

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

## MANITOBA PROGRESSES

THE ORGANIZED FARMERS OF MANITOBA, THROUGH THEIR REPRESENTATIVES AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, HELD LAST WEEK AT BRANDON, DEMONSTRATED THE FACT THAT THEY ARE MORE UNITED, MORE ENTHUSIASTIC, MORE TOLERANT, AND MORE DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF THE COMMON PEOPLE THAN EVER BEFORE. THE TIME IS RAPIDLY APPROACHING WHEN THE WANTS OF THE FARMERS OF MANITOBA WILL BE SUPPLIED BY THEIR OWN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, INSTEAD OF BY CAPITALISTIC COMBINES, AND WHEN THEY WILL ENTIRELY THROW OFF THE YOKE OF POLITICAL PARTYISM AND UNITE FOR THE GENERAL GOOD.

JANUARY 14, 1914

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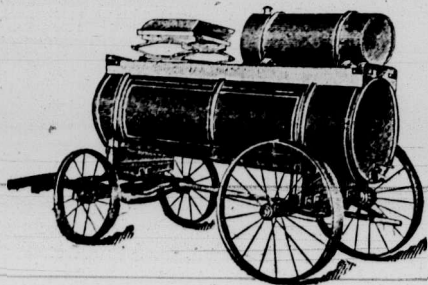


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# The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor

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Associate Editor

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

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

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

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We are now selling direct to the consumer in car lots anything in Coast Lumber, Sash, Doors, Mill Work, Shingles and Lath at Wholesale Prices. We also have an Illustrated Catalogue of Houses and Barns, plans for which were drawn by a firm of the best architects in the West, and with the idea of their adaptability to the prairies, for which we furnish all Lumber, Mill Work, Sash, Doors, Shingles and Lath, together with complete set of working plans and detailed specifications at a given price f.o.b. cars Vancouver, B.C. Catalogues mailed free on request.

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# Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

## Supplement to Circular No. 15

Gentlemen: — The Central Office wishes each and all of you a Happy and Prosperous New Year. May this and succeeding years be years of continued progress. Progress in the home and on the farm. Progress in your U.F.A. Progress in your efforts to bring about the era of better farming, better business, better living through the glad spirit of co-operation.

### Final Instructions for Delegates to the Convention

You have already been sent definite instructions as to your tickets and how to obtain them. Kindly make sure that you fully understand just what you have to do before you start, in order to secure free return fare, etc.

Always take the most direct route to Lethbridge, the "Convention City," from your nearest railway point. Some of our Unions in the south apparently do not understand this. The special train is only for the use of those delegates coming from north of Calgary, or those on the main line of the C.P.R. who would travel via Calgary in the ordinary way.

The Special Train will leave Calgary as soon as possible after the Edmonton train from the north arrives on Tuesday afternoon, January 20, that is to say about 4.30 p.m. The train will travel by way of Macleod, stopping at each station, if required, to pick up passengers, and is due to arrive at Lethbridge about ten o'clock that night. Special arrangements are being made for the accommodation of the delegates on this train and to ensure proper sleeping quarters for the night all delegates not having such arrangements already made should proceed at once to the offices of the Board of Trade in Galt Park just across from the station, where a strong committee will be waiting prepared to escort them to the houses ready for them. Fuller information will be provided on the train itself if possible for the guidance of all delegates.

Our committee, working with the Board of Trade, is making every effort and expects to be able to provide accommodation for all our delegates within the City of Lethbridge, in which case no sleeping cars on the railway will be chartered. The work of the committee is, however, of very little avail unless the delegates themselves will give the committee every facility to help them. We, therefore, ask all delegates to call at the Board of Trade rooms at once and state their requirements to one of the reception committee, all of whom will wear green badges.

Please remember the Special Train. We want all delegates from the north who can possibly do so to travel on this train from Calgary to Lethbridge. Remember, we have to put up a cash guarantee for this train, and we shall need every delegate we can get on it in order to save you extra expense and an unnecessarily high rate for the pooled fares.

### Change of Address

Please note that we have moved from our old offices and in future kindly address all correspondence to 425-427 Lougheed Building, Calgary. Yours truly,

P. P. WOODBRIDGE, Sec.

On the evening of Dec. 16 the annual U.F.A. box social and dance of the Streamtown Union took place at the Streamtown schoolhouse, and without any doubt it was the best and most enjoyable event ever held under the U.F.A. It was thought that the proceeds of the box social and the annual U.F.A. whist drive on January 7, 1914, would be required to pay the delegates' expenses to Lethbridge, but with the usual kindness and generosity of the Ladies' Guild, who are always ready to help the U.F.A., especially on such occasions when the inner man of crusty old men and bachelors must be considered (the writer belonging to the former) everyone was more than satisfied with the spirited bidding of the young men who were fortunate

enough to be the holders of pretty decorated boxes. One could see these young gents looking for fifteen cosy corners in one large square room, which could not easily be found in a crowded house. The box social alone netted \$59.

Mesdames Tersty and Theroda, Messrs. Becht, R. McDonnell and Forseth freely gave the music on the organ and violin, which was a treat, keeping the lightfooted on the move until very late hours in the morning. During the evening the secretary acted as auctioneer and enrolled new and old members, and solicited shares in the new Alexandra Co-operative Association. Arrangements were made to organize another local at Warakom, south of the Leighton Union, the extreme east and north of the province.

The annual meeting was held on Dec. 12, when Mr. Savage and E. C. Davison were appointed delegates to the convention. The following officers were appointed for the coming year: Mr. Savage, president; G. Ives, vice-president; T. E. Law, secretary-treasurer. The directors will be appointed later.

The Lakeview Branch of the U.F.A. held its annual meeting at Lakeview on Wednesday, Dec. 10, J. R. Quinlan, president, presiding. After the usual routine business was transacted, the secretary-treasurer submitted financial and auditor's reports, which were considered satisfactory. The membership roll showed that the branch has sixty members, the largest number in its history. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Pres. J. R. Quinlan; vice-president, F. Hogg; directors, P. Mitchell, E. Arnison, D. S. Milne, H. McKae, and E. Kelly; secretary-treasurer, D. Cameron; delegates to the annual convention at Lethbridge, P. Mitchell, E. Kelly, Geo. Hay, and D. Cameron.

Resolutions were passed to be submitted to the annual convention re a farmers' co-operative pork packing plant and also a U.F.A. co-operative store.

H. Garrison, the newly appointed secretary of Buffalo Bird Union 534, reporting on their annual meeting states that J. P. Rorabeck was re-elected as president; R. McCollum as vice-president; also four directors. The annual meeting was held on Dec. 12, and, as Mr. Garrison says, was a "grand success, and the largest attended meeting in our district and, best of all, nine new members joined, also two old ones paid up. We started the ball rolling for some co-operative buying and are sending our president, J. P. Rorabeck, to the Lethbridge convention."

H. Wilkinson, of the West Lethbridge Union, No. 197, reports: "This is my annual statement as secretary of this Union. We had thirty-three members on the roll, but only twenty-six paid up. Over the year's work we are \$12 in hand, and with this we are sending two delegates to the convention. Many others are willing to attend as visitors. We got a car of lumber by clubbing orders, saving \$4.50 on every thousand feet. We have attempted to organize a rural mail delivery so that we can take advantage of the parcel post when it comes into law. We have been trying to form a mutual benefit society or farmers' co-operative society, but have come to no actual conclusions."

Mr. Wilkinson also makes inquiries for suggestions as to starting a co-operative credit system among themselves.

Fred Bartlett, of Tinchebray, reports: "I am pleased to report that Painter Creek Union held a meeting on Dec. 6 last. I might say the only live meeting we have had since June. We have been hibernating, so to speak, but we are almost awake, and I hope we will be very much so during the coming winter. While there were not many members at the meeting they were of one mind as to making our Union a live one, and while we are small in regard to numbers, we

are some size in regard to intentions. It is the aim of this union to build a hall 20x30 ft. some time in the near future for the purpose of holding our meetings for business or pleasure, or both, and it seems easy to take when mixed."

Carbon Union No. 378 report poor attendance at their annual meeting. They, however, held their elections and arranged to send one delegate to Lethbridge. It was claimed by some of the members at the annual meeting that a paragraph had recently appeared on this page crediting Carbon Union with only twenty paid-up members for the year. The secretary cannot find that any such report was sent in and thinks that probably the report published for another union in the district was confused as referring to Carbon Union No. 378. Carbon Union No. 378 is credited on the books at Central Office as having 57 paid-up members for this year and the reports and remittances from the secretary have been very regular throughout the season.

W. L. Simmons, of Jackville, in reporting the organization of West Hope Union No. 560, of the U.F.A. writes as follows: "I enclose herewith postal note for \$5.50 being dues for 1913, for the West Hope branch of the U.F.A. which was organized last February. I have been somewhat late in reporting same as some of the members were slow in paying up. We have only eleven paid up members at present, following being the list of names: George Proudfoot, president; W. L. Simmons, secretary; J. R. Shell, James Briggs, Wm. Harder, Phil Foot, J. Banta, A. Alexander, E. M. Nattrouer, J. Havens and J. W. Simmons.

R. Coates, Secretary of the Cowley Union No. 106 recently sent in a further remittance for membership dues, bringing their total membership up to 150. This now makes the union the largest in the province, with an increase of more than 60 per cent. for last year. The union proposes to send 15 delegates to the convention.

The following is the annual report of the Horse Creek Union, No. 347, of the U.F.A. as sent in to the provincial secretary:

This event took place at 2 o'clock on Saturday last, the 20th instant, and was attended by about forty members, being the largest and most enthusiastic meeting of the kind ever participated in by all present. The last year's good work speaks for itself and shows wonderful results and a calculated saving of \$1,600 to the members as a body. Thirteen carloads of goods passed through the "347" branch, and the contents of the cars represented about \$9,000 worth of feed, coal, lamp oil and fruit.

At the beginning of the year the branch had less than thirty members. It has now 108 fully paid up and we understand is second only in size to one other which has 126 members.

D. McEachen, its most excellent and popular president, was re-elected for 1914, as were also J. Boston as vice-president and R. Whitfield as secretary-treasurer. The directors for 1914 are: Messrs. Cooper, D. Kerfoot, H. M. Lumsden, D. Shine, C. Webb and R. Whitfield.

The delegates chosen to attend the convention at Lethbridge in January, 1914, are D. McEachen, R. Whitfield and Mr. Mortimer, from Beaver Dam. There was strong opposition to sending three delegates as it costs money and we have no special proposal to put before the convention. Two would have been ample. However, the feeling of the meeting was for three so the "ayes" carried it. Mr. Whitfield in a neat speech reviewed the year's operations and was suitably recompensed for his past courteous and obliging work.

The Lake Alice Union held their annual meeting at Wright Bros. on November 29. The official report was read and approved. J. J. Murphy and A. Sangster were appointed delegates to the convention. Carl Jacobson was appointed to take the place of William Wright, former secretary, who will be away for some months. One new member was admitted. A general discussion took place in regard to buying in carload lots for distribution among the members of the local, after which the meeting adjourned.

CARL A. JACOBSON,  
Sec.-Treas.

## SEEDS

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# MCKENZIE'S

1914 SEED CATALOG

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### WANTED

OLD HENS (Big and Fat)	Per lb.	16c
OLD HENS (Medium Sized)	"	14c
DUCKS	"	16jc
GEESE	"	14c
TURKEYS	"	15-17c

### HIGHEST PRICES PAID

You pay express charges. Cash sent back same day on receipt of goods. Crates sent on request.

**Bere Levitsky & Co., 39 Schultz St.**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Boards, Lap-Siding and Dimension . . .	\$16.00
Ship-Lap Flooring and Siding . . . . .	\$24.00

F.O.B. Carlots at Erickson or Kelwood!

Tamarac \$1.00 extra. Cash to cover order must be deposited at the Bank of Hamilton at Minnedosa, Man., until order is filled.

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**FRANK MASSIN**  
BRANDON, MAN.

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

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

ASK FOR OUR PRICE LIST

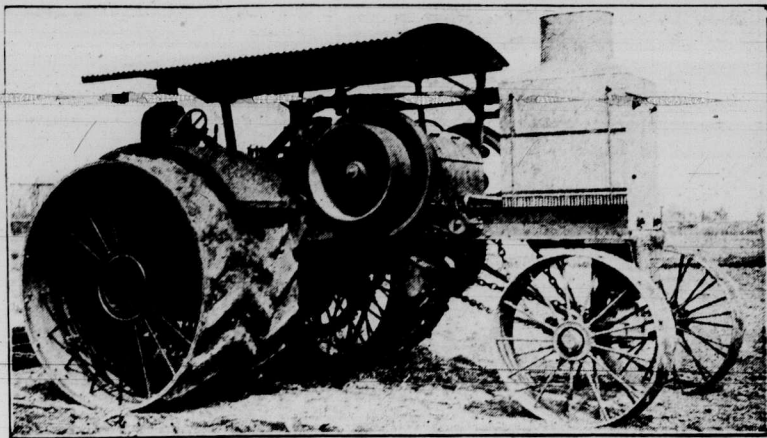
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DEPT. A. WINNIPEG, MAN.

## MEN WANTED

To learn to Operate and Repair Gasoline Tractors and Automobiles. Prepare now for the coming season. More Engines and Automobiles than ever in use. Our graduates are receiving \$5.00 to \$8.00 per day. Write for free catalogue. **OMAR SCHOOL OF TRADES AND ARTS,** 483 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

## RENNIE'S SEEDS

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



## As an Aid to Farm Prosperity: .. THE .. Fairbanks Truck Scale

Why take the other man's word? No man is infallible. Mistakes are bound to occur. Check up for yourself! By the use of a Fairbanks Scale you can know to a pound how much you deliver or receive. Modern business—and present conditions especially—compel attention to the small leaks; a Fairbanks Scale will pay for itself by eliminating them.

### Fairbanks Pitless Scales

Comprise the same efficiency on a larger scale. We have a plan by which several farmers can combine to buy one of these on a joint ownership basis. Write for details. Ask us for Booklets on the lines that interest you.

## The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY  
Montreal St. John Ottawa Toronto Vancouver Victoria

THE farmer who reads needs little argument to convince him of the tractor's place on the farm. His main object now is to decide what tractor will best meet his needs.

## The Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor

enjoys a unique preference amongst all who have made closest study of the subject. In the first place, it uses for motive power the cheapest grades of fuel oil instead of expensive gasoline. This feature alone saves the owner of a Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor hundreds of dollars during the life of the machine.

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**SIMPLICITY**—Practically every owner of a Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor operates it himself.

**ACCESSIBILITY**—Pistons, valves, etc., are easily removable without disturbing other parts.

**STARTS ON COMPRESSION**—One man starts any Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor promptly and with ease.

**RELIABILITY**—Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractors will operate UNDER ANY WEATHER CONDITIONS.

**FAIRBANKS-MORSE OIL TRACTORS ARE BUILT TO LAST**—Extra strong crank-shafts, connecting rods, and engine moving-parts insure LONG LIFE to the engine with LIGHT REPAIR BILLS.

### WE MANUFACTURE:

Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractors, 15-30, 20-40 and 30-60 H.P.

Oil Engines, Portable and Stationary, 1 to 500 H.P., for all purposes.

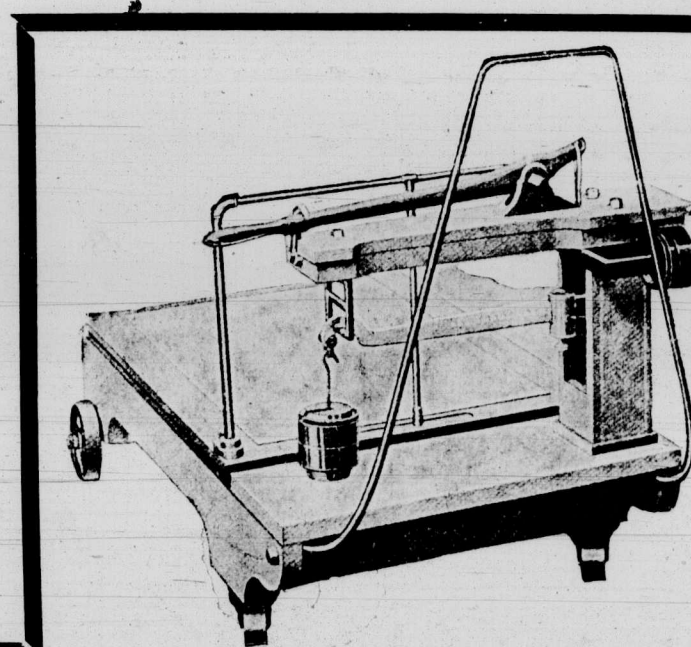
Marine Engines, 2 and 4 Cycle, 3½ to 100 H.P.

Binder Engines, adapted to all makes of Binders.

Hand and Power Pumps for every purpose.

Truck and Pitless Scales, specially designed for farm use.

Electric Lighting Plants, suitable for Country Residences.



# Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Grain Growers' Convention was Largest and Best in History of Association

The eleventh annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association was held in the City Hall, Brandon, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 7, 8 and 9. The attendance was the largest ever seen at the convention, the auditorium being completely filled, and the convention showed a distinct advance upon any that has gone before, not only in numbers and enthusiasm, but also in the unity, breadth of view, and tolerance displayed by the delegates. A number of committees which have been engaged on the investigation of important matters vitally concerning the farming industry, presented their reports, and action upon these, with the election of officers, occupied the greater part of the first two days of the convention. One of the most important questions dealt with was the consideration of a proposed scheme for intermunicipal hail insurance. This was recognized to be an extremely contentious question, but after a thorough discussion, spread over two sessions of the convention, the draft bill, with amendments, was approved of unanimously, and, it is anticipated, will be made law by the Provincial Legislature at the present session. The evening sessions of Wednesday and Thursday were devoted to addresses, chiefly by speakers from outside the organization, and this part of the program proved a highly educational feature. On the third day a large number of resolutions were passed by the convention. Resolutions in favor of Free Trade, Direct Legislation, Woman Suffrage and other matters on which the convention has previously declared its policy were adopted, with only very little discussion, while other matters which had not been dealt with before were more fully discussed. A notable resolution was one declaring that the money which both parties in Parliament desire to spend on naval armaments might be better applied to the building

of a merchant fleet, in order to give relief to the Canadian people from the extortion of the steamship combine. This resolution was passed unanimously and it was evident that the convention was absolutely solid in its opposition to the expenditure of millions of the people's money for the construction of warships.

### Civic Welcome

At the opening of the convention on Wednesday morning, Mayor Hughes delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the City of Brandon, expressing his gratification at seeing the Grain Growers once more in Brandon, and hoping that they would long continue to hold their annual convention there. His Worship said that he was particularly interested in the question of hydro-electric power, which, he understood, the convention would discuss later, and he hoped that when this matter was

brought up, he would have an opportunity to be there and offer a few remarks.

Before the business was proceeded with, J. L. Brown, of Pilot Mound, referred with sorrow to the bereavement of the President and Secretary during the past year. He referred in feeling terms to the death of Mrs. McKenzie, and of the mother and mother-in-law of Mr. Henders, and asked the convention to show its sympathy, which was done by all those present silently rising to their feet. Mr. Henders and Mr. McKenzie both expressed their thanks to the delegates for their sympathy in a few suitable words.

C. H. Burnell, of Oakville, was, for the third time, appointed Secretary of the convention.

The president then read his annual report, which is reproduced on page 7 of this issue of The Guide.

### Coal Shortages

The directors' report, read by Vice-President J. S. Wood, followed and some discussion took place with regard to shortages in coal shipments when received in carlots. It was stated that individuals and local Associations, when buying coal, frequently found that they received from a ton to five tons less than they were required to pay for, and the committee was instructed to pursue the matter further and to bring a test case against the railway company in order to insure justice for purchasers of coal.

Wednesday afternoon was occupied in receiving and discussing reports of special committees. Roderick McKenzie, Secretary, reported on a visit of the legislative committee to Ottawa in regard to the Bank Act, and stated that while the representatives of the Association and other farmers' organizations had made a number of suggestions to the Banking and Commerce committee of the House of Commons at the revision of the Bank Act last year, practically no vital change has been made in the act. Authority had, however, been given to banks to loan money to farmers on the security of grain in their own granaries.

J. S. Wood presented a report on the visit of the delegates from the Canadian Council of Agriculture to the Ottawa Government, December 16, an account of which has appeared in previous issues of The Guide.

### Hydro-Electric Power

Fred Berry, of Springbrook, presented a report of the power committee. The report stated that shortly after the last convention, at which a resolution was passed asking the Provincial Government to cause an investigation to be held respecting the possibilities of supplying hydro-electric power thruout Manitoba, Judge Robson, Public Utilities Com-

Continued on Page 22

## Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

### OFFICERS FOR 1914

The Officers of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association were all re-elected as follows:

HONORARY PRESIDENT - J. W. SCALLION, Virden  
PRESIDENT - R. C. HENDERS, Culross  
VICE-PRESIDENT - J. S. WOOD, Oakville  
SECRETARY-TREASURER - R. MCKENZIE, Brandon

### DIRECTORS

DISTRICT No. 1 - PETER WRIGHT, Myrtle  
DISTRICT No. 2 - R. M. WILSON, Marringhurst  
DISTRICT No. 3 - W. H. ENGLISH, Harding  
DISTRICT No. 4 - FRANK SIMPSON, Shoal Lake  
DISTRICT No. 5 - P. D. McARTHUR, Longburn  
DISTRICT No. 6 - R. J. AVISON, Gilbert Plains

# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 14th, 1914

## A GREAT CONVENTION

A new record was set by the Grain Growers of Manitoba last week when they sent to the Brandon Convention a larger number of delegates than ever before in the history of the Association. In addition to the duly qualified delegates there was a large number of farmers from various associations all over the province who were so anxious to attend this great annual meeting that they paid their own expenses rather than miss the privilege. The gathering of nearly 600 Manitoba farmers, drawn together to discuss the problems vital to every rural home, was a full and complete answer to those prophets of ruin who, when arguments fail them, foretell in gleeful tones the time, soon to come, when the Grain Growers' organization will fall and Special Privilege will be free to pursue its piratical course without let or hindrance. But there was something more than numbers in evidence at Brandon. It was evident to any person who has attended these conventions for several years, that the conduct of the general business was of a higher order than ever before. A gathering of such magnitude is not by any means well suited for the transaction of important business, which requires careful consideration. But the Manitoba delegates have learned to be tolerant of the opinions of others, have learned that no one or two should monopolize the time of others, and, by having due regard to the general good and the spirit of compromise, have reached the place where they are at the very front of the important deliberative bodies of the English speaking world. We make this strong statement after due consideration. We challenge any one to point to any organization, equally representative, of equal numbers, that meets regularly and deals with any such volume of important business as is transacted by the Manitoba Grain Growers during the three days of their convention. The only other organizations of equal standing in Canada are the sister organizations to the west.

The business world and the political powers are watching carefully the farmers' conventions. Slowly they are beginning to realize that the new factor in public affairs has come to stay, and that no longer are the big commercial and financial problems to be settled by a handful of "Captains of Industry" and the political problems by the little group of men in charge of the two political machines. The farmers are today a greater power than ever before in Canada, simply because they are organized and are studying their own needs and the needs of the common people.

It is hard to estimate the influence of the Brandon Convention, but it may safely be said that, no matter how much it may influence external peoples and institutions, its chief influence is upon its own members and their fellow-farmers in Manitoba. New delegates at the Convention find a new conception of the farmers' movement dawning upon them. They grasp something of the national character and scope of the organization and of its great need in moulding public opinion upon right lines, which they have previously seen only from the local viewpoint. It is very desirable that there should be a goodly proportion of new delegates at each recurring convention. This year there was a very noticeable improvement in the number of young men who, for the first time took their places on the platform and discussed a question before the gaze of 600 pairs of eyes. Only those who have experienced the sinking feeling around the heart and the uncertainty in the lower limbs can realize what it means to the majority of

people when, for the first time, they face an audience and attempt to speak upon their feet. But such a test is a very necessary part of the education of every delegate who hopes to measure up to the complete possibilities before him. The more who successfully pass this test the better for the Association.

Every local association should call a special meeting and receive from their delegate a report of the Convention. And where there was no delegate present some member might take the report in *The Guide* and summarize it for the benefit of the members of his association.

## GRAIN EXCHANGE LOSES CASE

On another page of this issue we publish a summary of the judgment delivered by the Chief Justice in the case of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange versus one of its members. The Chief Justice has declared the by-law passed by the Grain Exchange for the regulation of the activities of its members to be illegal and void. The court finds that it is an unfair attempt on the part of the Grain Exchange to interfere with the liberty of its members. There is no doubt that the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, as an association of business firms engaged in the grain business, performs a valuable function and it is essential that its business as an association should be conducted in an honorable way. The majority in the Exchange should be very careful not to abuse the power in their hands and not to discriminate against the minority. The Winnipeg Grain Exchange is at present a voluntary association and not subject to any special legislative restrictions. It can, however, easily be brought under general legislation and there was a feeling expressed at the Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention last week in Brandon, that the Grain Exchange needs some regulating. If the power held by the majority is arbitrarily used to discriminate against the minority there is no doubt but that there will develop an irresistible demand for legislation that will compel the Grain Exchange to fulfil the functions for which it was organized, and not allow it to become an instrument of oppression.

## WARSHIPS OR MERCHANTMEN?

The following resolution was unanimously passed by the representatives of the organized farmers of Manitoba at the annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, at Brandon, on Friday last:

Whereas, the policy of both political parties favors the spending of millions of the people's money on a navy, and whereas, the solving of the high cost of transportation rates lies with the government constructing and operating a system of lake and ocean steamship freighters;

Therefore, Be it resolved that, in the opinion of this Convention, the money that is asked to build war vessels might better be applied to the building of a merchant fleet to give relief to the Canadian people from the extortion of the steamship combine.

At last year's convention it will be remembered, a resolution condemning the naval policies of both political parties and advocating the promotion of international peace and arbitration was passed by the convention with five dissentient votes.

This year's convention was considerably larger, but the resolution on this occasion was passed unanimously. This indicates that the educational work done by the advocates of peace during the past year has not been without effect, and the resolution will not only create a profound impression upon the leaders of the political parties in Canada, but also give fresh impetus to those who are en-

gaged throughout the world in advocating peace. Any reasonable man must see the wisdom of such a resolution. Which do we need more, warships bristling with guns to flaunt in the face of our neighbors and to invite their retaliation, or peaceful merchantmen plying upon lakes, rivers and oceans, carrying Canadian produce to the markets of the world and bringing back merchandise in return? If it be said that merchantmen are useless unless protected by a navy we would point out that by international agreement warships are not permitted to be upon the Great Lakes, while the capture of private property at sea in war time, will be prohibited by agreement between all the great nations of the earth as soon as Great Britain will consent. Canada has no quarrel with any nation, and a fleet of merchant ships would be infinitely more useful and very much less costly than a squadron of warships.

## PURITY OF ELECTIONS

At the Brandon Convention there was considerable attention given to the question of purity of elections and the standard of morality in our political life. It was pointed out by several speakers that in the last analysis the men we elect to represent us are a pretty fair representation of the average intelligence and morality of the electorate. One of the methods of corruption that is too generally practiced, it was pointed out, is the local demand that is made upon candidates at election times, and also upon members after they are elected. It has become the habit of many hockey clubs, fair boards, baseball clubs, rifle associations and various other local institutions to ask the local member for a contribution to their support. We regret to state, also, that very many churches have been guilty of the same thing. One instance has come to our notice where, just prior to a general Dominion election, the minister of a congregation that was erecting a new church, wrote to both candidates, neither of whom lived in his parish, and asked their support. One candidate was weak enough to donate \$50.00, the other one refused to be bled. This system can be characterized by no milder term than a species of blackmail or bribery, though undoubtedly it is not intended as such in the majority of cases. The aim in all such cases is to make the candidate "put up" for fear of losing votes. If a candidate is held up for these contributions, which must be paid out of his own pocket, he very naturally comes to the conclusion that the chief interest which such organizations have in him as their representative is not to secure better legislation, but merely to get as much money out of him as possible. If this idea is forced home to the candidate or member it is pretty difficult to blame him if he looks upon his own position as an opportunity to get as much money for himself as possible, by fair means or foul. It should be made a serious offence for any person or institution to request a contribution from any political candidate or member of a legislature. It is not of any great advantage to condemn our politicians for corruption and dishonesty if at the same time the electors will continue to practice what they condemn in their representatives. Western Canada is progressive and democratic, and we believe that public opinion should set its face firmly against such practices as we have mentioned above.

While this subject is before us, we might mention that the chief opposition to an increase in the payment of members of Parliament is not well founded. It is true that the public should have some voice in the salaries paid to members, but there is no doubt that \$2,500 is not sufficient remunera-

tion for members of the House of Commons. At present the members of the three Western Provincial Legislatures get \$1,500 per year and are only called upon to attend the sessions for from five to six weeks. The members of the House of Commons get \$2,500 per year and are required to attend the House for about six months in the year. The members for Quebec and Ontario, or the majority of them, can go home for the week-end and keep in touch with their business. The members from the Maritime Provinces, however, and also the members from the Prairie Provinces and B.C., are not so fortunate. They must remain away from their business practically all the time the House is in session, and also remain away from their families or meet the extra expense of maintaining one household in Ottawa and another at their own home.

The payment of a member of Parliament should be sufficient to make him independent of outside sources of revenue, because if he is financed from the party campaign fund he naturally must stand in line when the party whip cracks. Would it not be better to pay our members a larger salary so that they may be independent of corporation funds and not also be forced to spend whatever private means they have accumulated to meet their ordinary living expenses. If the salaries were sufficient we would not then be forced to select men of means to represent us at Ottawa, but could send men with the right viewpoint regardless of their personal wealth. At the present time each member of the House of Commons receives a free annual pass over all railways in Canada, but when he wishes to take his family to Ottawa with him that is regarded as a luxury, and he is forced to pay their railway fare, or, as is too frequently the case, accept a pass from the railway company. Railway companies do not give passes unless they expect favors in return. These are all matters of vital importance to the Grain Growers because they all affect the purity of our political life. We must realize there is such a thing as wise economy and also unwise economy.

### A LIBRARY OF INFORMATION

Each reader of The Guide who is interested in the work of the organized farmers and in the cause of democracy generally should preserve every copy of The Guide. We are now paging the paper consecutively from beginning to end of each calendar year, and publishing a complete index for the year in the last issue. Then, by binding the 52 issues together, the reader has a volume of great value, and which contains a vast amount of information that cannot be secured elsewhere. By referring to the index any subject dealt with in The Guide can be turned to at once. For those who want to inform themselves on the subjects in which the grain growers are interested a volume of The Guide for 1913 is indispensable. The year 1913 is the first that has been indexed and we hope our readers have kept it. The present year will also be indexed, so be sure to keep it.

### HARMONIZE AND CONSOLIDATE

The Manitoba Grain Growers took a forward step at the Convention when they passed the following resolution:

Whereas: This Convention of Grain Growers and the farmers it represents, have a clear recollection of the disabilities they labored under previous to the creation of the Farmers' Organizations in Western Canada and have a clear realization of the benefits brought about as a result of their various organizations, and

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

Whereas: If from any causes whatever, such

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This resolution grew out of a reference in the president's annual address. A committee was appointed to consider it, and the resolution was the result. As the resolution is self-explanatory it requires no elaboration. It is a subject which has been in the minds of many for a year past. It was also the subject of favorable expression by the managers of each of the three grain companies at the annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. In the interests of the farmers of Canada this subject comes up naturally for consideration.

### CANADIAN TITLES

In the distribution of New Year honors only a very few titles have been bestowed upon Canadians. This should be gratifying to the Canadian people generally. We extend our congratulations to Premier Borden, that, with the distribution of these titles in his own hands he has taken none for himself and given none to any member of the cabinet. No good result can be secured, either nationally or imperially, by the bestowal of empty titles upon Canadians. These titles mean nothing; they are not bestowed because of merit, and they tend to create false relations between man and man. These titles tend to create false ideas of aristocracy, and in the past in Canada they have usually been bestowed upon men who have succeeded in accumulating millions of other people's money, or upon politicians, as part of the spoils of office. Even in Great Britain titles are recognized as belonging to a past civilization. Premier Asquith, who has distributed hundreds of titles, as well as Mr. Balfour, who formerly distributed them, do not regard them as of worth, since they have not accepted them personally, nor have they often bestowed them upon their colleagues. There is a widespread feeling in Great Britain that the House of Lords, which is the House of Titles,

should be reformed, and one of the reforms is to be the abolition of the hereditary principle. When these facts are considered it seems the height of folly to allow empty and meaningless titles to be bestowed upon citizens of Canada, which is a principle absolutely foreign to the spirit of our democratic form of government.

### A WONDERFUL NERVE

Sir William Mackenzie, according to press dispatches, made a statement in Ottawa last week that "The West is about as well treated as any country I know." He did not elaborate his statement in any way, but he was discussing at the time the likelihood of the Railway Commission ordering a reduction in freight rates. Considering the amount of money that Sir William and his railway have been able to get from the Public Treasury, and also considering the miserable service given on his Western lines, we make bold to remark that Sir William's statement is as good an exhibition of supreme nerve as we have come across in a long, long time.

It is stated that Mackenzie and Mann are keen after \$25,000,000 as a cash subsidy at the present session of Parliament. In the past two years they have had \$22,000,000 in cash from the Public Treasury and are always whining for more. If this money must be spent, why not let us spend it upon our own property instead of for the creation of multimillionaires, who assume such an attitude towards the public as is expressed by Sir William Mackenzie?

There will be general approval of the resolution passed at the Brandon convention commending the C.P.R. for the satisfactory manner in which it handled the grain last fall. There is probably not another railway system in the world that could have taken care of such a volume of grain in the same time and given it as careful handling. The Grain Growers have acquired the habit of plain speaking in regard to the shortcomings of railways, but it has always been a part of their policy to give credit where credit is due. For obvious reasons the C.N.R. was not mentioned in the resolution.

We often wonder how one of those farmers who fought Reciprocity two years ago on the "patriotic" standpoint, squares his conscience when he ships his cattle to Chicago and gets two cents a pound more from the "crafty Yankees" than he could get from the "home market." It surely ought to be a lesson to them not to be caught again by any such "bune."

If more of our public business were done in public, instead of by the subterranean method, it would be better for the public morals. There is no reason for so much secrecy in the transaction of the public business of an honorable people by an honorable executive.

If the government does not sit upon the warlike tendencies of the militant Col. Hughes he will shortly have each of us carrying a rifle about our work as did the pioneers of the Western States when the Indians were dangerous.

Some statesmen's ideas of peace preparation are of armaments so huge and expensive as to bankrupt the nation supporting them. A very few years at the present rate will see the bankruptcy of some of the European nations.

It largely rests with the organized farmers of Canada to say whether this country is to be a democracy or whether it is to be controlled by a very small number of financial interests.

# President Henders' Address

The following address was presented by the President at the opening of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention at Brandon, on January 7.

As members of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, we assemble in annual convention for the eleventh time, to review somewhat briefly the experiences of the past year and to discuss problems which have a very important bearing on the welfare of the industry with which we particularly stand identified, viz., agriculture—agriculture in its relation to the building up of a robust and worthy Canadian citizenship.

In reviewing the past year I see many things for which to be thankful, prominent among them the spirit of unity among ourselves. While we have been earnestly engaged in the study of important economic questions and at times have not been able to see eye to eye, yet our deliberations have been characterized by that consideration and harmony, that loyal respect for the views and opinions of those from whom we might differ, always being sure of the sincerity of the motives by which each was actuated, we found little difficulty ultimately in reaching conclusions that were unanimous. This has made the business of the year now closed very enjoyable for the various members of the board of directors.

## Canadian Council

The meetings of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, held during the past year, have been very helpful, and their deliberations on economic and social questions, as set forth in the resolutions passed by that body, have been considered pronouncements of great value, and have been widely quoted in various legislative and other gatherings. Composed as this council is of the federated executives of the various farmers' organizations, it occupies a very high and important position, and affords splendid facilities for placing the harmonized views of the farmers on trade and economic questions before the public as well as before other deliberative bodies. It is the only authorized medium empowered to compile and impart the findings of the various representative farmers' organizations and place them as the voiced opinions of the said organizations before courts or parliaments. Pronouncements, therefore, from this body are of the highest order and should merit respectful consideration.

## Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd. is continuing to receive the confidence and support of grain growers generally, with many of whom it has become an established principle to give the company the whole of their patronage. Farmers now very generally understand that it is only by loyally sustaining their own company that they can permanently hope to secure satisfactory results in the marketing of their grain. Our object should be to become so strong through the concentration of our capital, business ability and energy in the building up of our company as to command a position from which we would be able in a very large measure to control our whole trade policy in the handling of all of our staple products. This important branch of our work will be specially dealt with at a later session of the convention, when its president, Mr. Crear, will address you.

## Grain Growers' Guide

We are glad to note with approval the strong position maintained by The Grain Growers' Guide, our official organ. As an educational force, I have pleasure in commending its strong editorial articles, its attitude on all economic and moral questions, and hope that the day is not far distant when it will become a welcome weekly visitor in the home of every grain grower in the three great prairie provinces. Mr. Chipman, its editor, will be here and a place has been assigned him on the convention program. No doubt he will fully set before us its merits and its policy. I need not bespeak for him a sympathetic hearing, as I am very sure that will be most heartily accorded to him.

## Directors' Report

Some very important meetings of the board of directors have been held during the year. The directors' report will deal

with the findings of those meetings at length. I therefore do not feel the necessity of giving a detailed statement concerning them, in fact, I deem it to be the work of the directors to give the fullest information to the convention concerning all work supervised by them or taken up by them during the year. It would, therefore, be out of place for me to deal at length with these matters. Mr. Wood, your honored vice-president, has been assigned the duty of preparing and presenting that report.

## Discouragement

I have been inclined to look upon the president's address as affording him an opportunity to give to the convention an outline of some of the most important



R. C. HENDERS, President  
Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

problems confronting the organization, and, if possible, of suggesting some means of solving these problems. To that work, therefore, I turn my thoughts for a short time. What then, I ask, are some of these important problems? And among the first I might mention is what might be termed the spirit of unrest and discouragement with farm life. Mr. Good, master of the Dominion Grange, in his annual address before that body, made the statement that during the last census period extending from 1901 to 1911 the rural population increased 17.16 per cent., while the urban population increased 62.25 per cent. This contrast, more or less marked, holds good in all the provinces. The real condition reveals the fact that in Eastern Canada some districts have sustained an actual loss in population; that some townships have lost as high as 50 per cent. in the decade, while many others have lost as high as 20 per cent. That, after making allowance for natural increase and by immigration, the migration from the farms of Canada totals up a loss of nearly 650,000 of its population. Following this migration we have the abandonment of the farm home. During the last decade from 10 to 50 per cent. of the farm homes of old Ontario were abandoned—a most momentous fact when we remember that the farm home has given us and will give us nearly all our leaders among men.

## Leaving the Farms

This drifting away from the land means far more than is seen by the mere casual observer. Agriculture is, or ought to be, more than a mere occupation which some people follow for profit. Agriculture in Canada must be the great national factor which determines and dominates the fortunes of this nation. It must be the great industry or calling which furnishes the opportunities and to a large extent determines the character of our population. Sociologists tell us that the land

is the seed-bed of the whole population. How important, then, that we maintain the quality and character of this seed-bed. City life, with its army of rich parasites, its hosts of labor slaves ground under the very heel of capital, its demoralizing and crippling influence on child-life, is a bad enough blot on our civilization; but rural degeneration, sapping the very life of future generations, is very much worse indeed, and the time is not far distant when such a civilization will crumble into ruin. If the conditions above referred to be true, and we do not doubt it, and that it is the very best blood of the rural districts that is being withdrawn and appropriated to other walks in life, leaving those tendencies which make for the deterioration of rural life, what then may we expect as a consequence? Nothing short of a national disaster.

## Dangers Ahead

What is true of Ontario and of Canada as a whole, is a fair interpretation of the conditions that obtain in our own province. Is it not a fact that in our rural population in the older districts of this province we are decreasing, that a spirit of unrest is abroad to such an extent that 80 per cent. of the farm land is on the market, and that the only reason why we have not a general stampede off the land is because there are not land-purchasers to be found? At the risk of being termed a pessimist or a knocker of our country, I make the statement that the industry of agriculture in the Dominion of Canada has for many years been made to bear far more than its proportionate share of our economic burdens. That for the service rendered and the capital expended, agriculturalists have received a smaller remuneration than the members of any other industry. That notwithstanding the fact that organized capital is vociferously shouting the prosperity of the country, it is a fact which cannot be gainsaid that the country is not in a prosperous condition at the present time. If such prosperity abounds as they assert, what then is the meaning of these annual summer pilgrimages made to the country by press representatives, real estate agents, grain dealers, bankers and trans-



R. MCKENZIE, Secretary  
Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

portation companies? Why the hourly solicitations and the anxious watching for what would indicate at least a measure of prosperity? And why the look of despondency on the countenance of every business man in city and town when there is even a probability of partial crop failure? To my mind all of these signs point only too clearly to the fact that we are, figuratively speaking, skating on very thin ice, and that only the greatest possible care can avoid catastrophe.

Do not misunderstand me. In the portrayal of the picture presented I have sought to deal with facts as I see them, believing that the only way to prescribe intelligently is first to have a proper

diagnosis of the case in hand. Do not, therefore, misunderstand me. I believe in Canada—in the provisions made by nature in this land of ours for the upbuilding of a healthy, progressive and prosperous life. No other country under the sun has nature more richly endowed. No other country under the sun has so ruthlessly and in such a short period of time squandered her resources.

Having glanced at the magnitude of this problem I now wish to enquire as to some of its causes. And first among these, I would place a false and antiquated political system which lends itself so readily to the seductive influence "big interests" who wish to use it for the gratification of their own base and selfish purposes. Such a system has been the fruitful source for the exploitation of our natural resources.

## The Curse of Partyism

It has afforded the opportunity for the owners of organized capital to secure positions which gave them undue advantage over their fellow men, and these positions have been used for the purpose of exacting unjust tolls. It has converted what our fathers contended so nobly for, namely, responsible government into irresponsible government by introducing a system of rabid partyism which has succeeded admirably in removing the government so far from the people that, for the most part, they pay little attention to their honest demands. Partyism gone mad, partyism that cannot see any fault in its own party, and cannot see any good in the opposition party; partyism that would use such insane and illogical reasoning as this, "Oh, well, I know that my party has done wrong, but, then, the other fellows will do just as great wrong if I gave them a chance." Partyism that puts a premium on dishonesty and covers or, as far as possible, condones acts which, if a man or party of men practiced in other business, would mean that they would at once be frowned out of decent society. My candid opinion, reached after somewhat careful observation and mature study, is that such partyism as I have just described, and which we have with us at the present time, is the great curse of present day politics, inasmuch as it opens the way to all manner of political corruption. Nor do I see any way to cure the ills of our political system until the large class of responsible electors, the stalwart, intelligent yeomanry of our country combine with the robust and independent labor party and cut entirely loose from the influence of such insane partyism, and judge men and measures on their respective merits.

## Resources Wasted

Another cause to which I would call attention is the unbusiness-like methods made use of in the handling of our natural resources. These great sources of wealth and comfort which a wise creator has provided for the wellbeing of the human family should be so managed that at the lowest reasonable cost all the people dependent upon them should have the easiest possible access to them. They should be properly husbanded so that no needless loss should be sustained and, at the same time, that the easiest possible access should be had to them at all times. How very different it is at the present time; everyone of them bartered away in the first place to the favored few, who, by this act, are put into possession of fabulous wealth for which they give no, or at the most very inadequate, return.

These in turn form combines or trusts, and by that means eliminate all competition, limit the output and fix the price to the consumer, which price is invariably regulated not by the cost of the production of the article, but by the highest amount that the people are able to pay. Is it not a fact that today well nigh every one of the owners of our great natural resources, our timber, our mines, our oil, our fisheries, our water-powers and our land are demanding from the people tremendous tribute because of the false system adopted in their administration? Let me venture the statement that

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# Farming for Profit

A Department Devoted to the  
Practical Problems of Farmer and Stockman

## SIBERIAN OR DRY LAND ALFALFAS FOR THE PRAIRIES

By R. McLaren — Maymont, Sask.

Prof. Hansen, agricultural explorer of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in braving the dangers of travelling in Northeastern Asia and Siberia, in an effort to discover an alfalfa, hardy enough to endure the rigors of the Prairie Northwest, has handed down to this generation and future generations the yellow flowered "Medicago Falcata," which he found growing wild on the open steppes of Siberia, and which is going to make mixed farming possible all over this country.

"Medicago Falcata" is a common plant in the wild hay offered for sale in the hay markets along the line of the Siberian railway, the peasants calling it "Scholtoe Vescel." The personal observations of Prof. Hansen were that horses, cattle and sheep are extremely fond of the plant and it also endures heavy pasturing. It is green very early in the spring, stands severe summer droughts, does well on dry upland soils, and is considered resistant to Alkali.

In the spring of 1912 the writer was fortunate in securing a small quantity of three varieties, which was all Prof. Hansen would spare.

He sowed the seeds two feet apart each way in nursery plots and now wishes he had sown them six feet apart, as many plants were over ten feet in diameter the past season, when in full bloom and the stems were over five feet in length. These plants were the admiration of all who saw them and especially our American friends who were accustomed to the blue flowered varieties. Most of the plants of all three varieties produced an abundance of seed the past season. The writer is planning to start several thousand seeds in boxes about February 1, being careful to keep stems clipped back to encourage stronger root formation, and transplanting into the field in the latter part of May, six feet apart each way, for the purpose of growing seed.

Care will be taken to break up the tap root system, thereby causing more lateral roots and larger crowns, which encourages the plants to produce more seed. Also, under this system, seed matures earlier.

The three varieties I have consist of two yellow flowered or pasture varieties, "Obb" and "Semipalatinsk." Hansen named these after the places he found them growing; also one hay variety called "Cossack," the flowers of the last named being variegated and the foliage very dark green with large leaves, very upright in habit, and a wonderful seeder. If one-year-old plants of the yellow flowered varieties are transplanted into sod or rough land, unfit for the plow, six feet apart each way, in the spring or early in May, they will, in the course of three or four years, take entire possession of the sod, this being caused by the plants spilling their seed on the ground when ripe. When the seeds germinate and come up in the native grass, they are so hardy they take control of the land.

When this is accomplished our roughest lands will be worth one hundred dollars an acre; for alfalfa adds that value per acre, and there will be added also happy homes, schools, churches, where now only the coyote and brush hold undisputed sway. Good crops of alfalfa on tillable land will mean good crops of grain to follow, as alfalfa, through the bacteria which lives on its roots, stores up nitrogen in the soil to be used by succeeding crops. Perfectly hardy alfalfa is one of the great

foundation stones of our civilization on these vast prairies, and in conclusion I would like to cite a few vital facts to be borne in mind in establishing alfalfa into our prairies.

1st—Hardiness against severe cold is a question of heredity. No perfectly hardy alfalfa has ever been developed in the milder climates to the South of us or in Southern Asia.

2nd—The acclimatization of a tender alfalfa is a myth. Acclimatization is a sieve that sifts out less hardy strains, but it does not put into the sieve anything not there in the first place.

3rd—To develop a hardy strain of alfalfa from a plant coming to us from a mild climate is a ten thousand year job. Hence it is for nature not man to do such work.

4th—We can get our perfectly hardy alfalfa only from a climate similar to our own in extremes of winter cold and the only places known are Siberia and Northern Russia and Asia.

I could very easily use all the seed I have secured from my plots of Siberian alfalfa and plant them on my farm for growing seed, but I am anxious to have a great many farmers scattered over the three Prairie Provinces get a start with

to another, perhaps closely related, species. Thus Sheep's Fescue can make a comfortable living where Meadow Fescue would suffer seriously. On the other hand, Meadow Fescue and Orchard Grass would languish in wet and sour soil, where Blue-joint Grass, Meadow Foxtail and fowl Meadow Grass would grow luxuriantly. It is, therefore, important to choose variety to suit the locality.

Such grasses as Red Top, which have a creeping root system and grow from early spring to late fall, if the weather is favorable, are especially fitted for pasture, as they stand tramping and provide green food the whole season. On the other hand they are not good for hay, as most of the leaves are rather close to the ground. Timothy and similar grasses are less adapted for pasturing, as their bunched growth and shallow root system make them liable to be uprooted, or at least injured by tramping. But this type of grass furnishes excellent hay.

The development and duration of a grass are also factors to be considered. Some start growth very early in the spring, and are valuable when early hay or pasture are required. Others, starting late, are rather slow and are desirable

balanced feed and does not rob the soil of as much fertility as would grasses alone, which are heavy feeders. A ton of Timothy hay contains about eighteen pounds of nitrogen, six and one half pounds of phosphoric acid and from twenty-eight to thirty pounds of potash. This is rather more than would be returned to the land by the ton of ordinary green farmyard manure. If no fertilizers are applied, it is evident that continuous crops of Timothy would rapidly deplete the soil, and the same is true, in a general way, of other grasses. Leguminous plants accumulate nitrogen from the air and are of great importance as soil improvers. Clovers return nitrogen to the soil, and thus, to a certain degree, maintain its fertility.

## TRAINING THE HORSE FOR HEAVY DRAFT

Because of the desire of all horse owners to have their driving horse in presentable condition, much time and patient effort are spent in his education, whereas the slow-plodding draft horse that does much of his work in the fields and on back streets, is neglected. Though his work is very hard he is often left in the hands of incompetent drivers, who either do not know how to lighten the animal's burden, or do not take sufficient interest. In the fields we often see plow-horses dragging along the plowman, who has the lines around his body, in addition to the plow, and since they must pull the former by their mouths, he is by far the most fatiguing. In like manner, on the streets, we often see the driver perched upon the heavily loaded van, holding the lines with extended arms, and pulling on the horses' mouths with all his strength, while the already over-loaded animals tug away at their load. On the other hand, we often see careless drivers who permit the lines to hang, thus leaving the horses to stumble along as best they can while at their burdensome task.

It is not possible for draft horses to accomplish their maximum usefulness while so driven. In the first case much energy is lost by the constant pulling of the driver, and in the second case the horses are not held together and hence lose energy, pulling against each other. Never pull at a horse's mouth one ounce more than is necessary, as the energy is lost, and never drive him without the light touch of the lines, so that you can just feel the bit and hold him steady. In case the horse is a lugger—one whose mouth has been pulled on until it has become calloused—relief can often be gained by dropping the bit into a new place or by changing to a large, smooth, rubber or leather covered bit, and some even go so far as to recommend the bitless bridle. The better plan is to put the horse into competent hands, and then he will be trained properly from the beginning, and his usefulness increased.

In training the draft horse, extra care must be exercised to see that he is in good health and entirely free from abrasions likely to give him annoyance. Thus, if the animal has a slight sore on the shoulder, back or tail, the draft increases the pain and he associates the effort to pull with the pain and refuses to go into the collar, and the foundation for a balk is laid. It is also important to see that the harness fits perfectly, and that the pressure is equally distributed over the bearing surface.

Continued on Page 12



A FINE HERD OF YOUNG HOLSTEINS

Glenlea Pearl Hengerveld, 3rd in Junior Calf class; Glenlea Belle Korndyke, 2nd in Junior Calf class; Shadeland Queen 2nd Beauty, 1st in Junior Calf class, also Grand Champion Female, any age, at Winnipeg, 1913; Pontiac Calamity Mercena, 1st in Senior Calf class, also Reserve Champion Male, any age; Pontiac Mercant Bonheur, 2nd in Senior Calf class. Owned by W. J. Cummings, Glenlea Stock Farm.

these hardy alfalfas, sowing them in nursery plots six or eight feet apart, thereby getting these rare and valuable plants introduced in our fair land more quickly.

I have also twenty acres of "Grimm's" alfalfa, sown in rows three feet apart, for the purpose of raising seed. But "Grimm's" has to have great care to get good results, whereas Siberian alfalfas take care of themselves.

If there is anything I have not made clear on the subject at issue, I will be glad to answer any inquiry addressed to me.

## AGRICULTURAL VALUE OF GRASSES

Practically any wild grass will serve, in one stage or another, as food for stock. Even the grasses of deserts, or other inhospitable localities, which are dry, woody and unpalatable the greater part of the year, may, when young, or when refreshed by rain, furnish nutritious fodder or pasture. The value of wild grasses, however, is generally considerably lower than that of the cultivated sorts. The latter are better cared for, have readier access to food, less of a struggle for existence, and so are apt to grow more luxuriantly and yield a better quality of hay or fodder.

When attempting to cultivate a wild grass, or when growing a cultivated variety, one should consider its suitability to the climate and soil and to the purpose for which it is grown. Different grasses make different demands. All, of course, require sufficient food and water, but what is enough for one may bring another to the point of starvation. A water supply which produces luxuriant growth in a certain grass may prove injurious

for late hay or pasture. Some grasses are short-lived and die after the first or second year; Italian Rye, for instance, may be used in a short rotation, but it is of no use for permanent pasture. Most of the perennial grasses reach full development the second or third year after sowing, and are valuable when permanent pasture or hay is desired.

One variety is rarely grown alone, except when intended for seed, as mixtures of grasses, or grasses and clovers, generally give a higher yield of better quality. Orchard Grass, for instance, is generally grown with other varieties. If grown alone it would be coarser, less digestible and less palatable. The farmers' demand for the maximum yield of the best obtainable quality has led to the use of mixtures, which give the heaviest possible returns in hay or pasture of the highest feeding value.

To obtain a heavy yield, it is not sufficient to choose grasses which are heavy producers when grown alone. They must be adapted to the soil and climate and be able to thrive together and make the best possible use of every inch of ground. When hay is desired, the worth of the mixture depends not only on the value of the individual grasses, but also on their ripening together. An ideal mixture is composed of species which reach the flowering stage at the same time. The proper time to cut for hay is generally during early flowering. If very early and very late grasses are grown together, the return will be comparatively small and the quality of the hay inferior. Which species should be used depends upon the soil, rainfall and other factors.

Clovers are often grown with grasses because such a mixture gives a better



# The Mail Bag

## SASKATCHEWAN D. L. BILL

Editor, Guide—Much misplaced grief has recently been expressed on the outcome of the voting on the Saskatchewan Direct Legislation Bill. The best interests of real Democracy have, in my opinion, been well served.

The measure as presented to the electors and since its first appearance in the legislature has been but a meaningless caricature of genuine Democracy. The motives of those who drafted the bill were characterized by anything but a trust and belief in the sovereignty of the people. This has been my opinion of the measure from the beginning. I refrained from giving public expression to it only in deference to the wishes of those who have endorsed the measure and whom I know to be true friends of Democratic institutions. These friends have, however, in my opinion, taken false ground in associating themselves in any way with such a parody. Much less should they advocate it if they desire to retain the confidence of the thinking electors of our neighboring province. Believing, too, as I do, in absolute home rule, I felt diffident about intervening in a campaign which most concerns the electors of a province where I do not reside.

Now, however, no such consideration can prevent a full expression of opinion. Clause 3 of the bill reads as follows: "Every act of the legislature of Saskatchewan passed hereafter shall take effect only on and after the 90th day after the close of the session during which same is passed, unless a contrary intention is expressly declared in said act; provided, however, that no act granting supply to His Majesty shall come within the provision of this section."

This, reduced to plain English, means that any act of whatever nature and however unpopular or pernicious can be passed in defiance of public will. The means is but a simple device in the body of the act stating that the measure shall be exempt from the provisions of the Direct Legislation Act.

No measure calling for an expenditure of the revenues of the province can be reviewed before the people and passed upon by them before coming into effect.

Clause 7 deals with the Initiative and concludes as follows: "Provided, however, that no such proposed act shall be considered which provides for any grant or charge upon the public revenue or which is not certified to by the Attorney General as being, in his opinion, within the legislative jurisdiction of the Province of Saskatchewan." The latter part of this clause leaves the submission of any legislation proposed by Initiative to the caprice of the Attorney General of the day. The validity of such measure is not left to the determination of the courts. The first part of the clause is plain to any layman. I ask what law, however important or however trivial can be enacted, much less enforced without a "charge upon the public revenue?"

In the line of omissions from the bill, the failure to provide for a publicity pamphlet is glaring. This is one of the most valuable features pertaining to Direct Legislation in states where it is in successful operation. The educational influence a publicity pamphlet (mailed to each voter, containing arguments pro and con on every measure submitted to the people) would exert can hardly be over estimated. Had this provision been made in submitting the main question to the Saskatchewan electors, no complaint could be made by the Mountain Chase Grain Growers' association nor any other body or individual that the government made an effort to bring the vote on quietly in order to excite little interest and avoid arousing the electorate so as to command public attention.

For my part I cannot see what object the government could have in wishing the defeat of the measure. Surely the bill speaks for itself. How could any measure so emasculated embarrass even the notorious Huerta Government of Mexico? It surely is quite as ineffectual as the exercise of sovereign Democracy or the benevolent Czar's Russian Douma. The sacredness of a wise, paternal, patronizing autocracy of duly elected persons is breathed in every line.

Some one will answer: "The B. N. A. act prevents the operation of any more radical measure." If I can in any way voice the feeling of Direct Legislationists in Saskatchewan and elsewhere, the reply would be, "Give us no measure till you can effect a genuine act, in the meantime insist in and out of season that the provincial status be so amended as to make Liberal principles of government possible."

Had I been a resident of Saskatchewan, my vote certainly would have been cast to kill the bill. Outright defeat never takes the vigor out of reform movements. Only betrayal by professed friends can do that.

The sublime arrogance of elected persons is the marvel of the age. By virtue of what principle does a legislative member become the official and sacred guardian of the public purse? Are the people not to be permitted to spend their own money? The Saskatchewan Direct Legislation Bill denies this right.

Do the electors give an absolute power of attorney to elected legislators? Can the agent exercise seigniority over the principal? Can the lesser be greater than the whole? This act denies the first principles of legal jurisprudence, not to mention mathematics.

The provision that thirty per cent. of the electorate should endorse the bill before it becomes operative is but another exemplification of legislative arrogance.

movement will rise from among the people. Has that movement already commenced?

ROBERT L. SCOTT.

Winnipeg, Jan. 7.

## A GOOD FRIEND

Editor, Guide:—In renewing my subscription to The Guide for two years and sending you one new subscriber for one year, it gives me great satisfaction to be able to say that I am in entire sympathy with the views of The Guide in general. At times there are points on which one doesn't see eye to eye with the views expressed, but that helps to make the reader consider matters from a different viewpoint. In this country, where newspapers and public men are continually boosting Western Canada and attacking anyone who speaks the truth, as I see in the Saskatchewan Assembly a recent G. Langley's statement in England that the tariff was making farming unprofitable, it is a great satisfaction to know there is one paper not afraid to speak the truth in these matters, and after one has lived in Western Canada since the immigration boom started, and sees the number of deserted farms on the way to town, the number of auction sales, mortgage sales and sheriff's seizures, there is no doubt about the vaunted prosperity of West-

etc. But I think the people of the Swift Current district are especially favored if they can secure such good yields from such poor cultivation. The following are the prices given:

	Per acre.
Breaking	\$3.50
Double discing same	1.00
Harrowing	.25
Drilling in seed	.50
Seed, 1 bus. at 60c per bus.	.60
Cutting and twine	1.00
Threshing, 20 bus. per acre, at 9c	1.80

\$8.65

There is nothing allowed for stooking the wheat, so I suppose they must thresh it from the heaps the binder makes.

Here in the Kindersley District we have to treat the land more generously, both with the cultivating and the seed. This you will see from the following figures, and our expenses are heavier for breaking, because we are very fortunate if we manage to get prairie plowed for \$4.00 per acre. The cost of breaking prairie varies from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per acre. During the season of 1913 I raised 10 acres of Red Fife wheat and engaged all the labor, so I know exactly what the cost is:

Breaking 10 acres of prairie at \$4.00 per acre (1912)	\$40.00
Twice double discing, at \$1.00 per acre for a double	20.00
18 bus. Red Fife seed wheat at 80c per bus. (Seed 1 3/4 bus. per acre)	14.40
Harrowing, 25c per acre	2.50
Drilling in seed, at 50c per acre	5.00
Binder twine	3.00
Reaping at 75c per acre	7.50
Stooking at 20c per acre	2.00
Threshing 167 bus. at 10c per bus.	16.70

Total cost of growing 10 acres \$111.10 My wheat graded number 1, and I received 63 1/2 cents per bushel, out of the bin.

Total cost of raising 10 acres of wheat... \$111.10 Total from sale of 167 bus. of wheat, at \$106.04 1/2, less 1 1/2 per cent. dockage, \$1.20... 104.84 1/2

So you see I actually grew my wheat at a loss. I must also point out I had to bring my own seed wheat 5 miles and help to dress it. Then there was the digging and hauling of rock off the land and treating seed wheat with Formaldehyde. My taxes were also 16 cents per acre, which I did not include in the above returns. One or two farmers grew better crops than mine, but several of them had a good deal smaller yields. I remain,

SASKATCHEWAN HOMESTEADER.

## SOME ADDRESS

In case anyone is writing to the Governor-General, the proper style in which to address him is as follows:

Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn; Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom); Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; Duke of Saxony; Prince of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha; Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick; a Member of the Most Honorable Privy Council; Great Master of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order; Personal Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King; Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

Newfoundland can get Canadian flour cheaper than Winnipeg, and Canadian bacon cheaper than Toronto. She has no admiration for a system that enables favored individuals to levy on their neighbors.—Toronto Globe.

## Useful Books for Everybody

A good library is not a luxury, but one of the necessities of life. A library of useful books, giving real knowledge in a compact form, is essential to every Western farmer if he wishes to keep abreast of the times.

We have books for you—good books: books of inspiration, books on social problems; the best novels by modern authors; books of progress and agriculture.

Send for our catalogue today. A post card will bring it. Special terms to Association Branches wishing to form a library. Address all communications to—

**The Book Department**  
**The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.**

I am credibly informed Premier Scott's government achieved the overwhelming victory in the summer of 1912, on a popular vote little in excess of this.

It was only after mature deliberation I decided to present this view for public consideration. It requires some little courage to take a stand in opposition to the party with whom one has co-operated on general principles. The Scott government has placed on the statute books legislation which deserves the hearty commendation of every reformer. This makes the position of candid critic more difficult, but that one should not shrink to criticize his most intimate friends when the public good or principle is at stake, none will deny.

I have been intimate from the beginning with the friends of reform in Western Canada from the inception of the Democratic renaissance. My knowledge of Saskatchewan people leads me to believe they are ripe for radical action. Broad and imaginative leadership is all they require. The true function of real leadership is to mould and create public opinion on behalf of reform, reform charged with political and economic freedom for the producing masses. It remains to be seen if the presiding genius of the Scott government possesses this calibre. The Direct Legislation Bill, whether by inadvertence or intent, does not augur well.

Premier Scott has a rare opportunity for wide service in humanity's behest. Should he fail to seize fortune by the hand, a great and spontaneous popular

ern Canada being a myth. I would like to see those armchair critics who advocate mixed farming explain how people are to pay for lumber and grass seed, etc., to start this Eldorado. I can't see my way to do so, and I am willing to try it when I can. A certain amount of these conditions are doubtless caused by indiscreet buying of land, machinery, etc., but there is no doubt the farming community don't get fair play, and another is they don't try to help themselves as they should by co-operating and backing up the efforts made by their own associations and organizations. I sign myself, probably in bad Latin,  
CIVIS CANADUS SUM.

## COST OF RAISING WHEAT

Editor, Guide:—I have read with much interest the statements you have published in The Grain Growers' Guide re the cost of raising wheat, and I have been amused and surprised at the low figure some of the farmers estimate per acre. A writer in one of our Canadian weekly papers gives \$8.65 per acre as the average cost per acre for raising wheat in the Swift Current district. He also gives 20 bushels per acre as an average yield on new breaking in that district. This leaves the farmer \$2.70 per acre profit, without allowing for dockage or hauling to market. He also points out this would give the farmer only \$432, after cultivating 160 acres, to pay his machine notes, fuel, taxes, food,

# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

## THE WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS' CONVENTION

I have before me a long letter from Mr. Green asking for suggestions for the convention, and I have sent in the following:

That the convention should be run by the farm women themselves, with a farm woman in the chair. There is strength in doing things and this farm women's organization will only find itself through working out its own problems. I expect to be present at the convention and am prepared to help in any way I can, but it is really the farm women who will have to take the thing in hand this year.

It is the executive committee, appointed by the farm women, who should suggest the nature of the program, and this executive committee was composed as follows: Mrs. A. V. Thomas, Convener; Mrs. Arthur Hawkes, Mrs. S. V. Haight, Mrs. McNaughton, Mrs. Hilton, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Lefebure, Mrs. Plaster and Mrs. Wesson or Wilson, of District No. 2. These women should write to Mr. Green and give him suggestions as to the subjects that might well be discussed.

I agree absolutely with Mrs. McNaughton's opinion, which she expressed in a private letter to me, that we should not be too much talked to and that more time should be given to the business of getting thoroughly well organized.

I don't think there should be any papers at all in the business session. It is a bad habit many organizations have of dragging business in at the last moment, like the inconsequential tail on a pooodle dog.

It would be well, I think, for the women who attend this convention to consider the advisability of having a paid provincial secretary to look after the business of the Women Grain Growers.

Since at present this organization is rather nebulous and without headquarters, I think it would be wise if every Woman Grain Growers' Society which has been organized would send in a brief report to The Guide of their year's work, or, if possible, send a delegate to the convention to give the report there, or, better still, do both, so that we will be able to make some summary of the year's progress. This should be done at once.

And now about the attendance. You are coming, of course, all of you who were there last year, and hundreds more. Don't let anything but absolute necessity keep you at home, for it is going to be a pleasure that will last half through the year. You will meet bright, progressive women from all over the province and have the opportunity of exchanging ideas with them, and altogether you will have a royal good time. We did last year at Saskatoon and it will be better this year, for we will be better acquainted.

So come along all of you who can possibly be spared from home and join us at the convention in Moose Jaw, February 11, 12, 13.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## SEVERE ARRAIGNMENT OF "FARM GIRLS' STRIKE"

Dear Miss Beynon:—I enjoy reading Country Homemakers and Sunshine pages very much, and especially as I belong to the Country Homemakers. I have long intended writing, but kept putting it off, but your article entitled, "The Farm Girls' Strike," in The Guide of December 10, is so manifestly unfair to the average farmer and his family, that I am moved to answer it through The Guide, though I am neither a skilled journalist nor a very good hand at composing a letter for publication.

In the first place you state that the causes, or at least one of the chief causes, of the leaving of farm girls for the cities is the inconvenience of their homes compared with their city friends in the same station of life. Now I do not think that a canvas among the girls would, in nine cases out of a hundred, give that as the reason for their leaving home. You say that in no case is prosperity on the farm evidenced first by a well-built and equipped kitchen. Now, as a usual thing on our homesteads and farms in the West, the first thing built is a fairly comfortable though perhaps not very large house, while the majority of the

stables and out-buildings are car-roofed shacks, probably without floors and often they are only sod stables.

Now it costs a great deal in this country to build even a small house and furnish it comfortably, let alone heating and light. What is more natural than for a farmer, when his family are already fairly comfortable, to put his first gains, which are usually slow in coming, into a more convenient and better stable and out-buildings. There may be exceptions, but, as a general rule, it is safe to state that farm houses are improved and made more convenient as soon as means will permit. How many people in the cities in the same station of life as even our well-to-do farmers do not even own the homes that they live in, but are, in most cases, living in rented houses, where any extra conveniences have been put in by owners of large means, under the supervision of skilled workmen and under conditions that are impossible on a farm. I know that farmers are just as anxious to provide their families with

permit, seek to beautify his home and grounds to the best of his ability, but all these things take time and means.

Where, even in the cities, will you find more beautiful homes owned by people of moderate means—by that I mean, who are not better off financially than the majority of our farmers, than you will find in almost any part of our West, that has been settled from fifteen to twenty years? Most of our farmers had to start with nothing and work up slowly and with hard work, that the city man knows nothing about, to the time when he was able to build even a comfortable and roomy house, and as for his wife, I do not think you will find many farm homes where even with her multitude of cares and hard work, the farmer's wife does not try her hand at a flower garden, either in the house or out, and perhaps both. I can see, at almost any home around here, as beautiful house-plants as any you will find in the city, except perhaps in a greenhouse.

And as for farm boys and girls loving

no home of their own, driven almost to starvation, or worse to a life of shame in order that they may enjoy the financial independence you speak of.

Our farm girls do not, many of them, get a fixed allowance, neither do their fathers and mothers, but when it is to be had they get their share with the rest, and when times are hard most of them are glad by not fretting to do what they can to lighten the burden of debt and hard times that most of our farmers have to struggle against. As to helping the girls get friends and companions—where, in the city or elsewhere, will you find more hearty hospitality extended to those they consider suitable friends for their children, than you will find in the farmers and their wives?

Again, I venture to wager that not in nine cases out of a hundred do the parents, when done with the farm, turn it over to the boys, leaving the daughter to shift for herself, with no better means of living than as a dependent on her brothers' bounty. It may be done in some exceptional cases—more's the pity—but to intimate that such is the rule rather than the exception is not fair, and no woman, who is in good health, needs to be a dependent on any one unless she chooses. As for the few tablecloths and a cow that you mention so sneeringly, what more useful or acceptable gift could one give to a daughter who is to be the wife of a farmer than a good cow and a good stock of linen, which is a small percentage of the wedding outfit of the daughter of a well-to-do farmer in most cases? I venture to presume it may even compare with her city sister in the same station of life, though that young lady may have an additional cuckoo clock or perhaps a dozen finger bowls. Many of our girls choose their own outfit and naturally choose what will be most useful to them in their new home.

Now I know this is not a well written article or one which shows much time in composition, as I am a busy farmer's wife with six children to work for. Neither can I pretend to argue with one who is a skilled journalist; but I think one of the chief reasons of girls leaving the farm for the city would be the reading and paying attention to such articles as "The Farm Girls' Strike." In justice to the farmers and their wives, will you print this in The Guide?

Wishing you every success in your work. I heartily agree with you in some things. I will close now. May I come again?

MRS. J. H. WAUGH.

I'm real glad that you sent your protest straight to me, confident that I would be willing to give the other side a hearing. But you were quite wrong in one of your assumptions. I was not comparing farm life with city life but farm life with what farm life could and should be, and as I have lived in different farming communities in the west for eighteen years I am not ignorant of farm conditions.

F.M.B.

## EXPERT



"I saw you dancing with Jones just now. Is he good?"  
 "A wonderful dancer! He never touched the floor."  
 "How d'you mean?"  
 "He danced on my feet!"

## TEACH US TO NUMBER OUR DAYS

O God, the Rock of Ages,  
 Who evermore hast been,  
 What time the tempest rages,  
 Our dwelling-place serene,  
 Before thy first creations,  
 O Lord, the same as now,  
 To endless generations  
 The everlasting thou!

Our years are like the shadows  
 On sunny hills that lie,  
 Or grasses in the meadows  
 That blossom but to die;  
 A sleep, a dream, a story,  
 By strangers quickly told,  
 An unremaining glory  
 Of things that soon are old.

O thou, who canst not slumber,  
 Whose light grows never pale,  
 Teach us aright to number  
 Our years before they fail.  
 On us thy mercy lighten,  
 On us thy goodness rest;  
 And let thy spirit brighter  
 The hearts thyself hath blessed.

Lord, crown our faith's endeavor  
 With beauty and with grace,  
 Till clothed in light forever,  
 We see thee face to face.  
 A joy no language measures;  
 A fountain brimming o'er;  
 An endless flow of pleasures  
 An ocean without shore. Amen.  
 EDWARD H. BICKERSTETH.

every convenience and even luxury as are city men, but such things cost more and are harder to manage on a farm than in a city. I know a home of what you would call a wealthy farmer where there is every convenience, even a cistern and a pump in the kitchen; but the pump got out of repair and the wife will not have it mended, as she says when the pump is working they waste too much soft water. Everyone does not have the same ideas of what convenience means. I have seen dozens of farm kitchens just as convenient as the one you illustrate in your article. There are worse things to put up with even in some city homes than having to walk across the dining-room to reach the pantry. I have lived in both places and I know.

Again, you state that both the farmer and his wife begrudge the money it would take to make the home attractive. I deny that flatly. There is not, in my experience, one farmer in twenty who does not, as fast as time and means

their homes, those "bare factories for the production of wealth," I am not afraid of a comparison between them and the city lads and lassies in love for home and parents. Very few of our farm homes produce much wealth, as this world counts wealth. But thank God they can and do produce boys and girls whose love for home and parents cannot be shaken by such articles as "The Farm Girls' Strike," and who can appreciate the love and sacrifices of their parents, even if they do not always have all the conveniences of their city friends, the fortunate clerks and typists "who have their salaries to spend as they choose."

Such statements may do unlimited harm to any young and foolish girl who does not know both sides of the question. How many lady clerks, typists and girls in other fields of work in the city cannot and do not make enough to keep soul and body together, if we are to believe the newspapers, but are, in hundreds of cases, in our large cities, where they have

# Saskatchewan

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

District Director Spencer writes in part as follows:—

"However, I believe I have done a good work in reviving old Associations and in getting new members, and, of course, Central gets the benefit through the locals, and best of all, the G.G.A. as a whole is benefitted. I am greatly interested in the work and have never left a stone unturned to strengthen our cause.

"A great many Associations in this district are beginning to see the advantage of organization and co-operation. We have unloaded three cars of flour and two cars of apples, thereby saving our farmers around Carnduff \$1,000. The last car of flour was bought from The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd. We could buy from them cheaper than elsewhere and that is sufficient proof of the value of co-operation. Many other Associations in this district have purchased apples, flour and coal. So you will see that we are bound to succeed and a great deal of credit is due to yourself and the Central officers. I do not say this by way of flattery, but I believe in giving credit where credit is due and encouraging men in their work and especially when it is for the benefit of the common people engaged in so great a struggle against the greatest evil of the age—the greed for money.

"As you are already aware, our district meeting is over. In order to have a large meeting I advertised far and wide that yourself and Mr. Maharg would be there. When I received your letter saying that you could not attend, it was too late for me to get other help as you suggested, and you will understand about how I felt. You can imagine the disappointment. About 200 people, some driving in fifteen and twenty miles. I soon discovered that I was the principal speaker, since you and Mr. Maharg were absent. I spoke for an hour and a half and was so interested in the subject that it didn't seem fifteen minutes, and I wasn't half through. There is so much to tell of what has been done and what is still to do. I apologized for you not being with us and how you were doing a far greater work at Ottawa."

## SECRETARY'S REPORT OF FLAX HILL LOCAL

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—

It is with the greatest of pleasure that I submit to you the financial statement, with profit and loss account, of this Association for the year 1913, showing a net profit of \$39.06. This local was organized on January 11, 1913, and up to the present date we have sixty-three members. In March of this year proposals were made to erect a co-operative elevator in Lancer, which I am pleased to say were carried through to the great satisfaction of all; the building of this tending to keep up the price of grain in our town.

Our one and only social was held in March and was a decided success, although I am sorry to say a slight loss was incurred owing to all levies not being paid. It is to be hoped that more of these will be held during the present season. A petition was presented to the government for a road to be made good between the Ferry and Lancer, signed by all the members of this Lancer Association, as well as other ratepayers of this district, but up to the present has been without results. Our annual picnic was held on the river on July 1, it being a great success, some 1,700 or 1,800 people being present.

We have disposed of four cars of coal to the members of this Association at a saving of about 20 per cent. This coal, as far as I am aware, has given entire satisfaction. The same may be said of a car of flour and feed which was bought from The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd., the only fault being that the flour is darker than other best grades. I have written the company for the reason of this. It was suggested that we hold alternate meetings at Flax Hill school-house and Ararat Spy schoolhouse to enable those living in the S.E. district to become members. One meeting was held at Ararat Spys, but as so few S.E. people attended it was decided to hold no more unless petitioned for. Two

delegates were sent to the district convention at Swift Current, reports from whom we have all heard.

A motion is on foot for the erection of a hall in Lancer, the building to be 80 ft. x 24 ft. and to be let for dances, concerts, etc., when not in use by this Association; the shares to be \$5 a share; no member to hold more than ten shares.

Great dissatisfaction has been caused by the action of the Miry Creek Municipal Council in stopping ratepayers from voting through the non-payment of taxes to date, and a letter has been written by our vice-president to the local paper, which I trust will bear fruit. I am also given to understand that 10 cents an acre will be charged to those who have their taxes unpaid on January 1, 1914. I would suggest that a copy of Mr. Anderson's letter be sent to The Grain Growers' Guide so as to give this matter greater publicity.

There are a few things which should be taken up as early as possible in the coming year, co-operative buying being the most important. We have made a success in the purchasing of coal and flour and I see no reason why we should not do likewise in other things.

JOHN B. CROSS,  
Sec'y Flax Hill Assn.

The following is a report of the minutes of the convention of organization District No. 7, held in Melville on December 10 and 11:—

The convention opened with District Director Paynter in the chair. Mr. Paynter introduced the mayor and president of the board of trade, J. W. Ridgwick and I. W. Roland. Mr. Roland invited the delegates to an auto ride around the town at noon of the 11th, of which a great many of the delegates took advantage. Judge Lindsay also addressed the delegates. Mr. Paynter replied to the addresses and thanked them for the welcome to the town. Mr. Paynter then asked for a resolution and organization committee to be appointed.

Resolution committee: H. C. Fleming, R. H. Bobier, L. Gabriel, W. G. Jessop and James Robinson. Organization committee: H. Perrin, H. Smith, L. Geunley, C. Gordon and H. L. Waite.

The following resolution was passed: That these committees sit now and report in one half hour. After the committees' session Mr. Robinson gave an address.

Moved: That we discuss the organization committees' report. Carried. After discussing the report for some time it was moved that we adjourn until 8 o'clock. At 8 o'clock we had a musical entertainment by city talent and also a very instructive address by the Rev. E. Thomas, of Regina.

9 a.m., December 11.—After discussing organization for awhile the following resolutions were considered: That we appoint a committee to act as organizers for this district. Carried.

That we ask the Central Association to set aside each year a percentage of the total funds of the Association to each organization district. Carried.

That we appoint a committee of five. Carried.

That H. C. Fleming be secretary of this district committee. Carried.

That L. Gabriel be chairman, with H. Barr, R. H. Bobier and Ed. Anderson members of the committee. Carried.

That we ask Central to appoint a general organizer who would work in conjunction with the district organizers. Carried.

That we ask each local in the district for voluntary contributions towards organization work. Carried.

That the Association fee be raised to \$1.50 per member and that 50 cents be held by the local and 50 cents be placed in our organization fund to be sent to district secretary. Lost.

That we ask the Central executive to urge the provincial government to adopt the Direct Legislation Bill voted upon on November 27 last, and that this resolution be brought before the annual convention. Carried unanimously.

Whereas there is at present no satisfactory system of co-operative buying covering the whole of Saskatchewan. Therefore be it resolved: That the Grain

Growers' association appoint a committee to study the question and some system of co-operative trading. Carried.

That this convention urge the Dominion government to accept the offer of the United States of the free exchange of agricultural and animal products between Canada and the United States.

That this convention is in favor of having the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association approach one of the strongest co-operative societies of Great Britain with the object of having them establish a branch in Canada with a view of the Grain Growers becoming members thereof. Carried.

That the government of the province of Saskatchewan should be asked to pass legislation prohibiting agents from going outside the boundaries of any city, town or village corporation for the purpose of canvassing, selling or inducing any person to buy any kind of farm machinery. Lost.

That the sample market will not benefit the farmers until such time as all terminal elevators are owned by the government and operated by an independent commission. Carried.

Whereas it would be to the interests of all members if resolutions raised by any local were discussed by all locals and definite instructions given to their delegates regarding same. Therefore be it resolved: That all resolutions be sent to the Central secretary some time before the end of December of each year and re-submitted by him to each local at least three weeks before the annual Central convention and that these resolutions take precedence at the convention.

That the Central executive should approach the Manufacturers' Association and endeavor to secure their consent to make all machine notes payable on March 1. Carried.

That the Grain Growers do everything in their power towards the establishing of world wide peace. Carried.

That we recommend Melville for our next district convention and that rates be pooled. Carried.

That we recommend Nokomis for our next district convention and that rates be pooled. Lost.

That we extend a hearty vote of thanks to Director J. E. Paynter for the manner in which he has conducted this convention. Carried.

That we extend a hearty vote of thanks to the city and musical entertainers and the speakers for the way they have entertained us. Carried.

H. C. FLEMING,  
Sec'y District 7.

The following is a copy of the minutes of a meeting of the organization committee of District 7.

That each organizer take an equal portion of the district and that we adopt the five divisions outlined by Secretary Fleming.

That Ed. Anderson, of Lanigan, take the district nearest Saskatoon; Mr. Gabriel, of Bangor, the section between Welwyn and Lipton; R. H. Bobier, of Tantallon, the section between Lipton and Lockwood; H. Barr, of Bangor, the section between Welby and Lipton; and H. C. Fleming the section between Kelliher and Zelma.

That all subscriptions be sent in to the district secretary and thence to Mr. Green.

That we ask the Central executive not to alter the district boundaries without asking the consent of the district organization committee.

That each organizer send in a final report of his work to Secretary Green.

H. C. FLEMING,  
Secretary.

### Co-operative Legislation Needed

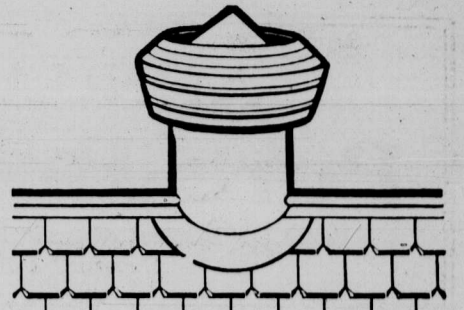
I am enclosing \$18.00 dues for this year. We have 43 members and 7 life members. We have done some co-operative buying this year and found it worked out very beneficial to our members. We have now formed ourselves into a joint stock company and intend to carry out this principle a little more extensively. We feel handicapped, though, on account of not having co-operative legislation.

W. A. PAUL,  
Sec., Govan Assn.

Certainly!

Please accept this \$5.00 from the United Grain Growers' Picnic fund to be applied on the Emergency fund.

DANIEL CARSWELL, Sec.



## "Halitus" Ventilator

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

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THAT GLISTENS  
AND GLEAMS

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LUMINETTE



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

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Established 22 Years

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## ANNUAL SALE

# Pure-Bred Cattle

Under the Auspices of Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba  
and Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

## BRANDON, MAN., MARCH 4, 1914

**Reduced Passenger and Freight Rates**  
**Entries Close January 25, 1914**

JAS. DUTHIE, Pres., Hartney  
A. W. BELL, Secy., 226 Chambers of Commerce Winnipeg



## Oak Bluff Stock Farm

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### Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs

Call at the Farm and make your Selection

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## 130 WISCONSIN INCUBATOR \$13.90

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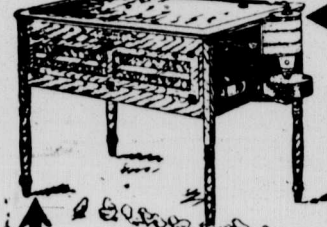
**If Ordered Together** We send both machines for only \$13.90 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man., and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water heat, double walls, dead-air space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

**TEN YEAR GUARANTEE—30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL**

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

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

## Cabinet Incubators



The world's best Hatchers, and GUARANTEED FOR 15 YEARS. SOLD ON 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL in your own home, under the conditions in which you have to work them; then, if they do not make good, send them back at our expense. We will extend the trial time to 60 or 90 days if you wish. Try them until you are perfectly satisfied. We know they will please you. Farmers of Canada must produce over 50 million chickens more in 1914 than were raised last year, to meet the demand. The profit is big and you are entitled to a share of it.

It's just a matter of getting started. Our advice is at your service. We take all the risk to get you started, after that it's easy. Send name today for Catalog. It gives detailed information about our guaranteed Incubators and Brooders, and tells the success our customers are having. We want to send it to 10,000 interested parties. Get your copy early; It's Free. Write to

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## A Good Farm Cheap Without a Dollar Down

**FOR SALE**—Improved Half Section in Swan River Valley, Manitoba, 4 1/2 miles N.E. Bowsman, C.N.R., all newly fenced. New house, granary, horse and cow stable. About 60 acres cultivated; rich black loam; in the best mixed farming district in Manitoba. \$12.50 per acre, \$500.00 Cash, and will invest this amount in cows and pigs on shares with right party. This is a snap for a good man only. Plenty fuel and water; good roads. Immediate possession.

**THOMAS L. SWIFT, Box 1699, CALGARY, ALTA.**

## Farming for Profit

Continued from Page 8

Hitch the horse on the off side of an active, even puller, one that will go into the collar at the command and stay until the command "whoa" is given. Choose a smooth, hard road, avoiding soft ground, and if convenient, let the first few loads be of bulky material, as hay or straw. This will serve to fix the idea in the horse's mind that he can pull anything that is loose.

Never overload the draft horse in training. The first attempt should be made with a load not exceeding 300 pounds. After driving a short distance this may be doubled. Do not ask the young horse to pull more than his share of 1,200 or 1,500 pounds until the idea of going up against the pressure of the collar has become thoroughly fixed in his mind.

Never train the young draft horse by hitching to a dragging load, as a plow, harrow, drag or wagon on soft earth. Such loads require constant pressure and discourage the animal. In the case of the low hitch the pressure on the shoulders and back is at a disadvantage; he cannot see the result of his efforts; sore shoulders, and in the case of the plow, the horse may be severely jerked in case the plow strikes a stone or root, all of which serves to discourage and break his spirit rather than to encourage and inculcate the idea that he can draw anything.

As the training continues, the driver should adopt signals to warn the horse of approaching difficulties and when he should get ready for superb effort. Excellent drivers use different terms; some whistle, some cluck and some give one command, others another, any of which will serve if properly used, but best usage prefers the command "steady," given in a rather deep tone. At this command the horses square themselves and make ready for the effort. The draft horse could be trained so as gradually to go into the collar and stay there until commanded to cease, as it is the long, swinging pull that brings the load. There are many methods of teaching this. When at all convenient, a good way to train the horses to make long steady pulls is to hitch them to a freight car. It requires a constant pull to start the car and the movement is very slow at first, but gradually comes faster and easier, which gives the horse much encouragement. This requires patient and cool headed effort on the part of the driver, but horses thus educated are of great service to mankind.

### SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

The ninth annual report of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, which has just been issued by the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, contains much of interest to the seed grower and crop raiser generally, and should be secured by all such individuals. In addition to a brief review of the methods practiced by the association in the production and handling of registered seed there is given a report of the secretary showing the progress which is made in connection with the systematic growing of registered seed, while addresses and papers, by prominent authorities, are also included. Among the latter special attention is drawn to the following papers: "Thickness of seeding in cereal grains," Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph, Ontario; "Results in two years' work in testing field root seeds of commerce to prove genuineness of stock," E. D. Eddy, chief seed inspector, Ottawa; "Methods of improving the supply of field root and vegetable seeds," Geo. H. Clark, seed commissioner, Ottawa; "The production of garden vegetable seeds in Canada," W. T. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist, Ottawa; "Home grown seed vs. imported seed," R. McKay, Balmoral Mills, N.S.; "Cultivation of land for the production of high class seed," A. E. English, Harding, Man.; "Methods of advertising and selling registered seed," W. D. Lang, Indian Head, Sask.

The question of the proper amount of seed of cereal grains which should be sown to give best results, and which is dealt with in the paper by Prof. Zavitz, is one of special interest to all farmers. Some growers advocate using as little as one bushel of oats per acre, while others will argue for the advisability of using as much as six bushels per acre. The investigations by Prof. Zavitz throw considerable light on this much debated question.

## ALBERTA INCUBATOR

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\$13.48

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

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



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## Ayrshires and Berkshires

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

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

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

## Glencarnock Stock Farm

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, Suffolk Sheep. An extra fine lot of Bulls and Heifers for sale of the best breeding, also a number of Yorkshire Boars of breeding age. Sold out of Berkshires and Suffolk Sheep.

**JAS. D. MCGREGOR, BRANDON**

## RUGBY BERKSHIRES

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

**MCGREGOR & BOWMAN :: FORREST, MAN.**

## Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

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

**W. L. DECLAW, Importer, Cedar Rapids, Ia!**

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

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# Breeders' Notes

## DOWNIE'S SHEEP SALES

Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta., in sending in their list of recent sales of sheep state "that they are well pleased with the demand for sheep this year, and the outlook for the next could not be better. While farmers are beginning to realize that sheep are about the best live stock on the farm. It costs very little to get a start in sheep and the returns from the wool and the sale of mutton come in very quickly, and for any one with either small capital or large, we know of no better investment than good breeding ewes or a few feeders." The following farmers have recently purchased sheep from Messrs. Downie and Sons:

F. Payne, Coronation; Wm. Coates, Didsbury; Limpect & Connell, Victor; Southern Alta. Land Co., Suffield; A. R. Main, Fincher Creek; S. Sereight, Amisk; Fred Blunden, Macleod; J. Thompson, High River; Wm. Curtis, Olds; Wm. Hammar, Olds; A. Driggs, Morningside; H. Stelfox, Ponoka; D. F. McMullin and F. Johnson, Olds; Arthur Priestly, Millet; Mr. Clayton, Airdrie; F. Blankly, Airdrie; John Hagerman, Ponoka; Leslie Farr, Airdrie; F. E. Hornby, Pleasington; John Wilson, Innisfail; Joseph Prebble, Cornucopia; George Poepping, Strome; Geo. Monteith, Killarney, Man.; P. & A. Kerr, Didsbury; Wm. Renner, Taber; F. J. Johnstone, Erskine. They have also sold to the Dominion government registered Shropshire rams to go to Morinville, Fawn Lake, Morley, Heaton Moore and Vegreville.

## SASKATCHEWAN POULTRY SHOW

The Saskatchewan Provincial Poultry and Pet Stock Association hold their eighth annual show at Saskatoon on January 28, 29 and 30 and the entries for same close on 21st January.

The University of Saskatchewan is furnishing the judge, also a lecturer and demonstrator. There will also be lectures on the housing, feeding, care and management of poultry for profit on January 28, beginning at 2 p.m., as well as a demonstration in the killing, plucking and shaping of poultry, beginning at 2 p.m. on January 29, also a practical demonstration by the judge will be given on the same afternoon.

## SHIRES FOR CANADA

Tom Rawlinson, of Innisfail, Alta., who in the last few years has made several exceptionally good importations of shire horses into Canada, has just added another to his list, having purchased from Forshaw & Sons, England, eight shire stallions of exceptional size, quality and breeding.

They include "Hapton Royal Friar," a colt that won first Notts County, and reserve for S. H. S. gold medal; second Royal Lancashire, etc. He is by "Marstoke Royal," and out of the famous mare, "Ash Model," that has over 100 firsts to her credit. Also "Royal Conqueror," by "Conqueror XIX," dam by "Southgate Honest Tom," wide, deep and weighty; "Stock Exchange," that won first at Bassetlaw and second at Blyth, sire "Sawtry-Harlequin," a massive, clever, well-built horse; "Leyland Forest King," a wide, deep, heavy horse, by "Redlynch Martinet," by "Lockinge Forest King," a real show-ring colt; also "Alberta's Conqueror," by "Conqueror XIX," a big, slashing horse; "Kirkland's Beechant," by "Lockinge Beechmast," also big and well put together; "Boss Carlton," by "Warrington Boss," one of 1913 London first-prize winners. This is an extraordinary big, wide, deep colt, and very well built, as is "Carlton Leonardo," by "Leonardo," and dam by "Burgeon." These horses have good constitutions, lots of bone, are well feathered, and good feet. They are all by the famous Carlton stud sires, and should do the breed some good on this side.

## HORSE SOCIETIES GIVE PRIZES FOR COMING SHOW SEASON

The Shire Horse Society, of England, will give the following prizes for next show season, 1914: Calgary, two gold cups; Toronto, two gold cups; Brandon, one gold medal for stallions; Winnipeg, two gold medals; Macleod, two silver medals; and Regina, two silver medals.

The Suffolk Horse Society has also bestowed medals for the following shows: Regina, two; Winnipeg, two; Alberta Livestock Exposition, two; and to the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, two.

## ANNUAL SALE OF PURE BRED CATTLE

The annual sale of pure bred cattle, under the auspices of the Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba, and the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, will take place at Brandon on 4th March. Those who have cattle for sale will please note that the entries close 25th January, and should get into touch with Dr. A. W. Bell, the secretary, 226 Chamber of Commerce, Winnipeg. The sale is held during Winter Fair week and there will be reduced passenger and freight rates on all the railways.

## HERRON'S CLYDESDALES

W. S. Herron, 1202 1st St. E., Calgary, Alta., has been breeding and importing Clydesdales for a number of years and can offer a fine selection of Clydesdale stallions and mares. Mr. Herron has at the head of his stud some of the best blood of the old country and from his imported mares has raised some fine range bred stock, thoroughly acclimatized and fit in every way. This stock carry the blood of such stock getters as "Baron's Pride," "Hiawatha" and other good Scottish sires, and range from two years old up, while the mares range from weanlings up. The stock farm is ten miles west of Calgary and any one wishing to see the stock will be taken out by car.

## GREAT CANADIAN SHORTHORN SALE

The annual sale held by several short-horn breeders in Toronto has come to be an event of the first importance in Canadian cattle breeding circles. Several of the leading breeders sell on that occasion many of the best cattle they can breed or furnish. There is no question about their having made good all their claims in past sales, and this year we are assured that the offering is equal, if not superior, to any previous one. J. A. Watt, fresh from his good record at the International and the Toronto shows, offers the best lot of heifers he has put in any sale, and some young bulls too that are distinctly high-class. They are strong in good blood and in quality too. None but a high-class herd could year after year supply such a lot.

John Miller, jr., furnishes a splendid lot, with the usual breeding and quality that his cattle are noted for. Many young bulls in this lot will be interesting to the hundreds of men that are this year determined to have better bulls than ever before.

Captain T. E. Robson is offering three heifers that will speak for themselves when you see them, high-class stuff for showing and breeding too, one junior calf looks like a winner for 1914.

Robert Miller is selling 25 cattle, half bulls and half cows and heifers. "Missie Marquis" was the grand champion bull at Toronto last September; he is one of the most attractive bulls any place, valuable in every way, a Missie of the best breeding.

"Longfellow" was the first prize junior yearling at same show, he is a Village Blossom and rated by the owner as the best bull he has had. One of the best calves by the same owner is sired by "Ring master" and from a Willis Lavender cow, is the description of "Master Lavender." Many more young bulls of great merit, making what a prominent breeder has just pronounced the best lot of bulls he has ever seen in one herd. The heifers are better than ever before, they have the breeding, the size, the condition to make them valuable, and many of them are in calf to or sired by "Superb Sultan," one of "Whitehall Sultan's" greatest sons.

There is not much time to arrange for attending the sale; the catalogs should be in your hands as soon as possible. Good cattle are scarce and they are needed. This sale has always uncovered some of the best of the year as well as the cheapest. It will be to your interest to attend, and you are promised good treatment.



Glencarnock Victor II, Champion Steer Chicago 1913

## Glencarnock Champion Angus Cattle

To Breed Champions Sow the Seed of Champions

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

J. D. MCGREGOR : BRANDON, MAN.



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

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STALLIONS ACCLIMATIZED AND FOAL GETTERS

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

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## GREAT CLEARING SALE OF CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES

Of all ages. Every animal about the place must be sold, as the two farms have been rented, and I will retire in March. These fine stallions, "Pure Gold," "Skookum" and "Sir William," the head of this stud, will also be sold.

John Horn, Home Farm, Regina, Sask.



## Pure Bred Clydesdales

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

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



## Champion Producing Holstein Blood

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

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

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**FOR SALE—HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM,** 20 acres cleared. Barn, chicken and hog houses. Seven-roomed house, furnished. Two horses, cow, calf, chickens, pigs. Incubator, brooder. Orchard all bearing. Creek. Railway at gate. Half-mile trackage. One hour to capital. Stores, schools, post office. District very settled. Easy terms. Apply Topham, Hopington, British Columbia.

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**FOR SALE—DUROC JERSEYS—A FEW** choice imported gilts, bred or open, also a number of S.C.W. and Buff Leghorn cockerels. W. C. Heron, Box 64, Regina, Sask. 2-12

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**TURKEYS, GEESE DUCKS, CHICKENS,** eggs, poultry supplies. Catalog giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's Instant Louse Killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C.

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**BLACK ORPINGTONS, PIT GAMES, PHEAS-** ants. Choice stock and winners at Edmonton Show. Some choice cockerels and eggs. A few Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Dr. A. M. McKay, 527 Fourth Ave. West, Calgary. 50tf

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**SOME CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE** Cockerels for sale. R. H. Whiteside, Carberry, Man. 2-2

**PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-** key Toms, \$5.00 each. G. W. Booker, Snowflake P.O., Man. 2-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—1ST AND** 2nd prize Toms, 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize Hens, Winnipeg; 1st Pullet, 2nd Cockerel, Toronto. Barred and White Rock Cockerels. A. C. Munro, Plumas, Man. 53-4

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The Grain Growers' Guide has demonstrated to its advertisers that it can sell their goods: Because its paid circulation is the largest of any agricultural journal in Canada; Because its subscribers are buyers, and Because it brings buyer and seller together.

Small ads. like this will make you money:

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**1,200 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT—** Grown on summerfallow. Free from noxious weeds. Sacked, \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Coaldale. H. A. Suggitt, Coaldale, Alta. 50-4

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**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS,** one year old, 25 to 35 dollars. Pure Rhode Island Red Cockerels, \$1.50. C. M. Brownridge and Sons, Browning, Sask. 50-2

**NOTE.—SEED GRAIN.—**From information received, The Guide learns that there is no immediate prospect of the Railway Companies giving half rates on Seed Grain in the New Year. If, however, they should decide to give special rates, the announcement of same will at once appear in The Guide. It would be, however, of special advantage to those who have Seed Grain or Grasses to sell, to get their advertisements in the paper without delay.

Get busy and see what you have to sell, write out your ad., enclose money order covering cost of same, and mail it to—

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**MALLARD DRAKES FOR SALE, \$1.25** each. Mrs. Arthur Dignon, Marquis, Sask. 2-2

**BUFF ORPINGTONS—EXHIBITION** breeding and utility. Single birds, either sex, from \$2.00 up. Charlie Giffard, St. George Farm, Boissevain, Man. 51-5

**HORSES**

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED OLYDE STAL-** lion, rising three. Sire Remus, grandsire Sir Everest. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 1-4

**JAMES BURNETT, NAPINKA, MAN.—** Breeder of pure-bred Clydesdales. Stock for sale. 49-24

**TO STALLION OWNERS—IF YOUR HORSE** did not prove satisfactory during past season, now is the time to treat him in order to ensure good results this year. I have treated horses for sixteen years on generation. My treatment, if followed as per instructions, has always met with unqualified success. Terms on application. J. Wilhelm, V.S., 205 9th Street, Saskatoon, Sask.

**MINK SKINS WANTED**

**WANTED—150 PRIME MINK SKINS.** Write W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids Horse Importing Farm, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 47tf

**BUTTER AND EGGS**

**BUTTER WANTED—WE WANT 1,000** dairy farmers who can ship us 40 to 50 lbs. first class butter every 2 or 3 weeks, preferably in lb. prints, although tubs also are in excellent demand. We will pay highest cash prices at all times. Remittance made immediately on receipt of shipment. Will furnish good heavy butter boxes at 50c each, to contain 50 1-lb. prints. These boxes should last several seasons, and are returnable by express at a small charge. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 23tf

**EGGS—THE SIMPSON PRODUCE COM-** pany, Winnipeg, will pay cash for shipments of eggs, butter, etc. Special demand and premium prices for non-fertile eggs. Highest market prices at all times. Quick returns. 23tf

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**FISH—LAKE MANITOBA FROZEN FISH.** No middleman. We catch and ship any quantity to any part of Western Canada. Ask for price list. Dow Bros., Delta, Man. 1-2

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**FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDE STAL-** lions and fillies. Hard to beat. Mares in foal. Forty Shorthorns. Twelve Yorkshire boars. Sows in farrow. Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Carman and Roland stations. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O.

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**B.C. RED CEDAR FENCE POSTS FOR SALE** —Write F. J. Bossley, for prices, Solsqua, B.C. 2-8

**FARMERS—CEDAR FENCE POSTS, COR-** ral Poles. J. Andre, Fernie, B.C. 51-12

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**BIBLE STUDENTS CAN HARMONIZE THE** Scriptures by reading our booklet "About Hell," based on the latest authorities, with other helpful literature. Price Ten Cents. Free, on request, to the poor.—International Bible Students' Assn., 59 Alboway Ave., Winnipeg. 51-8

You want to know where you can buy  
**White Wyandottes**  
that are pure white, broad and cobby, with stout yellow legs; that are vigorous, productive breeders and good winter layers. We've bred this kind exclusively for eleven years. Pairs and trios for sale. Cockerels \$3.00 up.  
**The Wyandotte Farm, Box 350, Macdonald, Man.**

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# SEED GRAIN For Sale

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

**CLEAN RYE GRASS SEED—TEN CENTS**  
per pound. 3,600 bushels Garton's No. 68 six-rowed Barley, early maturing, heavy cropping variety. Car lot 52 cents per bushel. Small lot, bags extra. James Strang, Baldur, Man. 53-4

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

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**1,000 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT—No. 1,**  
from Registered Seed. No weed seeds. Sample on request. \$1.00 per bushel. James A. Colvin, Sedgewick, Alta. 53-4

**MARQUIS WHEAT—\$1.00 PER BUSHEL,**  
including sacks. Write for sample. H. and H. E. Kenkenberger, Barons, Alta. 53-4

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

**FOR SALE—SEED GRAIN—MARQUIS**  
Wheat and Banner Oats. Apply Geo. T. Ogston, R.R. No. 1, Miniota, Man. 1-2

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

**LIMITED QUANTITY OF SIX-BOWED**  
Mensury Barley at 50c per bushel. Also Abundance oats at 35c per bushel, January sale. Good, cleaned seed. Sacked, 5c per bushel extra. Wm. K. McKenzie, Box 79, Rapid City. 1-3

**RED CLOVER SEED AND ALSIKE FOR**  
sale—\$10.50 bushel, f.o.b. Oxdrift. No noxious weeds. Write for samples. A. E. Browning, Oxdrift, Ont. 2-2

**WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, RECLEAN-**  
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### MISCELLANEOUS

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

**WANTED RELIABLE REPRESENTATIVES**  
in each district to sell guaranteed pedigreed seeds. Apply P.O. Box 621, Winnipeg, Man. 52-4

**WANTED—SIX GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN**  
Company shares. Apply, stating price, Farmer's Daughter, Drawer B, Birtle, Man.

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

**CARLOAD OATS WANTED — QUOTE**  
price f.o.b. Seven Persons. Chris Johnson, Sec., Valley View Local 360, Seven Persons, Alta. 1-2

**LADIES: SEND 50 CENTS FOR A PAIR OF**  
Self-Sharpening Scissors, length 8 inches. Great improvement on the old style. Postage paid. Money returned if not satisfied. Write today. Capital Trading Co., Box 542, Edmonton, Alta. 1-2

### TANNERY

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

### GRAIN EXCHANGE LOSES CASE

In August, 1912, the Grain Exchange passed a bylaw, which, in brief, made any member subject to discipline who was a shareholder, officer or employee of a joint stock company (whether a member of the Exchange or not), which company did not comply with the bylaws of the Exchange. In January, 1913, the council of the Exchange imposed a fine of \$500 on one of the members, Geo. S. Mathieson, the offence being that he was an employee of McLennan Bros., Limited, who were not members of the Exchange, and who were not conducting their business in accordance with one of the bylaws of the exchange. Mr. Mathieson obtained an injunction restraining the council from collecting the fine or from proceeding to suspend, expel or otherwise discipline him.

The case was tried before the court in September last, and the decision, on December 30, 1913, given by Chief Justice Mathers, is that the bylaw in question is declared illegal and void, and that the injunction is made perpetual. W. H. Trueman acted for the plaintiff, Geo. S. Mathieson, and C. P. Wilson, A. E. Hoskin and Isaac Pitblado represented the defendants, the Grain Exchange.

The judgment of the court will have far reaching effects on future actions of a similar character.

### Judgment by Chief Justice

His lordship delivered a very lengthy judgment dealing with the application made by Mathieson for membership in the Exchange, and with the bylaws passed by the Exchange from time to time with regard to transactions in wheat. He also cited a number of cases dealing with the restraints of trade or liberty to work. He stated that he could entertain no doubt that the association might properly prevent any of its members from occupying a position such as the plaintiff filled with McLennan Bros. & Co. He was, to all intents and purposes the manager, the man charged with actively carrying on the business of the company. The bylaw in question, however, was not limited to prohibiting employment such as the plaintiff was exercising, it was perfectly general, and forbade members taking employment in any capacity with a non-conforming company.

### Bylaw Not Severable

It was quite obvious that the bylaw was not severable, and unless it was good as to all classes of employment it was void altogether. The bylaw was not limited to any particular employment, but was general, and prohibited employment in every capacity.

His lordship stated that he failed to understand how the association could be injured by a member working for a non-conforming company in any other than some managerial capacity, or in what way the interests of the association were promoted by compelling its members to forego or give up every kind of employment with such a company.

None of the defendants at the trial were able to point out the necessity for the very wide general restriction placed upon the liberty of its members by this bylaw, and several admitted that a more limited restraint would have been sufficient.

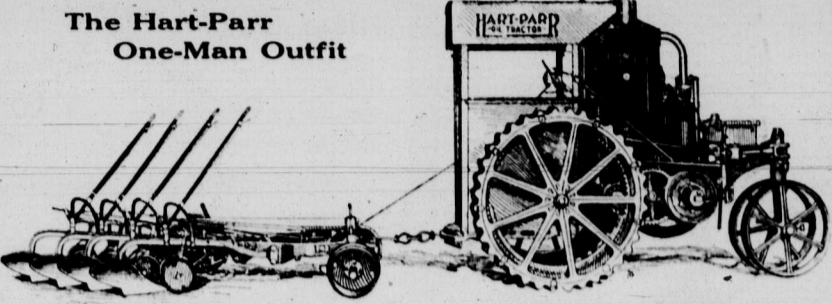
### Member Owes Duty

An attempt was made to support the bylaw on the ground that to work for a company which refuses to conform to the association's rules is so inconsistent with the duty which a member owes to the association as to justify the latter in preventing it. A member owes to the association a duty not to violate its rules himself, or to actively assist others in doing so, but how can it be said that working for a non-conforming company in any of the numerous capacities, not associated with the company's management, is a breach of such duty?

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange does not carry on any business, it consists of an association of individual business concerns engaged in the grain trade who have agreed together to carry on their respective businesses in conformity with certain fixed rules. It has no trade secrets to protect. How can it be said, then, that the interest of the associa-

Continued on Page 22

# The SIMPLEST Tractor Of All!



Simplicity, plus reliability, are the two main things to look for in a tractor. By actual comparison, the Hart-Parr 27 B.H.P. Oil Tractor has 500 to 1200 fewer manufactured parts than any other make. It contains only 300. All others contain 800 to 1500 each. Fewer parts means less chance for trouble; less complications in design; greater simplicity.

## HART-PARR -OIL TRACTORS-

### Four Piece "Backbone"

The main frame is a single casting, to which is fastened a front wheel frame of steel and two steel side frames. No channels in this foundation, no eyebeams or angles with a multitude of pieces—just four, strong, substantial castings. Long experience has proven this to be the ideal construction for this size tractor. The engine crank case, transmission cases and tractor frame are combined into one unit, designed to withstand the heavy strains of rough, uneven fields and roads. The "vitals" of this tractor cannot get out of place or go wrong.

### Solid Steel Drivers

The drive wheels are solid castings—not built up nor pieced—and are cast with our famous wave form lugs. Casting these drivers of tough steel eliminates hundreds of small parts and insures great strength, yet light weight. One under test withstood a crushing blow of 216,000 pounds. For work in very soft soil, the drivers can easily be fitted with Hart-Parr "Hold Fast" extension lugs—the lugs which have a bull dog grip, but don't pack the soil.

### Sure Feed—Simple Carburetor

The carburetor is of the float feed type, simple in design and has comparatively few parts. On no load, light load or heavy load, it handles CHEAPEST KEROSENE economically and successfully. It's a sure-feed carburetor in every kind of weather—hot or cold. Our method of cooling the motor with oil further insures perfect operation.

### Every Part is Simple

Every part of the Hart-Parr "27" is just as simple and efficient as the parts we have just described. It is built throughout with big margins of safety and strength. No skimping anywhere. Nothing omitted which will insure the farmer a "better than usual" tractor, at a very reasonable price. We could build this tractor cheaper and make a bigger profit by substituting cheaper materials, construction and workmanship. But we don't aim to see how cheap we can build it, but how simple, substantial and reliable we can make it. And this policy, we find, "makes good" for us, because the tractor "makes good" for the farmer and gives the longest possible service in actual field work.

### Use it on 160 Acres

The Hart-Parr "27" is a big profit earner on as little as 160 acres. In combination with the Hart-Parr 4-furrow Self and Hand Lift Plow, it is an ideal One Man Outfit, easily handled in field and belt work, at a surprisingly low cost for operation, up-keep and repairs.

### Write for Literature

The original features of this tractor are strikingly pictured in some special circulars we have just issued. Write for them; also general catalog and literature on power farming costs.

## Hart-Parr Company

34 Main St., Portage la Prairie, Man. 1620 8th Ave., Regina, Sask.  
61 W. 23rd St., Saskatoon, Sask. The Chapin Co., 329 8th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

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**Lighten Your Wife's Labors!**

WITH A  
**Hand, Power or Electric  
Washing Machine**



**PRICES (Cash with Order)**  
Hand Machine with Pulley **\$12.40**  
Power Machine . . **\$22.40**  
Electric Machine . . **\$55.00**  
No Wringer furnished to the Hand Machine

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Sole Agents for Western Canada:  
**BURRIDGE COOPER CO. LTD.**  
Winnipeg and Regina

**CROWN BRAND**



**CORN SYRUP**

**The Children's Choice**

Pure and wholesome. CROWN BRAND fits the kiddies for their strenuous winter sports. Get it at your grocer's

**THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED**  
MANUFACTURERS OF THE  
**EDWARDSBURG BRANDS**  
CARDINAL and BRANTFORD

Offices: Montreal, Toronto, Calgary, Vancouver

Write for Recipe Book

**"Salada" Tea is "Hill-Grown"**

"Hill-grown" tea has the small, tender leaves—with full, rich, delicious fragrance, redolent of the spicy tropics.

**"SALADA"**

Tea is grown high up on the mountains of Ceylon—with its native delicacy and fragrance held captive in the sealed lead packages.  
**BLACK, GREEN or MIXED**

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 33,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

# Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

## A GRUMBLE

I am going to scold. Ever so many people who sent letters to me for Home Loving failed to observe the rules of correspondence. They seemed to imagine that Home Loving was right here under my wing whereas she is away out in Saskatchewan.

Now once and for all, if you want to write to anyone through this page you must enclose the letter to me in a plain stamped envelope and a note saying for whom it is intended and I will gladly forward it; otherwise it will be consigned to the expectant waste paper basket. You see I am very cross indeed today.

And, again, some people have written in asking for a reply by mail and forgetting to enclose a self-addressed and stamped envelope. Please try to remember this. I know that one stamp and one little envelope seem very little things to make a fuss about, but when hundreds of people forget it means hundreds of stamps and hundreds of envelopes.

I would like to explain to those who have written in for the addresses of people needing clothing that I have none on hand at the present moment.

And, lastly, I have long intended to make it clear that we regret exceedingly our inability to print all of the letters that come to us as promptly as they ought to be printed, owing to the narrow limits of our space and hope that you will bear with us patiently on that account.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## A HAND MACHINE SUGGESTED FOR CINDERELLA

Dear Miss Beynon:—Really, I felt quite ashamed when I saw my last letter in print; it was so much longer than I realized when I wrote it.

Will you please send me "Dorothy's" address and I will try to help the poor family she writes about in The Guide of November 12. I have several things that would, if mended up well, give comfort to some of those poor girls. Having such a big family to care for, I can't manage (being without a girl all summer) to do up the mending as I would like, but have had to buy new things instead. The garments are all clean, and where I can, I will enclose materials for mending.

I feel so sorry for "Cinderella" in the last issue of The Guide. Poor girl! She seems to have a heavy burden for one so young—so many brothers and sisters to sew for by hand. Now, dear Miss Beynon, if you think it a good plan, I will send a dollar to you to start a fund to provide a hand sewing machine for her. I always use one myself and know what a help they are when one cannot use a foot machine. You can get a fine little machine for \$13.95, cover and all complete; or \$10.75 on an iron stand, with no cover. The latter, if kept in a wooden box, as I keep mine, is as good as one can wish. If a few of the readers of The Guide would send in their "mite," it would not take long to make up enough. The express would, I suppose, be about fifty cents or a little more. I will send my contribution if it meets your approval, as soon as I know your opinion.

MOTHER OF NINE.

I heartily approve of the suggestion to get "Cinderella" a hand machine, as I believe absolutely in helping people to help themselves.

F.M.B.

## HAS SOME QUILT PATCHES

Dear Miss Beynon:—Do you have any enquiries for quilt patches? I have quite a good sized bundle that I would gladly give to some worthy person. I mean some one who would make use of them. I would be very much pleased if you would send the address of any such person to

MRS. A. CHAMBERS.

## WILL EXCHANGE TEDDY BEAR PATTERNS FOR CLOTH

Dear Miss Beynon:—I would like to exchange some patterns with a member who has some teddy bear cloth, an old coat or such to make into rabbits or teddy bears, in black, brown or white. I have patterns for them and would send them to any one sending me the cloth. They would be fine for a bazaar, as they

would sell readily and for a good price. I will cut the patterns any size from six to eighteen inches and send full instructions for putting together.

## FARMER'S WIFE.

P.S.—This is an old saying of my grandmother: "He who putteth his hand to the plow and looketh back is not worthy of the kingdom." It has helped to steady me sometimes when things seemed awry.

## OLD SUBSCRIBERS TO THE GUIDE

Dear Miss Beynon:—For a long time I have been going to write to you to send me the three little books, "How to Teach the Truth to Children," "The Most Wonderful Story in the World," and the little "Maternity" book.

Well, dear Miss Beynon, I have not had the pleasure of meeting you personally, but I did have the pleasure of being in the company of Mrs. Thomas in our little village of Windthorst, when she formed our Homemakers' Club.

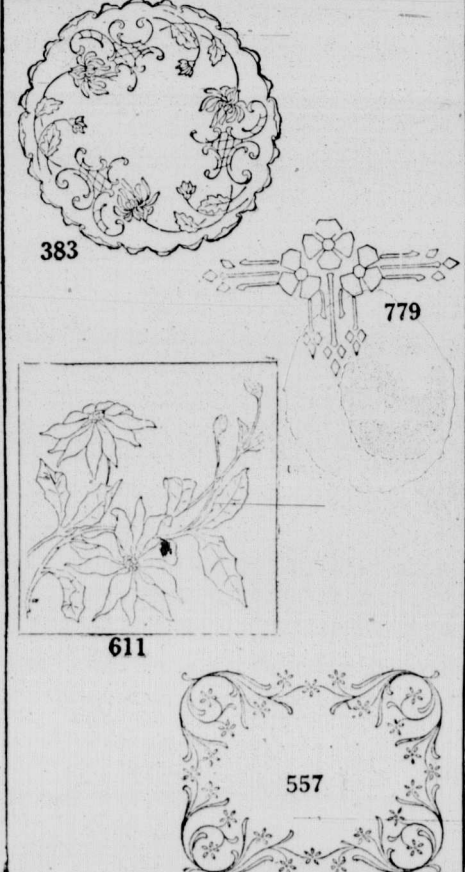
I have for a long time been going to write to The Guide, as my husband has been a subscriber ever since it was published and I always enjoy your page and I think that the Country Homemakers' page both interesting and educational. I enjoyed reading the letter of "A Mere Man," of October 22. I think it was a very good answer to the week before.

I am just writing to Mr. Green for a petition for woman suffrage, as my husband is in favor as well as myself of the women having the vote.

## Marrow Preserve

Weigh marrow before cooking, cut small, boil soft and drain. Add a pound of sugar to every pound of marrow. Cut three large oranges and two lemons, as for marmalade, and put in with sugar before cooking.

ESSEX CALF.



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## EMBROIDERY DESIGNS

The prices quoted are for stamped goods and material for working, but transfer patterns of any design will be furnished separately for 10c each.

No. 383 is a center piece, measuring 22 x 22 inches, in chrysanthemum design. Stamped on best round thread linen, 36 inches in diameter, one dozen of 12-yard skeins mercerized floss in two sizes. . . . . 98c

No. 779. Design for a stencil to be used for sofa pillows, scarf ends or any decorative object and which can be repeated to form a border. Stamped and tinted on crash with green duck back. . . . . 30c

Stamped on crash 1 1/2 yards both ends tinted, with floss to work. . . . . 35c

No. 611. A design of the poinsettia flower and leaves suitable for embroidering a sofa cushion or which may be used for curtain decoration. Tinted in fast colors on tan art ticking, 22 x 22 inches, with green duck back and mercerized floss to work. . . . . 40c

No. 557. A design for embroidering a baby pillow, a sofa cushion or a centre-piece. The pattern measures thirteen and one-half by seventeen and one-half inches. Stamped on 21 x 18 inch White Pure Irish Linen, with mercerized floss to work. . . . . 60c

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# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## HOW TO BECOME A YOUNG CANADIAN

You can't become a member of the Young Canada Club by merely writing in and saying that you would like to join. It is possible to join some clubs that way, but not ours.

You must write a story to become a member of this club and get one of its pretty little maple leaf buttons. It is such a very exacting club that it is not merely satisfied to have boys and girls sit down and scratch off anything at all that comes into their heads and that will fill up paper. The stories must be bright and interesting and they must be very carefully written in pen and ink, and on one side of the paper only.

But though it is not easy to join, there is some satisfaction in belonging, since it means that you have done some really creditable work.

So if any of you feel like joining us between competitions, put your thinking caps on and sit down and write us a real pretty story about anything you like and we will send you one of our dainty little club buttons.

DIXIE PATTON.

## AN ADVENTURE STORY

One bright sunny day, two boys went out for a walk in some dense woods. Frank, the larger boy, was fifteen years of age, and Lewis was ten. These boys were not of a nervous disposition, because if they had been they would never have ventured out in these woods, in which bears were to be seen. The only companions the boys had were Watch, the dog, and a gun.

After the boys had reached the middle of the woods, they heard a rustle and Lewis' face went as white as snow and he clutched hold of Frank's arm.

"What's the matter?" shouted Frank.

"Look!" said Lewis.

Hardly had he said the words when a huge black form sprang into the road.

"What is it?" said Lewis, in a subdued tone.

"It is a bear."

Before the boys could realize what position they were in, the bear turned and walked toward them.

Watch, seeing the danger, sprang at the bear's throat and gave the boys a chance to climb a tree which stood near by. They had just got up the tree when the bear came after them. He was shaking the tree from limb to limb.

"I hear voices," said Lewis.

Hardly had he said the words when crash! bang! the bear rolled over, dead, and before Frank knew anything he heard his father calling for him to come down.

They climbed down the tree and soon found themselves in their mother's arms, who had come with their father to help hunt for them.

They went to look for Watch and found him dead. The next day they buried him and over him they erected a tablet because he saved their lives. Don't you think this was quite an adventure?

FLORENCE HOWARD.

Age 14.

## FROM BUTTE TO SOUTHERN ALBERTA

We started for the Great West, Alberta, from Butte City, through the mountains, about four o'clock, April 22, 1909. It was perfect summer weather when we left Butte and after driving about ten miles, we struck snow. In crossing the Elk mountains, we were in from four to six feet of snow. Our vehicle was a canvas covered wagon, to which four horses were attached.

Our next experience was going through a large canyon. We went into it about four o'clock in the afternoon, not thinking how much earlier it grew dark in the canyon. After going for a short distance, we had to camp for the night. We were on a shelf of rock, with a mountain stream running fifty feet below us. The road was so narrow that the horses had to be led one by one past the wagon.

During the night a train came out of a tunnel just across the stream from us and thundered down through the canyon, its headlight, in the darkness, looking like a great ball of fire; and as we lay trying to sleep, shell rock kept falling down on our wagon.

Next morning, on starting out, we turned a sharp elbow, then went down a very steep incline. We were very anxious to see the boundary line at Sweet Grass. When we arrived there, there were several families wishing to cross the line, but who were having difficulty about their stock. Getting angry, some of them turned back, saying, "U. S. is good enough for us."

The line is simply a cement post about six feet high and about two feet square and tapers to a point, something the shape of cement fence posts. U. S. is carved on one side and Canada on the other.

We arrived here June 30, 1909, after many interesting experiences, and like Alberta very much.

MARGARET IRENE SIBBALD, Victor, Alta., age 12.

## A STRONG TEMPTATION

Many years ago, in a small rade cottage near Glasgow, lived a boy and his mother. They were very poor, so poor that the mother had to do washing to keep herself and son. Peter, as was the boy's name, ran errands and made a little money in that way.

One day, when Peter was returning home after running an errand for one of his friends, he saw something bright shining in the grass. He went over to it and saw, to his delight, that it was a beautiful gold watch.

He picked it up and quickly put it into his ragged coat pocket to hide it, for just then a richly dressed woman came up the narrow path looking anxiously from side to side. Peter knew this woman to be Mrs. Rogers.

The watch had been given Mrs. Rogers by her dead mother. She had been walking down the path to see Mrs. Gilmour, Peter's mother, and had missed her watch on arriving home. She had come back to look for it.

Peter wanted to go up and ask her if she had lost her watch, but he wanted to keep it himself. He thought he would be able to sell it and then, oh, how proud he would be to be able to hand his mother a handful of shining gold and silver. With this thought in his mind, he said, "Good morning, Mrs. Rogers," and then hurried home to his mother. He did not show the watch to her, but hid it under his pillow. He kept it there for a number of days because he did not have the courage to sell the watch he knew belonged to Mrs. Rogers.

When he could hold out no longer, he took the watch from the hiding, put it carefully in his pocket, and started to Mrs. Rogers. He knocked at her door and was admitted by a servant girl in a white cap.

"Could I see Mrs. Rogers?" said Peter.

"Certainly," was the reply, and he was taken into the drawing-room where Mrs. Rogers was.

She was amazed when she saw who it was, but she liked Peter and said "Good morning, Peter, have you brought me good news?" Peter did not say a word, but just took the watch out of his pocket and handed it to Mrs. Rogers. She gave an exclamation of surprise and delight.

"Oh, where did you get it?" she asked.

Peter told his story and she patted him on the head, saying, "You are a brave boy, Peter." She then went to a small table near the window and from a drawer took out her purse. From it she took a sovereign and gave it to Peter. He then thanked her and with a beaming face hurried home.

VIOLET M. SANDERCOCK, Elton P. O., Man., age 13 years.

## WHY BABY CRIED

Mamma—"What is Baby crying for, Maggie?"

Maggie—"I don't know."

Mamma—"And what are you looking so indignant about?"

Maggie—"That nasty, greedy dog's been and took and eaten my 'punge-cake!'"

Mamma—"Why, I saw you eating a sponge-cake a minute ago!"

Maggie—"O—that was Baby's"

Self-reverence, self-knowledge, and self-control alone lead to sovereign power.—Bishop Welldon.

## PEERLESS-PERFECTION



### THE FENCE THAT'S STRONG--YET SPRINGY AS A BED SPRING!

Animals can't break through it no matter how hard their attacks. It simply can't be broken. Just springs back in shape like a bed spring. It's made of heavy Open Hearth steel galvanized wire with all the impurities taken out and all the strength and toughness left in. Will not corrode or rust. Top and bottom wires are extra heavy. Will not sag. Requires less posts than ordinary fence. Absolutely guaranteed.

### Here's Proof of Our Statements

*Read These Letters*

Gentlemen—I have handled your fence for four years and had it a good, strong, durable fence, and that the galvanizing is first-class. In referring to this I have a fence that I put on four years ago across a gully and the water is as high as the second wire and it is not rusted nor broken yet. I had a team of heavy horses that ran into your fence last summer and did not break or damage it in the least, and I am glad to say that in the four years I have handled your wire I have had no complaints about it. I remain, Yours truly, **DAVID CUMMINGS** Madford, Man.

Gentlemen—About four years ago a fence was put up of your make on one side of a road and I may say today it is just as good as ever it was. Now on the other side of the road is a fence put up at the same time, but not yours; it looked nice at the first, but today you would not know that fence or think it the same. It is both breaking down and rusted. This is just to show that your fence is the best and will wear and I think credit should be placed where it is due. Yours truly, **W. MADDER**

These are but a few of the strong testimonial letters we have received from our thousands of satisfied customers. Maybe we have some from your vicinity. Ask us for them. We also make poultry fence, farm gates and ornamental gates. Remember our products are all absolutely guaranteed.

Send for catalog today. Agencies nearly every where. Agents wanted in open territory.

### BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.,

Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

## Special Introductory Offer

To New Subscribers Only

The **Western Home Monthly**

Western Canada's Leading Household Magazine

### For 25 Cents

From Now until May 30, 1914

Usual Subscription Price: \$1.00 A YEAR

Just think of it. A nimble quarter will ensure your receiving every month the most popular magazine of its kind in America.

We only make this exceptional offer in order to get acquainted with you, for, as a matter of fact, the Western Home Monthly at its usual subscription price of \$1.00 a year, is a big bargain in reading matter. Each issue consists of 80 pages (and up), crammed full of bright articles, entertaining miscellany and interesting fiction, besides the many original photographs for which our pages have become so justly famous. Handsome cover in two or more colors. Send in your order today and we will send you FREE a book by a well-known author.

The Western Home Monthly, Winnipeg, Man.

## Co-operation

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

Daily Capacity 300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY GLADSTONE, MAN.



MANITOBA HARD WHEAT FLOUR

ECHO

OUR AIM—THE BEST

GOLD DROP HUNGARIAN 24 1/2 LBS.


## Make \$2000<sup>00</sup> more per Year

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

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

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

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



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

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## GET A GALLOWAY



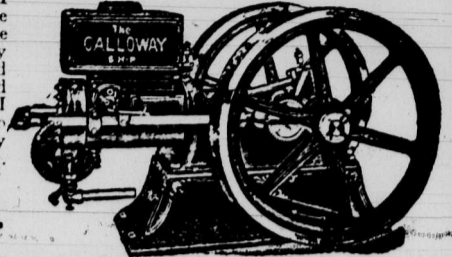
Unqualified satisfaction guaranteed, plenty of time given to satisfy yourself, and it is sold direct from our own factory to your farm with one small factory profit, so that you save from \$50 to \$300, depending on the size engine you buy. That money stays right in your own pocket and you get a better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

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

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

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

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.



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

## HARNESSES

The "SQUARE DEAL" Brand  
Sold Direct to Users—  
No Agents

**THOS. McKNIGHT, WINNIPEG, CAN.** Send for my Catalog showing 30 styles

## SOW CLEAN SEED!

### WHEAT - OATS - FLAX



Hail Insurance Protects you against Hail  
The Stratford Automatic Seed Grain Pickler  
**INSURES GOOD YIELD and SAMPLE**

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

We control the output of the  
Dominion Specialty Co.

Patented Write Dept. A for Information, Prices and Terms

**THE MACDONALD THRESHER COMPANY LTD., WINNIPEG**  
Box 1296 Man.

## THE WEBER "DREADNOUGHT" BRUSH CUTTER

This cutter is attachable to nearly all tractor engines, preferably Gas Tractors, and will cut standing brush up to 6 inches diameter, taking a swath from 10 to 14 feet wide, according to H.P. capacity of engine. Leaves brush in wind-rows, ready to burn, and the whole outfit can be handled by one man. An experienced engineer will cut from 10 to 20 acres per day, according to size of brush. No lubrication needed. Repairs few. When your plows are idle, your engine should be clearing brush land. For all particulars, prices, etc., apply

**M. WEBER :: DIDSBURY, ALTA.**


## Poultry Produce Vegetables

Get our Prices before selling your Poultry. We buy it, alive or dressed. Coops for Shipping on request. We want dressed Hogs, Veal and all kinds of Vegetables  
PROMPT REMITTANCE MADE

**DICKERSON & CO., 159 Portage Avenue East**

## INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD

is a marvellous egg producer. It often doubles the number of eggs—makes hens lay all winter—and gives you plenty of eggs when they are selling in the cities for 50c. to 80c. a dozen.



**HENS LAY RIGHT IF FED RIGHT**  
The big men in the poultry business—those who are making big money—will tell you that **INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD** cures Chicken Cholera—saves the little chicks—keeps the fowls strong and vigorous—and is matchless to fatten fowls for the market.

You need it if you want to make money out of your hens. Ask your dealer—25c., 50c. and \$1 packages, and the 25c. package gives you a hundred feeds for 12 hens. **INTERNATIONAL ROUP CURE** is sold on a 3-4 cash guarantee to cure.

International Stock Food Co. Limited  
TORONTO, ONT.

## President Henders' Address

Continued from Page 7

when the commission now appointed to enquire into the high cost of living in the prosecution of their work, makes an investigation into the administration of our natural resources, that therein will be found a most prolific cause, and let us hope that some sane method of administration will be recommended.

**Watered Stock**

Another cause to which I call attention is what might be called the false system of finance. By that I mean the allowing of such capitalization in business for amounts entirely out of proportion to the amount necessary for the safe and profitable conduct of such business. You are all familiar with the methods resorted to by corporate interests along these lines: some capitalize for many, yea, three or four times more than the necessary sum required in the conduct of their business, so that, while they declare what would seem to be a reasonable dividend on their capitalized stock, they are actually paying in many cases, as high as, and in some cases, much more than 40 per cent. on the actual cash invested. Recent investigations have recently laid bare the iniquities of this system and it is to be hoped that in no distant day a remedy commensurate with the need may be forthcoming.

False methods in business is another cause which leads to the above referred to condition of affairs. Method, supported by a system which provides an easy means for uncontrolled and unrestricted combination in the general conduct of such business, whether it be in the manufacture, the sale, or the transportation of the same. Combination, which in itself, under wise and safe supervision, might be prolific of great good; without this supervision it becomes a most prolific source of injustice.

Other causes might be mentioned, but the limited time at my disposal will not permit of my so doing.

**Remedies Suggested**

I now, in conclusion, desire to enumerate and deal briefly with some of the remedies which might be made use of. The first remedy for discontent with farm life, in my opinion, is not to be found in the organization and enforcement of a more vigorous emigration policy, not in the introduction of a good roads system, not in a Million for Manitoba league policy, nor yet in an advanced agricultural educational system; all of them good enough in their place, and of great benefit when once the primary evil has been dealt with, cannot in themselves bring about permanent prosperity or a contented or happy people. To my mind the remedy of first and greatest importance is a readjustment of our economic law so that an equal opportunity for access to the means and sources of life will be afforded and maintained to all the people; that all the great resources of the country should be so administered by the government that no man or class of men could in any way unduly exploit them for their own advantage and consequently to the disadvantage of their fellow men; that where combinations are necessary and can be used to advantage in the carrying

on of great enterprises, such safeguard shall be provided as shall ensure only a reasonable profit on the actual capital invested and the labor expended in the conduct of such enterprise. That we teach men, and especially our children in the school and home, the true dignity of value and service; that we brand as infamous the doctrine that is so assiduously propounded by the parasitic rich that it is beneath their dignity to engage in honest service.

**Dignity of Labor**

That we place such dignity on service, whether it be of hand or heart or brain, as shall brand the man of no employment as a parasite, whether he be a millionaire or pauper. It was Tolstoi who, in his "Kingdom of Ivan," said that the men who had hard places on their hands, meaning by that marks of service of honest employment, should be invited to sit at the first table, and a greater than Tolstoi has said that if a man did not work neither should he eat. This pitiable sight of one-third of the population being out of employment because they do not have to work, or refuse to work, while work is only partially done because those who would be not able to keep up with it, is an indication of a very imperfect economic administration.

**Need of Co-operation**

Lastly, I desire to call attention to the principle of co-operation as furnishing a suggested remedy for above conditions; nothing that I can think of will more quickly or effectively destroy our individualism and, therefore, our selfishness than the spirit of co-operation. When we recognize the influence and power of co-operation and we begin intelligently and earnestly to practice its principles a new era of civilization will dawn. In the principles of co-operation we find deeply engrafted the spirit of brotherhood, that in the carrying out of these principles each man will look not only on his own things, but also on the things that make for the happiness of his brother. I believe that the spirit of co-operation is abroad; it has demonstrated its utility in other parts of the world. Among ourselves its principles have been introduced and the results so far have been quite encouraging. We believe that in the not distant future we will be able to build up such a system as will go a long way towards lifting some of the burdens which now so heavily oppress us. In the associated industries and commercial enterprises we have already inaugurated, plans have been laid for the fuller development of this spirit of co-operation, and I would suggest that in order that the greatest good may come of our effort this convention give full and careful study to its development. I would further recommend that for the sake of perpetuating perfect harmony in the working out of the various departments of this great co-operative scheme, this convention take into consideration the advisability of making provision for a federated head, whose duty it shall be to harmonize the working out of each department so that the greatest good may come from all and to all.

## Secretary's Report

At our last annual convention sixty-five associations and nineteen persons gave pledges to contribute to an emergency fund to the amount of \$1,032.25. We received for this fund, during the year, altogether \$1,205.25, contributed by seventy-four branches and seventeen individuals. Six branches and five individuals of the original subscribers failed to redeem their pledges.

As compared to 1912, the receipts of membership dues show an increase of some \$250.00 and an increase of the average for twelve years of \$550.00. We have, however, to report quite a large number of our branches have not sent dues for the last year. Some of these, of course, are not active; four have reported that they have disorganized, but many of those who have not sent dues are active; in fact, you will find some names of branches that have contributed to the emergency fund whose names do not appear on the list of branches as contributing dues to the association.

During the year forty-eight new branches were organized, of which thirty-six

have reported, the balance being organized late in the season will not report before the beginning of the new year. This is a very satisfactory addition to our organization and is the result largely of the effective work done by Mr. Burnell and Mr. McCuish, who were organizers during February and March, and Mr. McCuish's activities since the harvest, up to the end of the year.

**Farm Help**

As you already know, the Association last year inaugurated a scheme to supply farm help to our members on the advance fare basis. Due to our commencing late in the season, we were not able to supply men to all the applicants, consequently many applications had to be cancelled and the fares returned, causing annoyance and inconvenience to those who were disappointed. We have, however, succeeded in supplying throughout the spring and summer months, one hundred and eighty-seven men, and, as far as we can ascertain, ninety per cent. of these had proved satisfactory. Our arrangements with the railway

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companies were to guarantee the fares on arrival of the men in Winnipeg; all these men came over the Allan and C.P.R. steamships, and transferred to the C.P.R. at seaboard. The C.P.R. officials manifested very much interest in looking after these men, and through their efforts, only one out of the one hundred and eighty-seven who landed at the seaboard failed to reach his destination. It is only right to say that the railway companies, especially the C.P.R. officials, have given us every encouragement, as they look upon this method of securing farm help as being along the line of getting the right class of settlers into the country, and I think we can look forward to the coming year with the confident assurance that we will get sympathetic assistance from the railway companies in our efforts.

**Growing Enthusiasm**

Another encouraging feature is the increasing number of meetings that are being held and the enthusiasm that is being created in the Grain Growers' movement. In the last annual report I stated that it would seem sound wisdom if this convention would devote a great deal of time in the working of a comprehensive scale of organization along educational and co-operative lines that would draw the rural population into closer relationship for the improvement of social conditions surrounding farm life. I am glad to report that there is a marked progress along this line, and I would urge on this convention also that special attention should be made towards perfecting our system of organization.

The exigencies surrounding the conditions under which we market our produce and secure commodities for our homes and farms, demand a closer and more intelligent interest on the part of our farmers in everything that relates to the distribution of these commodities to the end that the enormous and apparently unnecessary waste that now obtains between producers and consumers may be totally eliminated or at least reduced to a minimum.

R. McKENZIE, Secretary.

**LETHBRIDGE WOMEN'S CONVENTION**

\* Word has just come from Secretary Woodbridge to the effect that arrangements have been made to hold a women's convention in Lethbridge, January 21, 22 and 23.

Don't let the shortness of the notice deter you from going. I should like to see this meeting become the nucleus of a good strong women's organization such as the Women Grain Growers' in Saskatchewan is beginning to be.

There is room for a woman's auxiliary in connection with all these farmer's movements and their organization will strengthen both the men's and the women's work.

So just pack up your things and go along with your husbands for a little holiday and a great deal of fun. The women in Lethbridge are making arrangements to entertain you, and I am sure whatever program is offered will be most enjoyable.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

**SUCCESSFUL YEAR FOR GRAIN GROWERS' COMPANY**

The prosperity of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, as indicated in their annual statement, will be a source of gratification to all Canadians. A dividend of 10 per cent. was declared, in spite of the fact that \$96,610 was transferred to reserve. As the paid-up capital is \$645,000 and the year's profits were \$164,333, a dividend of over 25 per cent. might have been declared if nothing had been added to the reserve fund, which has now reached the comfortable sum of \$183,000. The Company's assets are valued at \$1,371,153. We congratulate the Company on the successful manner in which it has conducted its operations in spite of the financial stringency which has hampered the activity of many other concerns.—Industrial Canada.

**BEST TONIC**

There is no tonic like that which comes from doing things worth while.—Orison Swett Marden.

**Canadian Annual Sale of Shorthorns**

Toronto, Wednesday, February 4, 1914

The great Canadian Annual Sale of Shorthorns will be held at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, on Wednesday, February 4th, 1914, when Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.; J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.; John Miller, Jr., Ashburn, Ont.; and Captain T. E. Robson, London, Ont., will sell by Auction a selection of Scotch Shorthorns equal to, if not better than, any collection offered in a previous sale. There will be 20 bulls, mostly fit for service now, and 40 females, many of them in calf to the best bulls in the land. The bulls contain the grand champion at Toronto last September (he looks like winning for years). The First Prize Junior Yearling at same show, a genuine good one, and one of the best calves of the year by Ringmaster from a Willis Lavender cow, and another wonderful calf by Gainford Marquis, with others that go to make the best

lot of bulls ever offered by auction in Canada. The females comprise heifers that have won in our best shows, heifers in form to show in 1914, of different ages, many of them of winning calibre. They have strength, beauty and grace, and they have the blood that counts.

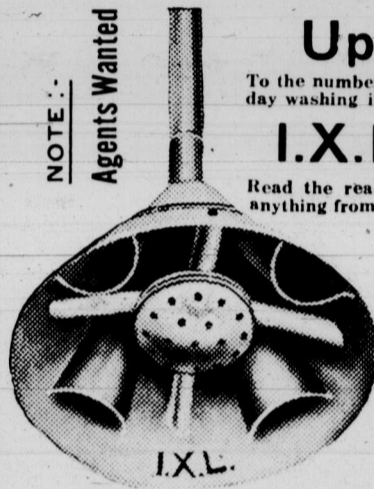
In both males and females there are Missies, Lavenders, Augustas, Butterflies, Brawith Buds, Miss Ramsdens, Minas, Village Blossoms, Nonpareils, Glosters, and all that could be asked in Scotch Breeding.

The men making this sale ask you to come and judge their standing as breeders by the cattle they offer, and they promise that everything possible will be done to make those attending the sale comfortable. The Shorthorn Meeting is the day before the sale.

Sale begins at 12 noon sharp. Lunch provided from 10.30 a.m. Ask for Catalog, mention The Guide

Cols. CAREY M. JONES, FRED REPERT and Capt. ROBSON, Auctioneers

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont., Manager of Sale



NOTE: Agents Wanted

**Up-to-Date Women**

To the number of 18,000 have abolished washday drudgery and are today washing in the new way with an

**I.X.L. Vacuum Washer**

Read the reasons and then send for one at once. The I.X.L. washes anything from the finest laces to the heaviest blankets in the same tub without injury. No severe exertion required. Also rinses and blues.

No Moving Parts to get out of Order

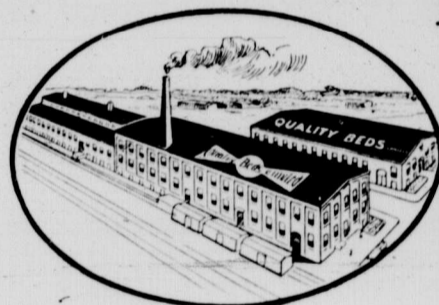
It washes by compressed air and suction. It has patented and exclusive parts found in no other vacuum washer. No power required yet your washing finished in half the time.

**SPECIAL OFFER** G.G.G. Coupon  
Send this coupon and \$1.50 to the DOMINION UTILITIES MFG. CO., LTD., 482 1/2 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, and you will receive an I.X.L. Vacuum Washer, charges prepaid.

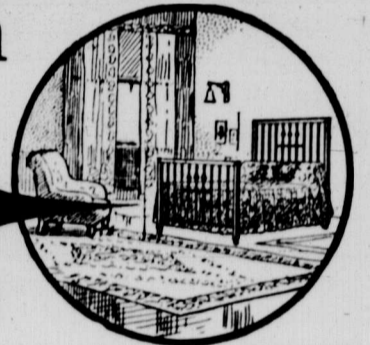
**BEAVER LUMBER CO. LIMITED**

DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING

HEAD OFFICE :: WINNIPEG, MAN.



**Direct From Factory to You**



Save \$5 to \$40 on any bed you buy

Buying at our factory you cut prices away down, because we save you the profits of wholesaler, jobber and retailer, and sell you at factory figures.

Our system practically brings the factory to your door and gives you a choice of our whole output, at lower prices than if you were buying elsewhere in carload lots.

**We Allow 30 Days Trial**

We give thirty days' trial of any article you buy. If you are not thoroughly satisfied, return the goods at our expense and we return your money.

Here is our plan: You write for our free illustrated catalogue and look over its handsome showing of brass and enamelled steel beds, cribs, springs, mattresses, couches, divans and costumers. Pick out the article you need, in the style you prefer, pay us only bare factory price, and we deliver the goods (FREIGHT PREPAID) to your station, bright, new and carefully packed. That's not all—

**360 Days for Your Final Approval**

We go still further. Every purchaser gets 360 days in which to try out our goods on all points. If you find any defect in material or workmanship, we guarantee to make it right or refund the money.

**\$1,000 Guaranteed Bond Protects You in Every Purchase**

Each sale we make is covered by a guarantee bond of \$1,000 which is your insurance, not only as to workmanship and material, but also that we will fully carry out our agreement. We aim to win your confidence because we want to sell you, not only one article, but several.

You risk nothing in taking advantage of our money-saving methods as we hold your money on deposit only, until you are fully satisfied with the transaction. We sell for cash or credit terms—either way at lowest prices on record, and QUALITY Goods are known among the best made.

Write to-day for our catalogue and send us a trial order at factory price. You'll find it the best buy you ever made.

**Quality Beds Limited, Welland, Ontario**

Department C

# Percherons and Holsteins

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

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

# AUCTION SALE Pure Bred Stallions and Mares

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

GEO. L. OWEN, Auctioneer  
Wetaskiwin, Alta.

**JOSEPH F. SUYS, Owner**  
R.R. No. 1, Duhamel, Alta.

# The Only Fanning Mill

That will Grade your Seed Grain perfectly and is guaranteed.

This Mill is made from Basswood and Hardwood Lumber; is painted and varnished, and has all joints bolted.

- No. 24 Mill ..... \$22.00
- No. 30 Mill ..... \$26.00
- Baggers, for either machine \$ 5.75

These prices are Cash with Order. We pay Freight to your Station. Manufactured and Sold by

**The Farmers' Machine Co., Ltd.**  
WATROUS - SASK.



## Seed Catalogs

Will be of greater interest to Farmers this year than in the past, because development and the greater tendency towards mixed farming necessitate the growing of more varied crops and grasses.

OUR CATALOG is now ready for mailing, and you will find this of special interest this year, because, being growers and producers ourselves, we are able to offer those varieties of Seeds and Fodders which are likely to be the most profitable.

SEEDS FOR FIELD AND GARDEN. GRASSES. FODDERS. SEED POTATOES. HARDY NURSERY STOCK. YOUNG TREES FOR PROFIT, SHELTER OR ORNAMENT.

Let us have a list of your individual or co-operative requirements. We will give lowest prices. Catalog mailed free on request.

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

# Bargains in Machinery

Shipments made from Saskatoon or neighborhood—FARMERS, NOTICE!

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

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

**The American Seeding Machine Co., 11 Strathmore Block, Winnipeg**

# SHIP YOUR GRAIN to PETER JANSEN CO.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

328 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

**You Want Results We get Them for You**

Write for Market Quotations. Send Samples and ask for Values

Make Bill of Lading read "PETER JANSEN CO., PORT ARTHUR" or "FORT WILLIAM"

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 33,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

## Auditors' Report

TO THE MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Gentlemen:—

We beg respectfully to report that we have carefully examined all cheques and vouchers, and found the same correct in accordance with the entries in the books submitted to us.

Receipts being	\$6006.01
Expenditure	5795.10
Balance	210.91

P. MIDDLETON } Auditors  
WM. NICHOLS }

Jan. 6, 1914.

### ABSTRACT STATEMENT

For the year ending Dec. 31, 1913

Receipts	
Membership Dues	\$2773.38
Transferred from Fighting Fund	1500.00
Grant from G.G. Grain Co. Ltd.	1000.00
Sale of Buttons	138.25
Sale of Letterheads	15.51
Sale of Membership Cards	17.00
Sale of Secretaries' Books	84.00
Refund from Canadian Council of Agriculture	33.05
Pooling of Rates	50.85
Balance from 1912	393.97
	\$6006.01

Expenditures	
Organization	\$1316.15
Directors' Meetings	180.35
Executive and Committee Meetings	119.05
Convention Account	355.60
Rent	350.00
Allan, Killam & McKay, bond	10.00
Phone	80.55
Stationery and Printing	505.90
Office Furniture	13.25
Association Buttons	604.40
Salary Account	1960.00
Stamps	85.00
Sundry Account	15.45
J. S. Wood, expense acc't to Ottawa	75.00
R. McKenzie, meeting of C.C. of A., Regina	24.40
Contribution to Canadian Council of Agriculture	100.00
	\$5795.10

Receipts	\$6006.01
Expenditures	5795.10

Cash on Hand and in the Bank. \$ 210.91

Emergency Fund	
Received from G.G. Guide	\$ 931.16
Contributions from Individuals	930.25
Interest	15.62
	\$1877.03
Transferred to Current Account	1500.00
Balance on Hand	\$ 377.03

Farm Help Account	
Total Receipts	\$11153.70
Expenditures	10701.32
Balance	\$ 452.38

### MACKENZIE & MANN

Among the most disquieting questions now presented to the public mind is what is to be done with Mackenzie and Mann. It is generally conceded that these daring adventurers are now upon the Government's hands. It is widely reported that they will apply at the approaching session for not less than twenty-five millions, and it is said in the best informed circles that the Government must take over their railway. Some of the consequences of taking over the Canadian Northern readily present themselves and with most forbidding aspect. But the public knows little or nothing of the railway's obligations or undertakings or of what the end of a growing financial support will be. The grant made last year went through Parliament by whispered representations that the credit of the country was involved. It would be intolerable if that course were to be repeated at this session. Whatever may be the consequences, this matter ought to be submitted to public discussion and with every detail of information.—Toronto Weekly Sun.

# DIRECT LEGISLATION

## The Initiative, Referendum and Recall

The Direct Legislation League offers to send MR. F. J. DIXON to address any organization in Manitoba upon this vital topic.

Grain Growers, take this matter up with your branch. If you wish to secure the services of Mr. Dixon, write to our Secretary as soon as possible. Do It Now.

Free literature and information can be secured from the Direct Legislation League of Manitoba, 253 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

# OATS

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

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

**LAING BROS., Winnipeg**

# RAW FURS BEEF HIDES

Ship them to us, we pay as follows:

- Frozen Beef Hides, per lb. .... 11c
- Minks, No. 1, up to ..... \$5.50
- Weasels, No. 1 " ..... \$1.00
- Skunks, No. 1, " ..... \$2.00
- Red Fox, No. 1 " ..... \$10.00
- Wolfskins, No. 1 " ..... \$5.00
- Muskrats, No. 1 " ..... 25c

Ship Furs by express, hides by freight  
**Northwest Hide and Fur Co.**  
278 Rupert Ave., Winnipeg

# NOTICE

Pursuant to the resolution of the Directors of the Monarch Clamp Specialty Company, Limited, at their meeting held in Winnipeg, January 7th, A.D., 1914:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company will be held in the office of the Company in Room No. 10, Bible House Building, Alexander Avenue, East of Main Street, in the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, on Friday, February 13th, A.D., 1914, at the hour of 8 o'clock p.m., for the consideration of the report of the year's business, the election of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year, passing any necessary by-laws, and such further business as may be brought before the meeting.

J. G. SPRATT, President.  
Winnipeg, Jan. 8th, 1914.

Return your Proxy duly signed, if unable to come yourself.

### PROXY

I .....  
of .....  
..... P.O.  
being the holder of .....  
Shares of stock in the Monarch Clamp Specialty Co., Limited, hereby appoint

.....  
as my proxy to vote for me and on my behalf at the Annual General Meeting of said Company on the 13th day of February, 1914, and any adjournment thereof.

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# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, Jan. 10, 1914)

**Wheat**—Wheat has been in a hesitating mood and has done little this past week. Bullish sentiment has, in a way, increased by the fact that wheat prices did not break in the face of the severe decline in oats. The domestic and foreign situation remains almost identical with that of last week. Supplies are large and native offerings liberal. Buyers are not much concerned over future requirements and Broomhall notes a reluctance to purchase except for immediate requirements. The European visible is now 73,000,000 bushels, as compared with 74,000,000 for the same week a year ago. Growing winter wheat is reported to be in a satisfactory condition over all Continental Europe and Russia as well. This causes a sense of security on the part of buyers, who know that in the face of such a universally good winter wheat outlook, Argentina and Australia are not going to hold their wheat long enough to jeopardize it by Russian competition, nor the depressing effect of such a winter wheat prospect. There is another consideration that weighs heavily with the foreign trade, and that is the fact that the known available exportable surplus of U.S., Canada, Australia and Argentina totals over 300,000,000 bushels. Russia with her several millions (of which we know nothing definite) lies just back of this enormous total as a final reserve on which they can fall back for spring needs should other sources fail to come up to expectation. Her wheat will be available in quantity and at a low cost of transportation when Russian Black Sea ports open. The U.S. have a growing crop whose enormity of acreage the trade in general has hardly realized. It is so big that even should something unforeseen happen before it is finally harvested, the crop should be above the average. Reports from that country also say that farmers are holding a large quantity of soft winter wheat which eventually must come to market, and for which there is very little demand. We look for Argentine and Australian offerings to increase steadily and supply European needs. Broomhall already advises that the Australian movement in heavy volume has started. There is nothing definite to report on the free wheat program, although some grain men in the U.S. look for it in the near future. The local cash demand has improved greatly the latter part of the week, but offerings are light and receipts continue small.

**Oats**—Oats have declined steadily the entire week, with yesterday the possible exception, when they rallied 1/4c before the close. The decline has been totally without natural reactions and every rally has been met with influential selling, mainly by American interests. The big decline in Chicago Oats and Corn reflected heavily on this market. Reports show a good business being done in Eastern States against the competition of the American article, which is reassuring to holders. The cash demand in this market is fair and farm movement very light.

**Barley**—Values for this grain remained practically unchanged throughout the week, with the demand for the lower grades good.

**Flax**—Flax continues strong, and at the close today shows an advance of 3/4c for the May option and 3/4c on the cash article. Country shipments small.

Wheat—	Jan.	May	July
Jan. 6	84 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2
Jan. 7	84 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Jan. 8	84 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Jan. 9	84 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Jan. 10	84 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Jan. 12	85 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2

Jan.	May	July	
Jan. 6	32 1/2	36 1/2	37
Jan. 7	32 1/2	36 1/2	37
Jan. 8	32 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Jan. 9	32 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Jan. 10	32 1/2	36 1/2	38 1/2
Jan. 12	32 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2

Jan.	May	July	
Jan. 6	125 1/2	133	
Jan. 7	127 1/2	134 1/2	
Jan. 8	128 1/2	135 1/2	137
Jan. 9	128 1/2	135 1/2	137
Jan. 10	129 1/2	135 1/2	137 1/2
Jan. 12	128 1/2	135 1/2	137 1/2

No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	35
No. 3 oats, 1 car	34 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	34 1/2
No. 3 oats, 1 car	33 1/2
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	55 1/2
No. 2 rye, 1 car	55
No. 3 rye, 1 car	54
No. grade barley, 2 cars	51
No. grade barley, 1 car	47
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	58
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	50 1/2
Sample barley, 1 car	52
Sample barley, 1 car	59
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	50
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1 52
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1 48 1/2

Liverpool, Jan. 10, 1914.	Close	Prev. Close
Man. No. 1, per bushel	81 03 1/2	81 03 1/2
Man. No. 2, per bushel	1 02 1/2	1 02 1/2
Man. No. 3, per bushel	1 01	1 01

Chicago, Jan. 11.	Cattle receipts, 300, market slow.	Beeves, \$6.70 to \$9.40; Texas steers, \$6.90 to \$8.00; stockers and feeders, \$5.00 to \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$3.50 to \$8.40; calves, \$7.50 to \$12.00.
Hog receipts, 14,000, market unsettled, closed weak.	Light, \$7.95 to \$8.30; mixed, \$8.05 to \$8.40; heavy, \$8.05 to \$8.40; rough, \$8.05 to \$8.15; pigs, \$6.75 to \$8.00; bulk of sales, \$8.20 to \$8.35.	Sheep receipts, 2,500, market steady. Native,

\$4 90 to \$6 20, yearlings, \$6 00 to \$7 10; lambs, native, \$6 85 to \$8 35.

Fort William	1914	Wheat	1913
1 Hard	60,201	10	79,213
1 Nor.	4,531,403	10	1,418,533
2 Nor.	2,981,900	35	3,485,061
3 Nor.	1,032,023	30	2,417,281
No. 4	233,798	20	577,748
Others	1,185,784	38	No. 5 166,279
			Others 4,010,740

1914	Wheat	1913
This week	10,025,111	23
Last week	9,094,481	33
Increase	930,629	50

1914	Oats	1913
1 C.W.	16,837	03
2 C.W.	2,230,327	20
3 C.W.	1,277,209	17
Ex. 1 Fd.	113,794	23
Others	596,970	31

1914	Barley	1913
1 N.W.C.	858,455	08
2 C.W.	302,326	14
3 C.W.	142,307	41
Feed	30,010	15
Others	29,901	10

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, January 10, were:		
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.84 1/2	\$0.88 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	.82 1/2	.85 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	.79 1/2	.83 1/2
3 White oats (Friday)	.80 1/2	.85 1/2
Barley	.37 1/2-41 1/2	45-57
Flax, No. 1	1.28	1.51 1/2

Winnipeg	Chicago	
January wheat	.84 1/2	.89 1/2
May wheat	.90 1/2	.87 1/2
July wheat	.91 1/2	.89 1/2

Winnipeg	Chicago	
Beef Cattle, top	\$7.00	\$9.40
Hogs, top	8.00	8.40
Sheep, yearlings	5.50	7.10

choice steers would command \$7.50 and several have fetched as high as \$7.25. Best fat cows are up to \$6.25, and bulls are in better demand at \$5.25 for the good ones. Stockers and feeders are coming in very small numbers, the best feeders bringing up to 6 cents. Cattle should command good prices right along now. The fresh cow and springer market is in a demoralized condition, and nothing except real choice cows can be sold to advantage. On average cows the prices are down \$10 to \$15. Dairymen claim that the creameries are cutting down the price of milk, so that the trade is slow and draggy.

**Hogs**  
Hog receipts were very heavy last week, but the demand kept good and all the real choice hogs sold at C.P.R. yards at 8 cents. At the Union yards the prices ranged around \$7.80, fed and watered. Prices are expected to keep level, provided the Eastern markets remain steady.

**Sheep and Lambs**  
Hardly any trade in sheep and lambs, and prices unchanged, choice lambs being quoted at 7 cents and good killing sheep at \$5 to \$5.50.

## Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

**Butter**  
The big supply of dairy butter which has accumulated in the hands of local dealers has prevented any improvement in prices and fancy dairy is likely to stay down at 23 cents for some time. At least eight carloads are being held in Winnipeg in the hope of finding a better outlet than the local market, but no better outlet can be found. The Eastern and Southern markets are all well supplied, if not overstocked. A carload of common dairy butter was bought at 16 1/2 cents a pound by an American firm to be "elevated," or made over, so that shows how cheap the medium grade dairy butter is just now. Retail grocers are selling fancy dairy from 30 to 35 cents a lb.

**Eggs**  
A few more eggs seem to be reaching the local market, but the demand for strictly guaranteed still exceeds the supply. Dealers are paying 30 cents for candled stock and 35-40 cents for strictly new laid. City housewives are paying 50-60 cents a dozen.

**Potatoes**  
Potatoes are not coming in as plentifully as the local demand warrants, so that the tendency is upwards. The price quoted now is 60 to 65 cents a bushel in sacks. The retail price is around \$1.00 a bushel.

**Dressed Poultry**  
The unusually long and mild fall weather resulted in very heavy shipments of poultry, and now that the holiday trade is over, prices are on the down grade. Most of the local firms have a good surplus on hand, which they are putting in storage, and they are not very anxious for more supplies. The prices now quoted are as follows: chickens 13-15 cents, fowl 10-12 cents, ducks 13-15 cents, geese 17-18 cents, and turkeys 18 cents. The retail prices have also declined several cents and butchers and dealers claim they cannot give higher prices to the country, the way the retail city prices have dropped.

**Dressed Meat**  
Dressed beef is 12-12 1/2 cents a lb., dressed pork 10 cents, dressed mutton 12 cents, veal 13 cents, and lamb 15 cents. Spring lamb is hard to get in Manitoba.

**Milk and Cream**  
The trade in this line is very quiet, supplies coming in just about normal and prices remaining unchanged. Sweet cream is 34 cents, and sour cream 29 cents per lb. butter-fat. The cold weather is expected to curtail shipments and this should improve prices, if the cold snap is general and prolonged.

**Hay**  
Hay prices are the same as last week and indications are for a steady level to prevail for some time. Best grades are quoted: Red Top \$10-\$11, Upland \$9-\$10, and Timothy \$14.  
**Hides, Wool, Tallow**  
Hides—Local firms are quoting: Cured hides, 11 1/2 to 12 cents per lb., delivered in Winnipeg; frozen green hides, 10 1/2 to 11 cents; western branded hides, 10 1/2 to 11 cents; sheepskins and lambskins, 25 to 50 cents each.  
Tallow—No. 1 tallow is worth 5 to 5 1/2 cents lb.; No. 2, 4 to 4 1/2 cents, delivered to the trade.  
Wool—Manitoba wool is bringing 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 cents per lb. for coarse; 11 1/2 to 12 1/2 cents for medium. Seneca Root—43 to 46 cents per pound.

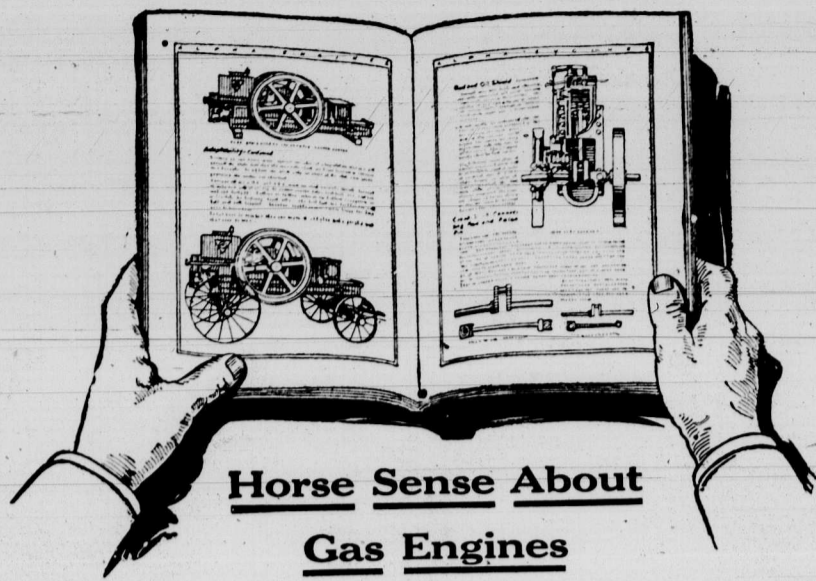
**Furs**  
Winnipeg wholesale furriers are quoting the following range of prices on raw furs: Badger, 75 cents to \$1.75; bear, black, small, \$2.00 to \$10.00; medium, \$6.00 to \$12.00; large, \$9.00 to \$18.00; bear, brown, small, \$2.50 to \$8.00; medium, \$4.50 to \$12.00; large, \$6.50 to \$18.00; weasel, 25 cents to 75 cents; wolverine, \$2.00 to \$8.00; fisher, \$4.00 to \$25.00; fox, red, \$2.00 to \$8.00; fox, silver, pale, \$75.00 to \$150.00; dark, \$150.00 to \$750.00; lynx, \$5.00 to \$18.00; mink, \$1.50 to \$5.50; marten, dark, \$8.00 to \$25.00; rats, spring, 35 cents to 50 cents; rats, winter, 15 cents to 40 cents; rats, fall, 10 cents to 30 cents; skunk, 75 cents to \$1.75; wolf, timber, \$1.50 to \$5.00; prairie \$1.50 to \$4.50.

## Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from January 6 to January 12 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Jan. 6	84 1/2	81 1/2	78 1/2	73 1/2	68	64	58	32 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30	41 1/2	40	38	37 1/2	125 1/2	122 1/2	110	
7	84 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	74	68	64	58	32 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30	41 1/2	40	38	37 1/2	127	124	112	
8	84 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	74	68	64	58	32 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30	41 1/2	40	38	37 1/2	128	125	113	
9	84 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	74 1/2	68	64	58	32 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30	41 1/2	40	38	37 1/2	128	125	113	
10	84 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	74 1/2	68	64	58	32 1/2	31	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	41 1/2	40	38	37 1/2	128 1/2	125 1/2	113 1/2	
12	85 1/2	83 1/2	80 1/2	75	68 1/2	64 1/2	59	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31	30 1/2	41 1/2	40	38	37 1/2	128 1/2	125 1/2	113	

## THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE CORRECTED TO MONDAY, JANUARY 12

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
<b>Cash Wheat</b>				<b>Cattle</b>				<b>Butter (per lb.)</b>			
No. 1 Nor.	85 1/2	84 1/2	83	Extra choice steers	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	Fancy dairy	23c	23c	29c
No. 2 Nor.	83 1/2	81 1/2	80	Best butcher steers and heifers	7 00-7 50	6 50-7 00	6 50-7 00	No. 1 dairy	21c	21c	26c
No. 3 Nor.	80 1/2	78 1/2	77	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	6 50-7 00	6 40-6 75	5 50-6 50	Good round lots	18c-19c	18c-19c	22c
No. 4	75	74	72 1/2	Best fat cows	6 00-6 50	5 75-6 25	5 00-5 75	<b>Eggs (per doz.)</b>			
No. 5	68 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	Medium cows	5 75-6 25	5 60-6 00	5 50-6 00	Candled	30c	31c	21c
No. 6	64 1/2	63 1/2	60 1/2	Common cows	5 00-5 50	4 75-5 25	4 50-5 00	Strictly new laid	35c-40c	35c-38c	33c
Feed	59	57 1/2	51	Best bulls	4 00-4 50	4 00-4 50	3 00-3 50	<b>Potatoes</b>			
<b>Cash Oats</b>				Com'n and medium bulls	4 25-5 25	4 50-5 00	4 25-4 50	In sacks, per bushel	60c-65c	60c-65c	55c
No. 2 C.W.	32 1/2	32 1/2	31	Com'n and medium bulls	4 25-4 50	4 00-4 25	3 50-4 00	<b>Dressed Poultry</b>			
<b>Cash Barley</b>				Choice veal calves	6 00-7 00	6 50-7 00	5 50-6 00	Chickens	13c-15c	16c-17c	15c
No. 3	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	Heavy calves	5 50-6 00	6 00-6 25	4 50-5 00	Fowl	10c-12c	12 1/2c	14c
<b>Cash Flax</b>				Best milkers and springers (each)	\$60-\$70	\$70-\$80	\$70	Ducks	13c-15c	16c-17c	16c
No. 1 N.W.	128 1/2	127 1/2	105	Com'n milkers and springers (each)	\$35-\$50	\$45-\$60	\$40-\$50	Geese	12c-14c	18c	16c
<b>Wheat Futures</b>				<b>Hogs</b>				Turkey	17c-18c	18c	20c
January	85 1/2	84 1/2	83	Choice hogs	\$8.00	\$7.85	\$8.25	<b>Milk and Cream</b>			
May	90 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	Heavy hogs	\$6.25	\$6.25	6 00-7 00	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	34c	34c	37c
July	92 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	Stags	\$4.25	\$4.25	5 00-6 00	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	29c	29c	32c
<b>Oat Futures</b>				<b>Sheep and Lambs</b>				Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.10	\$2.10	\$2.10
January	32 1/2	33 1/2	31	Choice lambs	7 00-7 50	7 00-7 50	\$7.00	<b>Hay (per ton)</b>			
May	36 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	Best killing sheep	5 00-5 50	4 50-5 50	5 00-6 00	No. 1 Red Top	\$10-\$11	\$10-\$11	\$13
July	37 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2					No. 1 Upland	\$9-\$10	\$9-\$10	\$12
<b>Flax Futures</b>								No. 1 Timothy	\$14	\$14	\$19
January	128 1/2	127 1/2	105								
May	135 1/2	134 1/2	109 1/2								
July	137 1/2	135 1/2									



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## Manitoba Farmer's Parliament

Continued from Page 4

missioner, was appointed by the government to make the required investigation. Judge Robson, it was understood, was preparing a report, which, it was expected, would be presented to the Legislature very shortly. In the meantime the committee recommended that a resolution be passed urging upon the government that no further water powers should be disposed of to any private corporation or individual, and that the Provincial Legislature be asked to pass legislation empowering municipalities or groups of municipalities to join together in the construction of transmission lines, with a view to ultimately turning the system over to the government. Mr. Berry stated that half the water power on the Winnipeg river was already in the hands of the corporations, and it was very important that the power still available should be retained for the public. The power committee had succeeded in bringing the Brandon and Portage la Prairie City Councils together for the first time in history, and a proposal was on foot for the purchase of power for the City of Winnipeg and the construction of a transmission line from Winnipeg thru Portage La-Prairie to Brandon.

Mayor Hughes, of Brandon, pointed out the advantages which would accrue to his own city and Portage la Prairie by the securing of power, among these being the development of the milling industry. Two milling companies in Brandon, he said, would be prepared to double their capacity if the scheme were carried thru, and this would mean a great advantage to the farmers, inasmuch as it would supply them with large quantities of offal with which to feed their cattle and build up the soil.

T. W. Knowles, of Emerson, observed that the convention did not seem very enthusiastic at Mayor Hughes' suggestion that the benefit to the farmers from the hydro-electric scheme would come from securing the offal, and pointed out that at present they were paying as much for offal at the mills as they were getting for their wheat.

### Power For The Farmers

Mr. Cox, who is a very enthusiastic believer in electricity on the farm, pre-

dicted a transformation of the country side thru the distribution of hydro-electric energy. Instead of one family living on one or two sections of land, he said a farmer would not be able to afford to own a section, but the size of the farms would be reduced to eighty acres and a section would support a number of families and a great many hired men.

Mr. Fortune advocated the manufacture and use of denatured alcohol for power purposes. He said that one acre of potatoes would produce enough alcohol to run all the machinery on a large farm.

### To Increase Efficiency

A discussion on ways and means of increasing the efficiency of the organization was held on Thursday afternoon, the discussion being opened by a paper, read by D. S. McLeod, of Goodlands. The discussion brought out many suggestions, among them being the formation of more district associations, such as that established in the Portage la Prairie district; the extension of co-operative enterprise, the securing of a larger number of subscribers to The Guide, the purchase of a Grain Growers' library, and the contribution of funds to the Central Office in addition to the fees of 50 cents per member, required by the constitution.

Mr. Poole, of Springhill, made this latter suggestion, and proposed that each member should contribute a quarter of a cent for every bushel of grain he shipped, or say \$2.50 per car. He started the list with \$5, representing two cars, and for half an hour the convention had to suspend other business while cash and promises flowed in, \$900 being subscribed altogether.

A Ford, a delegate from Vista, Man., brought before the convention a case where an elevator operator had appropriated a car ordered by a farmer. A prosecution had been instituted, but the magistrate, after getting advice from the deputy attorney general, had dismissed the case. The opinion of the deputy attorney general was read, and was to the effect that the Grain Act, thru faulty wording, did not make it an offence to steal a car belonging to another, although it was clearly the intention to

do so. The executive was instructed to take the case up and bring an appeal.

Thursday evening the delegates had the pleasure of listening to three splendid addresses, the speakers being Dr. Whidden, Principal of Brandon Baptist College, who spoke on conservation; F. J. Dixon, of Winnipeg, who dealt with the Land Value Taxation as a substitute for the tariff; and T. A. Crerar, President of The Grain Growers' Grain company, who spoke of the growing power of the Grain Growers and their place in the Democratic movement for the uplift of the country.

### Resolutions Passed

Among the resolutions passed at Friday's session was the following:

That we urge upon the Dominion government the necessity of enforcing existing legislation intended to hinder combines and mergers from taking any such action as will unduly increase the cost of the necessities of life or in any way be a restriction of trade. And if existing legislation is not sufficient for the purpose, that such legislation be amended so as to make it effective.

That this convention views with alarm the increasing corruption prevalent in elections, both provincial and federal, and hereby express their indignation and condemnation of such practices, and demand that the law bearing on elections be so changed that the guilty parties confessed or proven can be adequately punished.

Whereas many of the railway crossings in this province are in a dangerous condition, owing to steepness of the grades and to the taking out of the planks, therefore, this matter should be brought before the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Believing in the direct factory policy of the Sarnia Fence Co. and the independent stand in the interest of the farmers of Western Canada and realizing the saving which has come to those who have taken advantage of the direct prices and believing that by the co-operation of the Grain Growers' association it would be possible to still lower prices.

Be it resolved that the members of this Association purchase as far as possible their entire requirements in wire fence from the Sarnia Fence Co.

Moved by J. L. Brown and Jos. Bennett: That this convention endorse the resolution passed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

### Excessive Charges

That we protest against the extortionate charge of the railway companies for bulkhead cars and that the executive take this matter up with the proper authorities.

That this convention express its hearty appreciation of Mr. Chipman as editor of The Grain Growers' Guide and our confidence in this paper as the mouth-piece of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association.

That in the opinion of this convention, coal oil, gasoline, motor spirits and other fuel oils be placed on the free list.

That this Association considers it advisable that some steps should be taken to have the trades and labor unions co-operate with the G.G.A. for mutual benefit.

That we express our satisfaction with the excellent work by our officers and directors during the past year and would further express the hope that the time may not be far distant when such service as they are rendering to the people of this country may be more adequately rewarded in a pecuniary sense than it is today.

That we express our thanks to the railway companies for their transportation arrangements.

A number of other resolutions passed by the convention will be published next week.

### GRAIN EXCHANGE LOSSES CASE

Continued from Page 15

tion requires that its members should be refused the right to take employment in any capacity (for that is what the by-law means) with a company whose business methods are inconsistent with its rules, or that a restraint on the liberty of members so extensive is reasonably necessary for the protection of its interests?

### Amendment Void

His lordship further stated that, in his opinion, the amendment made on August 23, 1912, to bylaw number 19 was unreasonable and, therefore, void, and the defendants should be restrained from enforcing it or of collecting the fine imposed upon the plaintiff pursuant thereto.

## Our Ottawa Letter

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

### Parliament Opens Thursday, January 15

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—By the time the issue of The Guide containing this letter reaches many subscribers the parliamentary session will be just on the eve of getting under way. The speech from the throne in which is outlined the chief business of the session, will be ready for presentation to the representatives, while society people at the capital will be in a flutter of excitement in anticipation of the annual vice-regal drawing room, where they get the first opportunity of the sessional season to put on their best bibs and tuckers and make a bow to royalty.

While the general features of the bill of fare for the session have been outlined there is still a curious lack of any announcement as to what the government proposes to do in reference to its naval policy of last session, which was rejected by the Senate. The impression which most generally prevails at the present time is that the government has not yet arrived at a definite decision and that the subject will not be mentioned at all in the speech from the throne. One view held by a good many people is that if there is legislation relating to naval defence it will be the same bill as last session. Others, and they are probably in the majority, think that there will be no legislation this session but that the government will let matters remain as they are until parliament meets in 1915. Should that be the decision of the ministers there is not likely to be much heard about the navy. The opposition will naturally make inquiries as to the intentions of the government, and a general discussion will ensue, but the Liberals are not likely to force a fight on the question as they will no doubt realize that their time can be more advantageously spent in other ways than in advocating the spending of millions of money on naval construction when times are not as good as they might be.

### Shall We Get Free Wheat?

Another matter in regard to which there is a wide diversity of opinion is the likelihood or otherwise of the demand for free-wheat being granted. The opinion of the "practical" politicians is that nothing will be done this session. They say that the opposition of the big interests of the east is strong and that they would consent to free wheat only as a last resort. Should the government feel uncertain about the support of the West on the eve of a general election the protectionist members of the predominant party in the East would undoubtedly give a grudging consent to the demands of the farmers being granted. When free wheat comes it is almost certain to be in the nature of a pre-election concession to the people. In other words it is more likely to be provided for in the budget of 1915 than in the one to be brought down by the Minister of Finance during the course of the next few months. Of course, the situation may change, but the foregoing undoubtedly represents the view held today by the class of politicians whose chief interest lies in keeping the government of the day in power. They fear that the gift of free wheat now would be partially forgotten by the producer before election day, and if they have their way will defer this boon to the farmers of the West for another year at least.

### Technical Education

There will be one live issue at the coming session about which not much has been said up to the present time. The report of the Royal Commission appointed by the late government to inquire into the matter of technical education will shortly be ready for distribution. The commission recommends an annual expenditure of three millions of federal money for a class of education which will improve the skill of the workers both in the cities and on the farms and inculcate in the young Canadians of today a higher conception of what constitutes real citizenship.

# One Unwavering Aim!

The barriers or obstacles are not yet erected which shall say to the organized farmers and The Guide "Thus far and no farther"

Some people think that if they keep everlastingly at it, success is bound to come, but this is not always so. Working without a well-defined plan is as foolish as going to sea without a compass.

A ship which has broken its rudder in mid-ocean may keep "everlastingly at it"; drifting all the time, but it never arrives anywhere. It never reaches any port unless by accident, and if it does find a haven its cargo may not be suited to the people, climate or conditions. The ship must be directed to a definite port for which its cargo is adapted and where there is a demand for it. It must aim steadily for that port through sunshine and storm, through tempest and fog.

So it is with the farmers of the West. If

they would succeed they must not drift about rudderless in the ocean. They must organize and steer straight towards their destined port when the ocean is smooth and keep to their course in the teeth of the wind and tempest, and even when enveloped in the fog and mists of disappointment and opposition.

Remember, the Grain Growers' Associations and The Guide have for their inspiration the uplifting of men, and the promotion of prosperity in this great country of ours. It is, therefore, the duty of every Western farmer to lend his loyal support to these two institutions which are so unselfishly fighting the battles of the farmers.

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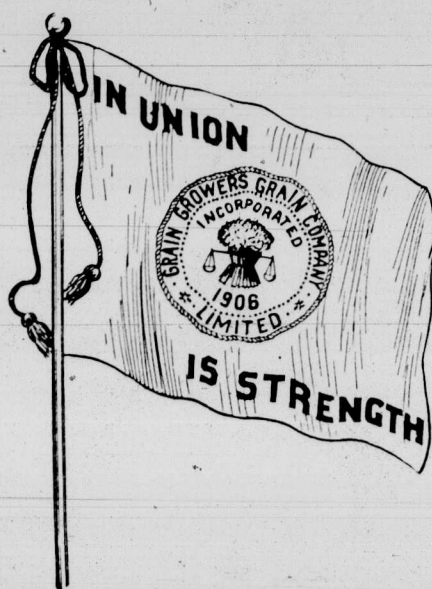
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