8 feet behind a tailor shop. A low partition between the shop and the bedroom did not prevent the

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"You can't imagine how much prettier and more cheerful our rooms have been since we took off the wall paper and put on



"It is far more artistic and beautiful than wall paper or calcimine. The rich, delicate Mellotone colors—soft as the rainbow tints—are a lasting beauty."

Mellotone saves money because it is so wonderfully durable. It is not easily scratched or marred. The colors do not fade. It makes house cleaning easy. Instead of the muss and work of papering or calcimining, you wash off Mellotone walls and they look bright as new.

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It is sold only by "High Standard" dealers, who also handle "High Standard" paints, varnishes, enamels, etc. If you don't know our dealer nearest you, write and let us tell you his name.

Valuable books Free Write for "Harmony in Colors," showing the beautiful Mellotone colors. Also our books, "Mellotone" and "Homes Attractive." They are free—write for them today.

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Have You Made Your Will?

If Not, Your Family is Unprotected—No Lawyer is Necessary

Delay in making your will is an injustice to those whom you wish to be taken care of. The courts are full of Will cases where by legal technicality or the absence of a Will the people who actually inherit property are the last ones that the deceased would want to share in it.

Life is Very Uncertain

So if you wish to assure those who are nearest and dearest to you of receiving all that you wish them to have, instead of paying \$5.00 to \$10.00 to a lawyer, send 35 cents for a Bax Legal Will Form, which also includes a sample Will already filled out for your guidance. Make out your Will according to simple instructions, and you may be perfectly sure that it will stand every legal test, and cannot be broken under any circumstances.

Be sure you use the Bax Legal Will Form, and not a cheap imitation. The Bax is the only Form that has been passing through the courts for years, and is a safe form to trust to. If your stationer doesn't sell the Bax, clip this out, write your name and address plainly in the margin and mail to us, with 35 cents, and we send you Bax Will Form and full instructions by return. Three for \$1.00. Don't delay this important duty. Send today to Bax Will Form Co., Room 163, 289 Colonge Street, Toronto.

steam pouring from the shop into the bedroom, which had not even an outside window.

A deaconess visiting the North end the other day came across a small house being torn down. Only one room was standing, yet in this a father, mother and eight children were living. The sanitary conditions can be more easily imagined than described. She reports finding many little cottages in which three families, all with children, are living. A Salvation Army worker testified to finding several instances of a family of eight or nine living in one room. Some time ago the health inspectors found a dirty one-room shack occupied by parents and nine children. Galicians and similar nationalities are the worst offenders. These laborers want the cheapest lodging they can get, no matter how dirty or crowded. A fellow-countryman often takes a house and proceeds to cover his rent, or make a good margin, by filling the place with boarders. The health inspectors found fourteen men sleeping in an attic sublet on this principle.

Misleading Immigration Literature

Judged from the standpoint of the harm and suffering caused, the immigration policy generally in vogue seems worse than blundering—"criminal" is not too strong a word. Charity workers have had hundreds of needy cases thrust upon them which are the direct outcome of misleading immigration literature. These people say that Canada is represented in Britain as a land, if not of gold, at least where lots of all kinds of work could be found at high wages. Sometimes the newcomer finds that his trade is not even known here, let alone being in any demand. An Englishman who had kept a small shop in England was induced by glowing immigration literature to come to Canada. Since Christmas he had been able to earn only \$15. The wife and children were destitute, the wife having been careful of food to the point of starving herself into serious illness.

"I'd Steal," Declares D.D.

Another Englishman, a baker by trade, had used up all his savings to bring his wife and six small children to Winnipeg, this metropolis of the immigration Eldorado. All the work he could find for months had been one night a week in a local bakery. The family was in extreme want.

What is a self-respecting tradesman or artisan, who has always kept his head above water, to do when he sees his wife and children hungry and starvation staring them in the face? "I'd steal, that's what I'd do," exclaimed a Doctor of Divinity, "and I told the mayor so. Here are scores of respectable, honest, self-respecting men, who have come to Canada on the distinct understanding that there was plenty of work and big money. Perhaps now they find that there is no work for them at all. Isn't it enough to make criminals of anybody?"

"A CLOSE SEASON FOR GRAFT" (From Toronto News)

The Grain Growers' Guide suggests "a close season for graft." It points out that each group of politicians employs much time and energy in proving that its opponents are grafters. It urges that for twelve months each party should confine itself to stern dealing with mercenaries and rascals in its own ranks. There is wisdom in the suggestion even the graft is not so universal as political writers and political speakers would have us believe. We do not suggest that corruption is confined to either party in the Provinces or in the Dominion. In each party there has been too much consideration for its own rascals and too much energy displayed in denouncing its opponents. We will have an end of corruption when neither party will tolerate waste or rascality, and when each feels that its own reputation is its first concern.

TORONTO'S SLUMS

Lodging-house conditions in Toronto are almost incredibly bad. A social worker has found eighty men lying on the floor of a single room. Each paid five cents for his place on the floor.

SMOKE FOREST & STREAM TOBACCO IT IS EXCEPTIONALLY MILD 10c Per Tin 10c

COAT OF B.B. GENUINE WHITE LEAD SECTION SHOWING HOW B.B. GENUINE ENTERS INTO THE PORES OF THE WOOD Penetrating Qualities You can mix a superior paint by using a reliable white lead as a base, and the one white lead that stands today unequalled in quality, just as it has stood for generations, is Brandram's B. B. Genuine White Lead No other white lead has this record - no other white lead approaches Brandram's in fineness and whiteness. Brandram's B. B. Genuine White Lead is the easiest to use and the most durable to employ. You may try experiments with other brands of white lead; with Brandram's you are sure. Ask your Dealer. BRANDRAM-HENDERSON LIMITED Montreal Halifax St. John Toronto Winnipeg

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So next time you order Baking Powder or Coffee say "Blue Ribbon"

Send 25c. with your name and address, to Blue Ribbon, Limited, Winnipeg, for the Blue Ribbon Cook Book



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3 Pairs  
for  
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## Farm Women's Clubs

### WINNIPEG'S CLEAN-UP WEEK

Winnipeg has turned over a new leaf—a spic and span leaf of cleanliness. Meetings were held over its untidy vacant lots, its back yards and its lanes. The children in the schools were talked to about them and much literature was printed and distributed on the subject. As a result, beginning Monday, May 4, the whole city rolled up its sleeves and began house cleaning. Yards, streets and vacant lots were scoured into the acme of cleanliness. By the end of the week a new city, shining and immaculate, emerged from its squalor, wild and woolly vacant lots were tamed and transformed into respectable garden plots, and trees and shrubs sprang up where trees and shrubs had never been before.

And now to point the moral that adorns the tale. It is that smaller towns and country districts would do well to emulate this beautiful example set by the city of Winnipeg, and have a clean-up week of their own. In addition to the sanitary advantages there is nothing truer in the world than that cleanliness is far on the road to godliness. Here is a suggestion for the W.G.G.A.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

For information concerning the Women Grain Growers, write to the Provincial Secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.

### GARDENING

A meeting of the Women Grain Growers of Pangman was held on Saturday, March 28. Besides the members, several visitors were present, three of whom were enrolled at the close of the meeting.

"Gardening" was the subject discussed. The growing of vegetables, flowers, and small fruits were in turn talked about, and proved interesting to all.

It was then decided that at each meeting, after the subject chosen has been dealt with, any member who has come across any interesting article dealing with social problems, etc., should read it at the meeting.

MRS. C. CLEWS,  
Sec. Treas.

### A NEW SOCIETY

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am very slow in reporting. On March 3 we organized a W.G.G.A. at Netherhill. Our meeting was held at Mrs. Mathews' home. We have thirteen members. Mrs. A. Thompson is president, and Mrs. R. Mathews, secretary.

I was very much pleased with the way our women took part. All seemed to be anxious to get to work on the many questions that were discussed.

Our second meeting was held on April 7 at Mrs. Surtion's. Ten members were present. It was decided to take up co-operative egg marketing, and a committee was appointed to look into the matter. We expect to ship to Calgary.

I expect to see so many reports from new organizations that I must not take up too much space.

MRS. A. THOMPSON,  
Netherhill, Sask.

### W.G.G.A. AT DUNDURN

Dear Miss Beynon:—On the 19th of April an enthusiastic company of women met at the home of Mrs. T. Richardson and organized a W.G.G.A.

It was recognized that the social side of farm life needed more development, and so it was decided to make that feature the leading one; not endeavors with a big "E" but afternoons where and when the kitchen apron could be put aside and frilly clothes might be a bit in evidence. Some topics giving a wider outlook on life will be taken up at each meeting, some thought to carry home that will give home privileges and home association a deeper meaning.

Back of this we realize the struggle the men of the fields are making and the encouragement they crave, perhaps from their own households, and this greater patience and sympathy is ours to mete out, and we are determined to bear this in mind, so that, at home, as well as in the association we are auxiliaries of the G.G.A.

The election of officers resulted in

Mrs. E. Drew, president; Mrs. T. Richardson, vice-president; and Mrs. J. Woodroge, secretary-treasurer.

It was decided to leave the choice of directors till next meeting, when several more members will join. In all there were fourteen women enrolled.

After the business was concluded dainty refreshments were served. Then, reluctantly, for it was a pleasant company, we singled out our respective buggies—no autos for a wonder, chauffeurs busy getting the crop in—and set off for home.

MRS. DREW.

Dundurn, Sask.

Have you written to Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask., and given her the name of your association and the number of your district?

F. M. B.

### PANGMAN FLOURISHING

Dear Miss Stocking:—The W.G.G.A. of Pangman held their bi-monthly meeting on Saturday, April 11. Eighteen women were present, twelve of whom were already members. Four more joined at the close of the meeting, and the other two said they would come again, so most probably they will join too. There are now seventeen members.

After the usual preliminaries were gone thru, two newspaper articles were read. One dealt with the "White Slave Traffic," and the other with "Woman Suffrage." A short discussion followed each reading.

It was felt generally that some definite work should be undertaken. The decision arrived at was that we try to get a room to be used as a rest room, reading room, for socials, etc.

"House-cleaning" should have been the leading topic for the day, but it was left until the matters referred to above were dealt with.

The subject for the next meeting is "Poultry Raising," and this time a leader has been appointed.

We were both surprised and pleased to see our last report printed in The Guide. It is encouraging to know that our little doings are not beneath notice at head quarters.

Would you kindly forward literature as soon as convenient, if it has been printed?—Yours sincerely,  
K. CLEWS, Sec. Treas.

### THE W.G.G.A. OF WARMAN

Dear Miss Stocking:—The delegates from our Warman G.G.A. to the Moose Jaw Convention returned so enthused with the wonderful work and growing power of the G.G.A. that they were convinced that nothing was too good for this organization. Hence the association invited the ladies from the surrounding country to a most enjoyable and sumptuous dinner spread in the roomy school hall in Warman.

They had present three ladies from Saskatoon as organizers, and the outcome is a flourishing and active W.G.G.A. which meets the first and third Saturday of each month. These meetings have been well attended and all members take an active part.

At the organization meeting the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. D. W. Strachan; vice-president, Mrs. H. Howes; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Parks.

We have at present twenty-four members, eighteen paid up. A visiting circle was formed at a previous meeting, also a Chapter of the I.O.D.E.

At our third meeting it was decided to have a social time and get better acquainted before settling down to work. A short program was rendered and the members of the G.G.A., in session in another room of the hall, were invited to join us in a social cup of tea. Light refreshments were provided by the W.G.G.A.

We very much regret the resignation of our president, Mrs. D. W. Strachan, who has recently left our neighborhood. Our former vice-president, Mrs. Howes, was appointed to fill her place and Mrs. Herb Parks is now our vice-president.

We have chosen as the subject of our next meeting, "Poultry and Co-operative Egg Selling." Yours sincerely,  
MRS. J. H. PARKS, Sec. Treas.

I feel a reason of the grouse very much about. S as easy won't d earth for Dear no! depth of little roo into the foundati. Then on a foot d of well-r it. Nex black so ground a firms say of three grown th I plant which g and so n that I ca come, I shall see hear mo

When and I w two mile there is: mile long mile wid the hill, should v full spee but a bi horns. I that wa I got struck o in the n thick w weren't climb up just as i with th could be on our he follo all right from th When steer wa hear hin he had safe; w neighbor That v ber it a day, and Wild Ro

Two y home fr There w us. We which v We d name v very ki good to slow! I was the olde old. We w all at on and the and dra were fas the stra a good loose, a home. She tro her. I caught buggy, to pull up, ther home. EST Camrose



# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## SWEET PEA GROWING

I feel extremely virtuous this week by reason of having got our sweet peas in the ground before the first of May, not very much before, but enough to brag about. Sowing sweet peas is not quite as easy as it looks. It seems that it won't do at all just to scratch up the earth for four or five inches on the top. Dear no! One must dig it up for a depth of two feet, because the tiny little rootlets go down fully that far into the soil in order to make a firm foundation for the tall, slender vines. Then one should make a trench about a foot deep and put a good thick layer of well-rotted manure in the bottom of it. Next cover with a layer of rich black soil and drop the peas in the ground an inch or two apart. The seed firms say to thin them out to a distance of three or four inches, after they have grown three or four inches high.

I planted only the Spencer sweet pea, which grows such great large flowers and so many to a stem and now I feel that I can hardly wait for the blooms to come. However, we shall see what we shall see, and if they prosper you will hear more about these flowers later.

DIXIE PATTON.

## A MAD STEER

When I was six years old my mother and I were going to church, which was two miles away. Just half way there there is a big poplar grove, about a half mile long, and not quite a quarter of a mile wide. Just as we were on top of the hill, on one side of the grove, what should we see coming towards us at full speed, bellowing as loud as he could, but a big black steer, with great long horns. I had a bright red coat on, and that was what he was coming after.

I got my coat off in a hurry and we struck off thru the grove, which, being in the middle of the summer, was very thick with willows and poplars. There weren't any trees large enough for us to climb up and be in safety. We went just as fast as our legs could carry us, with that steer in full pursuit. We could hear him bellowing, for he was on our track. I don't know how far he followed us, for we got to church all right, but out of breath and weak from the fright.

When we came back from church that steer was still in the grove and we could hear him bellowing in the far end, for he had got off our track. But we were safe; we came another way, with a neighbor who had a wagon.

That was six years ago, and I remember it as well as if it had been yesterday, and I suppose I will never forget it.

LEONA MILLER, Age 13.

Wild Rose, Sask.

## THE RUNAWAY

Two years ago when we were coming home from school we had a runaway. There were four boys and five girls of us. We had a small two-seated buggy, which was old.

We drove a small roan mare. Her name was Birdie. She was always very kind and gentle, and also very good to ride on and, my! but she was slow!

I was the one that drove, as I was the oldest one, and I was eleven years old.

We were talking and laughing when all at once a strap on the harness broke, and the fills came out of their places and dragged on the ground. The fills were fastened at another place, too, but the strap broke. As we did not have a good hold on the lines, Birdie broke loose, and she started to run toward home. I jumped out and followed her. She trotted fast, but at last I caught her. I was clear out of breath when I caught her, so I rode her back to the buggy, which the others had started to pull towards us. We hitched her up, then she was all right till we got home. She never ran away again.

ESTHER C. ERICKSON, Age 13.  
Camrose, Alta.

## WASPS

The following story is my only adventure:

One day my friend and I decided to spend a day picking pin-cherries, and as we had a considerable distance to go we left rather early and got to our patch just about noon.

The patch was a real good one, and we at once set to work to fill our pails. After a few hours' work our pails were full, and we decided to rest for a few minutes before leaving for home. Having picked out a shady and comfortable place we sat down quite contented with ourselves and our day's work.

We had not been resting very long when I felt a stinging bite, accompanied by the regular buzz of many angry wasps. With a cry of pain and fright I jumped to my feet to clear myself of the insect, and, in my hurry, upset my berries.

In the meantime my companion luckily made her escape unharmed. Then began the work of getting my pail, which had fallen a few feet from the nest. My companion procured a long, slim pole and began drawing the pail closer until we could reach it with our hands. We arrived home with very few berries, and I with a very sore head.

SARAH MACKINNON, Age 13.  
Red Jacket, Sask.

## A TERRIBLE STORM

In the year 1912 there was a terrible hailstorm passed over our place. We were all busy at our work when, all at once, there was a terrible flash of lightning came and struck our house. We were all terribly frightened. My father was away at the time. Our crops were all spoiled, and a lot of my mother's chickens were killed. I will never forget that day.

FREDA BYERS, Age 7.  
St. Claude, Man.

## AN ENCOUNTER WITH BEARS

Dear Dixie Patton:—One day, about six years ago, I went out to look for the cows. The dog that I had with me was not a very good cattle dog. He was called Pup. I had gone about two miles before I first saw the cows. The dog saw them about as soon as I did. He ran after them and drove them about a quarter of a mile farther away before I could get him stopped, and as soon as I got near to them the dog drove them away again. He did this two or three times before I had got to them. The third time I heard a crackling noise in the bush. I stopped to see what it was. I thought it might be some of the cows, but in a little while I found out it was not them. It was two bears, not full grown. At first I did not know they would hurt me, as I did not know much about wild animals.

They were coming closer to me, so I thought perhaps I had better run. I ran into some tall grass, where I lay down and kept as still as I could. Before I was there very long they came over to me. I was very much frightened. They came within a foot of me and smelt me. I thought they were going to eat me. They stayed smelling around me for quite a while. I lay so still they thought I was dead and at last they slowly walked away. I lay there for half an hour after the bears were gone away. Then I got up and went home by a different road. Every little noise I would hear I would think it was a bear. I did not think of the cows until I was about half way home. When I got there they were there.

When I told the people at home my story they said I had had a very narrow escape and all the time I could think of nothing but the bears. I got my supper and went to bed. I could not go to sleep until about one o'clock, and when I did go to sleep I dreamt of nothing but wild animals. I never went out into the woods again, until about three months afterwards. I said I wanted to be sure that the bears were gone.

EVA M. METCALFE, Age 14.

If you have been buying the 3 lb. dollar tin of any brand of tea you have surely wished for a finer-flavored, richer, stronger tea.

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Red Rose Tea is never sold in bulk.

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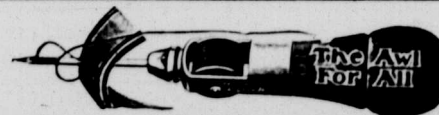
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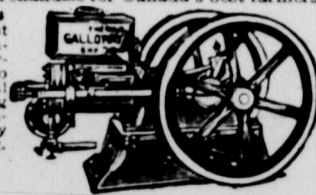
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Galloway Manure Spreaders have always been popular in Canada. Now, we can supply you right direct out of Winnipeg at a tremendous saving to you. Don't buy any other style or make until you get our new low prices. Nine different styles and sizes to select from. Attachment spreaders that will fit any size farm truck, complete spreaders, etc. Get Free Catalog.

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The new Galloway Sanitary is the most modern, most sanitary and closest skimming cream separator on the market. Gearing runs in a constant bath-in-oil. Easy to run, easy to clean. A genuine Mechanical Marvel. The equal of any machine selling at twice our new, low prices. We guarantee it. Send for one. Give it a good 90 Day Working Test at our risk. Write for catalog.



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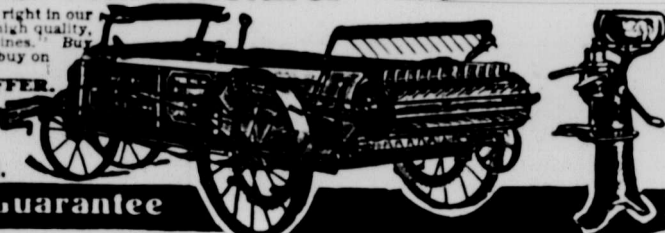
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Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd. Dept. 66 Winnipeg, Man.

**30 Days Free Trial - 5 Year Guarantee**



## Social Policy of New Zealand

Continued from page 10

of succulent fodder to supplement the pastures.

### How It All Pays

In the meantime it is clear that the New Zealand policy has not, as was apprehended in some quarters, driven capital away. In 1890 there was invested in factories and work places about a million and a quarter; in 1910 the amount was £17,500,000. Nothing reasons so impartially as money, and the increase was fully justified by the output. The increase in the value of manufactures in the twenty years is estimated at about three hundred and fifty per cent. In other words, a country which has by statutes established shorter hours and higher wages, besides raising the age of young workers, has had a development which has not been approached by any other country.

### Woman Suffrage

Women were granted the franchise in 1893, and their influence can no doubt be traced in numerous provisions which have for their object the protection of working women, girls and boys. One result is that not a girl under 18 nor a boy under 16 is anywhere at work, and there is a sentiment in favor of raising these limits. No boys are allowed on the streets selling papers or acting as messengers after 6 p.m. An eight and a quarter hour day and forty-five hour week, with restricted overtime, is laid down for women and boys - this being less than that fixed in the case of men.

It is claimed by Mr. Lusk, not only that its policy has been humane, but also that it has been commercially successful - that the people of New Zealand are the most contented, the most law-abiding and the most prosperous community in the world.

The following passage sums up the lesson:

"Perhaps the most remarkable feature of New Zealand's object lesson, at least from an economic point of view, is the evidence it affords on one point, and that the most unexpected of all - the policy is the most profitable of all national policies yet adopted. This, indeed, is not its highest recommendation; it is one, however, so unexpected, and so contradictory of all past experience, that it cannot be lost sight of without injustice in dealing with the question.

New Zealand adopted a policy that was in absolute contradiction of the received and accepted principles of national political economy - a policy that might be defended on grounds of benevolence, or even of an overstrained and somewhat sentimental desire to give opportunity to the class that had hitherto had the least opportunity of advancement twenty years ago. The result that was not anticipated, either by the supporters or opponents of the policy in New Zealand or elsewhere, was the one that is the most apparent of all - the policy has paid, to an extent that can be claimed for no other national policy ever adopted by any country.

The last twenty years has been a period of great events in the commercial world. Business has increased as it never did before in many of the countries of the civilized world; no where has it increased in anything like the proportion that it has increased in New Zealand. Wealth has poured into several countries as it never did before, so that America, England, and Germany, as the great commercial countries of the time, congratulate themselves on an unprecedented increase in the amount of their wealth; none of them have increased in riches - in the amount of goods exported, or the amount of riches gained - in proportion to the numbers of their people, one-half as rapidly as New Zealand and its people during the period.

These are the facts; it can hardly be questioned that they demand consideration from the nations whose policy has been that of the market place, and whose success has been so greatly exceeded by a country that has abandoned the policy of the market for that of human brotherhood."

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**Outdoors or in—this is the paint that gives satisfaction**

Stands the test of Canada's trying weather as no other paint you have ever used. For barns and other buildings, for your implements and wagons, and for your home, both outside and in there is a Ramsay finish that is the best of its kind. To the man who does his own painting the convenience and economy of Ramsay's Paint is self evident. The man who hires painters to do his work for him will do well to specify Ramsay's paints—they wear so well and protect wood and metal so thoroughly from deterioration. The local Ramsay dealer will give you splendid service and suggestions. Or write direct to the factory.

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**CANADIAN STOVER GASOLINE ENGINE CO., BRANDON, MAN.**

## LIVE OLD HENS WANTED

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

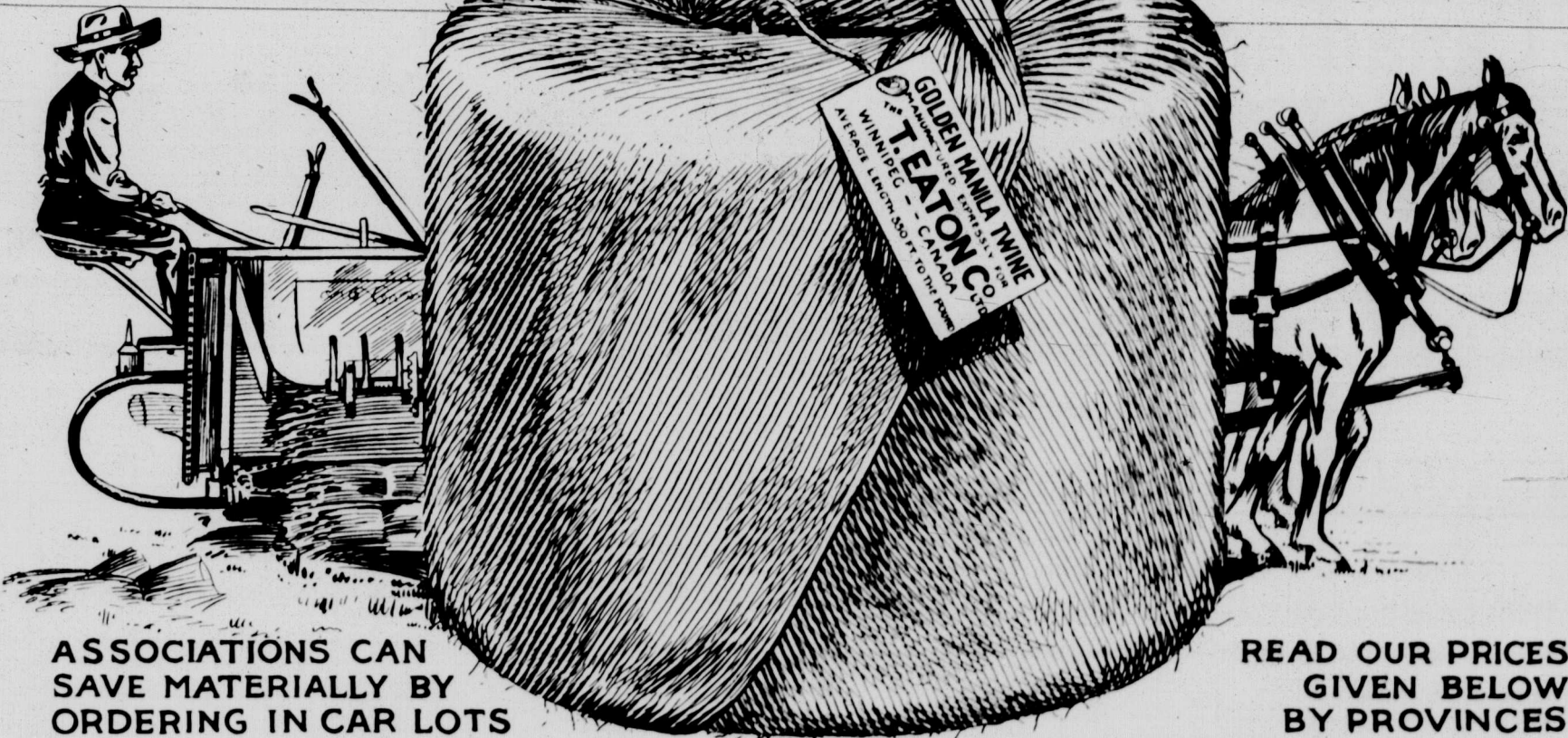
HENS	15c per lb.	have and how many and we will forward crates for shipping. Cash sent immediately upon receipt of goods.
YOUNG AND OLD ROOSTERS	11c	
DUCKS	15c	
GEESE	15c	
TURKEYS	13c to 15c	

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

# EATON'S BINDER-TWINE PRICES

ORDER EARLY AND AVOID SHORTAGE IN SUPPLY

AVERAGE LENGTH OF TWINE IS 550 FT. TO THE POUND



ASSOCIATIONS CAN SAVE MATERIALLY BY ORDERING IN CAR LOTS

READ OUR PRICES GIVEN BELOW BY PROVINCES

## DO NOT FAIL TO ORDER EARLY

Place your Order for Binder Twine with Eatons AT ONCE, as supply will be rapidly exhausted at Prices quoted for this Season

Below are the EATON BINDER TWINE PRICES for this Season. These Prices include all SHIPPING CHARGES. At these rates the SUPPLY OF TWINE will be rapidly exhausted. Turn in your Orders early. The figures given below are the prices per 100 pounds of Twine delivered in the Provinces named:

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta
Carload Lots: Price per 100 lbs., including Shipping Charges	\$10.00	\$10.25	\$10.50
Less than Carload Lots: Price per 100 lbs., including Shipping Charges	\$10.55	\$10.80	\$11.05

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







# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, May 9, 1914

Wheat—The week just passed has seen a radical change in prices. May being 2 1/2 cents higher, July 1 1/2 cents, and October 1 cent, and at the close today the undertone was firm. The foremost factor in the week's developments in the wheat market is the strength in the European markets. This has put considerable check on the American situation, based on the winter wheat crop outlook. At the same time it is heavy influence that needs not only constant firmness abroad, but evidence that Europe is taking freely of our wheat. There is no doubt of a very liberal export movement, but with the normal maintenance of present harvest prospects the surplus will be available for export. It is something to know, nevertheless, that our position in the international market promises to be of the utmost importance to the deficiency countries. That is a situation which practically puts us at the current level of prices on a merchandising basis and which suggests that whatever changes there may be in the market, they will come about slowly unless, of course, there should be a decided shift for the worse in the crop conditions in North America or abroad, when speculation might be expected to assert a positive influence in the market, which it is not doing at the present time. And in contemplating the wheat situation from this particular point of view it is inferred that in spite of the liberality of the American winter crop promise and the bearishness which has, naturally, been engendered by its brilliancy of the chance of accident, favors the bulls. Such a development may not materialize, but domestic prices are kept so closely adjusted to a sound commercial basis that a too eager anticipation of the possible maximum is certain to result in pit congestion. It may be said with some feeling of confidence that prices, if they are to go lower, will decline slowly, but should conditions change to warrant a higher level, we should probably see a much sharper rise. The cash demand here has been spasmodic, but generally speaking it would appear as if exporters have sufficient supplies to take care of their nearby contracts and therefore are not taking on any future commitments.

Oats—Strength in American coarse grains bettered prices here and at the close we see a gain of 1 cent in May and 1/2 in July. The demand for the spot article is only fair.

Barley—Good general demand for this grain has put prices up 1/2 to 1 cent.

Flax—Very quiet market here this week in this grain and price changes were not often and at the close today remain about the same as last Saturday.

market opened 1/2 to 1/4 cent higher and made a slight further gain, but then came to a pause. Some pressure from sales of new wheat to arrive led to a little reaction. Exporters, however, were buying for deferred shipment. The close was steady at 1/2 cent net advance. Oats developed firmness with other grain. Trade was only moderate.

### STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, May 8, 1914		1913	
1914	Wheat	1913	
1 hard	119,132 40		
1 Nor.	6,770,243 40		411,659 00
2 Nor.	2,832,262 20		1,765,595 00
3 Nor.	1,177,243 40		1,187,073 00
No. 4	202,782 20		712,823 00
Others	1,145,314 43		3,632,638 40

This week 12,246,979 23 This week 7,709,788 40  
Last week 14,353,050 03 Last week 10,555,192 20

Decrease 2,106,070 40 Decrease 2,845,403 40

Oats		Flaxseed	
1 C.W.	16,217 12		42,180 00
2 C.W.	3,654,300 06		2,833,448 00
3 C.W.	1,375,902 33		520,648 00
Ex. 1 Fd.	108,109 29		727,018 00
Others	878,023 24		2,404,654 11

This week 6,122,552 04 This week 6,528,548 11  
Last week 6,818,544 06 Last week 6,136,190 20

Decrease 785,990 04 Increase 392,357 25

Barley		Flaxseed	
3 C.W.	990,766 20	1 N.W.C.	3,510,323 06
4 C.W.	322,904 30	2 C.W.	201,109 25
Ref.	177,382 33	3 C.W.	20,930 34
Feed	32,825 06	Others	40,583 17
Others	37,927 34		

This week 1,561,896 27 This week 3,778,943 24  
Last week 2,028,389 15 Last week 3,684,011 03

Decrease 466,492 36 Last year's total 3,331,136 09  
total 1,884,561 03

### SHIPMENTS

1914 (rail)	71,727	19,854	4,042
(lake)	3,837,138	1,591,355	569,107
1913 (lake)	4,790,034	1,082,344	370,016
(rail)	34,909	79,765	53

### CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week Ending May 8, 1914

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	12,246,979	6,032,554	1,561,896
Total	15,499,509	9,591,085	2,530,694
In ves's in Can. Ter Harbors	2,061,549	1,608,132	758,455
At Buffalo and Duluth	1,819,866	2,180,186	142,000
Total this week	17,319,375	11,771,291	2,672,694
Total last week	17,431,331	10,643,730	3,374,634
Total last year	17,288,249	10,091,222	3,562,303

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, May 9

	Close	Prev.
Manitoba No. 1, per bushel	81 09 1/2	81 08 1/2
Manitoba No. 2, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 3, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 4, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 5, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 6, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 7, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 8, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 9, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 10, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 11, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 12, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 13, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 14, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 15, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 16, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 17, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 18, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 19, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 20, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 21, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 22, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 23, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 24, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 25, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 26, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 27, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 28, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 29, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 30, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 31, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 32, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 33, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 34, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 35, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 36, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 37, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 38, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 39, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
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Manitoba No. 42, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 43, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 44, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 45, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 46, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 47, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 48, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 49, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 50, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 51, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 52, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 53, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 54, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 55, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 56, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 57, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 58, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 59, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 60, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 61, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
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Manitoba No. 65, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 66, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 67, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 68, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 69, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 70, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 71, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
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Manitoba No. 73, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 74, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 75, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 76, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 77, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 78, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 79, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 80, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 81, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 82, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 83, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 84, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 85, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 86, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 87, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 88, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 89, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 90, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 91, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 92, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 93, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 94, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 95, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 96, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 97, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 98, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 99, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08
Manitoba No. 100, per bushel	1 08 1/2	1 08

### CHICAGO GRAIN

Chicago, May 9.—Bullish European advices today put renewed strength into wheat. In particular an advance at Paris, due to the unfavorable outlook for crops in France, was influential on the buying side. A consequent rise in prices here, however, was partly checked by field reports from Oklahoma and Kansas, indicating a yield equal to all that the soil can produce. The

### Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from May 5 to May 11 Inclusive

Date	WHEAT					OATS					BARLEY					FLAX				
	1'	2'	3'	4'	5'	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Pd	2 Pd	No. 3	No. 4	Ref.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Ref.	
May 5	91 1/2	90	88 1/2	84 1/2	78 1/2	73 1/2	68 1/2	37	35 1/2	34	34	47	46	43	42 1/2	136 1/2	133 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	
6	92 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	85	79	74	69	37 1/2	35 1/2	34	34	47	46	43	43	136 1/2	133 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	
7	92 1/2	90 1/2	89	85 1/2	79	74	69	37	35	34 1/2	34 1/2	47	46 1/2	43	43	135 1/2	131 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	
8	92 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	85 1/2	79	74	69	37	35 1/2	35 1/2	35	47 1/2	46 1/2	43	43	135 1/2	132 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	
9	93 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	79 1/2	74	69	37 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	43	43	135 1/2	132 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	
11	94	92 1/2	90 1/2	87 1/2	81	76	71	37 1/2	36 1/2	36	35 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	43	42 1/2	136 1/2	133 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	

### THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

### CORRECTED TO MONDAY, MAY 11.

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MON-DAY.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	94	90 1/2	93 1/2	Extra choice steers	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	Pancy dairy	20c-21c	20c-21c	25c-26c
No. 2 Nor.	92 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	Best butcher steers and heifers	7 25-7 50	7 25-7 50	7 00-7 49	No. 1 dairy	18c	18c	22c
No. 3 Nor.	90 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	Pair to good butcher steers and heifers	6 50-7 00	6 50-7 00	6 50-7 00	Good round lots	15c-16c	15c-16c	18c
No. 4	87 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	Best fat cows	6 25-6 50	6 25-6 50	5 75-6 50	Strictly new laid	19c	19c	19c-20c
No. 5	78	76	72	Medium cows	5 75-6 00	5 50-6 00	6 00-6 50	Potatoes			
No. 6	75	72	72	Common cows	5 00-5 50	5 00-5 50	5 00-5 50	In sacks, per bushel	75c-80c	75c-80c	80c-85c
Feed	68	68	68	Best bulls	4 00-4 50	4 00-4 50	5 25-4 25	Live Poultry			
Cash Oats				Com'n and medium bulls	4 50-5 00	4 50-5 00	4 00-4 50	Young Roosters	10c	10c	
No. 1 C.W.	37 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	Choice veal calves	7 50-8 50	7 50-8 50	7 00-7 75	Pow	12c-13c	14c	
Cash Barley				Heavy calves	5 50-6 00	5 50-6 00	6 00-6 50	Ducks	12c	12c	
No. 3	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	Best milkers and springers (each)	8 50-8 50	8 50-8 75	8 50-8 75	Geese	15c	16c	
Cash Flax											



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**THE LURE OF CHEAP LAND**

For years it was the boast of Canada that she had the cheapest land in the world. While this boast was justified, the growth of Canada was assured. Because of cheap land, farmers all over the United States sold out their farms and emigrated to Canada, where they were enabled to secure larger farms and still have lots of money left to stock up with and leave a balance over. Altho these conditions still prevail in many parts of the West, much land is now held at a price which is unattractive. As a consequence, the country will suffer. Scores of those who would come into Canada and proceed to cultivate the land and produce crops and add to the wealth of the country if ground were only cheaper, are prevented from doing so by the advance in price of land. And yet this advanced price is only partly the result of the increased areas under cultivation. It is probable that for every acre under crop, several acres are simply held out of use by the speculator. So, the latter, in his capacity as land holder or speculator, not only does not produce, but prevents others from producing. Surely the folly of a policy which would permit such a condition of affairs should be amply evident to any thinking person.

Yet a very large proportion of that whole Northwest country is now in the hands of the speculator and the land company. It is owned by those who have not the very slightest intention of making use of it, but who propose to hang on to it till they get their price. The absurdity of the situation is manifest. Here is a country which has been in the making by Dame Nature from time immemorial. Someone goes out there and, so to speak, draws a line around thousands or millions of acres and calls them his. Perhaps he transfers title to someone else who lives in Russia or China, or wherever it may be, and who might just as well not exist, for any effect he has on the land or on the country. He never contributes taxes worthy of the name—he does nothing. But the land stands in his name, or he has shares in the company in whose name the land stands. And when someone proposes to use the land and to produce therefrom grain and cattle for his own sustenance and the advantage of the country and the world, he cannot do so without permission from someone who neither uses the land nor made it. Does not the incongruity of the situation strike you? Then add to it and remember that if it were not for these men who want to make use of the land it would not go up in price and would have no value, and that because they thus by their presence and requirements give to it a value, they must pay this value to the individual in Hong Kong. Could anything possibly be more absurd or more inimical to the best interests of the country than such a system? I make a chair, as it were, and because I make it, I pay you for it. Or, I pay you for the chair, not because you made it, but because I made it myself. And the better the chair I create—that is, the more I and my neighbor add to the land of the Northwest by our presence and requirements and services—the more I pay someone else for it.

That is what has been taking place in this great Northwest of ours these many years and what is now taking place and will continue to take place until the Provinces take this unearned increment away as it arises, instead of permitting it to go to the person or company in whose name the land stands. —Saturday Night, Toronto

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**GOOD GOING**  
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For Rates, Reservations and full particulars Apply to any Grand Trunk Pacific Agent or Train Agent  
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a Dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. (7%) PER ANNUM upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending the 31st of May, 1914, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, the 1st of June, 1914. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th May, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
**JAMES MASON,**  
 General Manager.

Toronto, April 20th, 1914.

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

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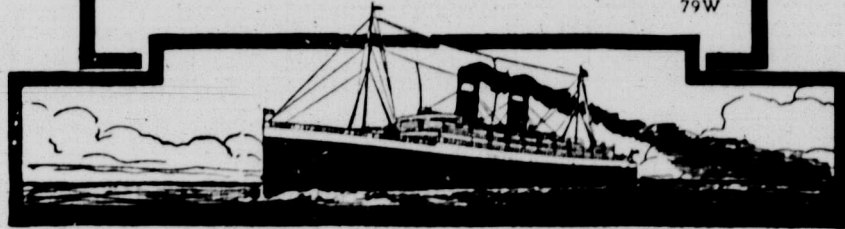
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### WAR WILL MAKE BINDER TWINE DEAR

Moose Jaw, Sask., May 4—There is promise of a binder twine famine in Western Canada this year and already the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, whose headquarters are in Moose Jaw, are active in trying to secure a supply of twine. The raw material from which the American binder twine is manufactured comes from the Mexican state of Yucatan. Until recently Yucatan has been free from war, but now telegraphic communication is cut off and the manufacturers are in doubt whether they will be able to secure the necessary material. Should war develop it would be impossible to secure this supply and a famine would likely result. Even though there is no more trouble in the state of Yucatan the price of binder twine will be considerably higher than in other years.

—Winnipeg Free Press, May 5, 1914.

# -WAR IN MEXICO

versus

## The G.G.G. Co.

This is a pretty story, but in the point mainly affecting Western Farmers, it is wrong.

¶ A few weeks ago, in our advertising, we had to comment on a newspaper dispatch about binder twine. Now, as somebody's imagination has again spilled over, we feel compelled to do it once more.

¶ The war in Mexico is of some interest to everybody. The price of binder twine is of vital interest to every farmer in Western Canada. We have no special correspondent in Yucatan, so cannot tell you anything about the war there; but we don't need any special correspondent to enable us to tell you that the price of twine will **not** be higher than in other years,—it will, in fact, be lower than last year. **WHY?**

¶ Because the farmers' own Company has, for over a year—in reponse to a wide-spread demand from its shareholders and others—been developing a co-operative department through which farm necessities can be obtained at cost prices. The result today is an established business with connections made that has for some time been able to supply a wide range of commodities at reduced prices. This business, and the benefits derived from it, have been made possible

only by the fact that the Western farmers have, by forming their own company and marketing their grain through it, built up a concern which can go into the markets of the world and form the very best connections.

¶ It was this power that you have placed in the hands of your own Company that enabled it to make arrangements with the largest rope manufacturers in the world that insure lower prices for your twine this year. It is just the same with other commodities that you require, and you can now get immediate delivery of them at cost price.

¶ Here you have the very best kind of actual evidence of the benefits to be derived from uniting your forces and putting your business through one central channel.

¶ Whether you have grain to sell or want to buy necessities such as flour, lumber, fence posts, fence wire (the famous Sarnia fence), binder twine or coal, get in touch with The Grain Growers' Grain Co. You will experience no vexatious delays. Everything will be prompt and your satisfaction guaranteed in every respect.

## The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG FORT WILLIAM CALGARY NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.