

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



WILL HE ALWAYS SUBMIT?

MAY 6, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 35,000 WEEKLY

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

THE ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854
HOME BANK OF CANADA

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA HEAD OFFICE AND THREE BRANCHES IN TORONTO JAMES MASON GENERAL MANAGER

British and Foreign Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

Letters of Credit issued enabling Canadians travelling abroad to have ready access to funds in any foreign city.

W. A. MACHAFFIE, Manager
426 Main Street Winnipeg, Man.

ALEX. NAISMITH President S. H. HENDERSON Vice-President C. D. KERR Treasurer

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company

Head Office: Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Amount of business in force, over \$36,000,000.00
Assets over liabilities, over 642,000.00
Number of farmers insured, Dec. 31, 1912 23,261

The largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada

A. NAISMITH President R. M. MATHESON Vice-President C. D. KERR Treasurer

The Occidental Trust Company

Head Office :: Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.00

The Company's Charter authorizes it to carry on all branches of a General Trust business, including the duties of:

- Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian.
- Trustee for issue of bonds by corporations and for deposits of bonds and documents in escrow.
- Receiving funds for investment and guaranteeing interest thereon
- Loaning funds on mortgages or other securities.
- Transfer Agent and Registrar of Shares of Joint Stock Companies
- Agent for sale and purchase of real estate.
- Agent for management of property.

A. NAISMITH President R. M. MATHESON Vice-President C. D. KERR Treasurer

The Occidental Fire Insurance Company

Head Office - Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Subscribed Capital \$500,000.00
Security to Policy-Holders \$640,817.29

Full Deposit with Dominion Government. Practically all classes of insurance written, including Automobile risks

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 35,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

CAEW
"BAT"
PLUG TOBACCO
THE ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO. LTD. QUEBEC - WINNIPEG

The Grain Growers' Guide
GEORGE F. CHIPMAN Editor JOHN W. WARD Associate Editor

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

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

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

General Advertising Rates

| DISPLAY | |
|---|----------------|
| 16 cents per line. No discount for time or space. | Each Insertion |
| Eighth Page | \$14.40 |
| Quarter Page | \$28.80 |
| Half Page | \$57.60 |
| Full Page | \$115.20 |
| Outside Back Cover | \$144.00 |

Live Stock Advertising Rates

| DISPLAY | |
|---|----------------|
| 14 cents per line. No discount for time or space. | Each Insertion |
| One Inch | \$1.96 |
| Eighth Page | \$12.60 |
| Quarter Page | \$25.20 |
| Half Page | \$50.40 |
| Full Page | \$100.80 |

Eight words average line; fourteen lines to one inch; 720 lines to the full page. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." All bills are due and payable monthly. When an advertiser is unknown to us, proper references must accompany the order.

CLASSIFIED RATE

4 cents per word. No discount for time or space. Classified ads. are payable cash with order. No free publicity readers of any kind will be given. No display advertising of less than 14 agate lines will be accepted. No advertising for patent medicines, liquor, cigarettes, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate offers will be accepted.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Your Opportunity:

Q Your opportunity confronts you--- What will you do with it?

Q Listen! For the past three years we have been quietly securing enthusiastic men who believe in the cause for which The Guide is fighting, enabling them, with our co-operation, to earn considerable money in spare time.

Q Farmers, Clergymen and Teachers have all helped to place The Guide in the proud position it occupies today.

Q The present demand for The Guide makes it urgent that we increase our force of subscription representatives. We want five hundred good men right now. We will pay any man or woman a liberal commission on new or renewal subscriptions. The opportunity is open for your acceptance today. Get the complete facts at once by writing to

The Circulation Manager
The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

The Guide Pays Well

On account of the splendid support which Guide readers are giving to build up their own paper advertisers are securing excellent returns from their announcements in The Guide. The following letters just received explain the matter fully:

CONSUMERS' LUMBER COMPANY

Direct from Forest to Consumer

Birk's Building, VANCOUVER, B.C.,

April 21, 1914.

Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs,—

We have been checking over returns from our advertising of the past three months. The results should be interesting to you, and go to prove that the farmers in the prairies not only read The Guide, but apparently carry their confidence in its reading matter to the advertising columns.

4 advertisements in The Guide brought 179 replies
2 advertisements in (another Winnipeg farm paper) brought 14 replies
1 advertisement in (another Winnipeg farm paper) brought 5 replies
1 advertisement in (a Winnipeg daily paper) brought 1 reply
Not traceable to any paper in particular 121 replies

We might add that a large percentage of the replies not directly traceable to any paper can be credited to The Guide. Of the actual business closed, 80% is directly traceable to The Guide, and 20% not traceable to any paper. We would say that this information is unsolicited and you are at liberty to use it in any way you see fit.

Yours very truly,

CONSUMERS' LUMBER COMPANY.

(Signed) Jno. A. McCrae, Manager

HORSEBREEDERS PLEASED

It has been a feature of comment generally that breeders of horses and cattle have secured exceptional results from their advertisements in The Guide. These two letters are typical of many:

MAPLE VIEW IMPORTER—

R. P. STANLEY, Proprietor

Moosomin, Sask.

Breeder and Importer of Belgians, Percherons, Shires and Hackneys

MOOSOMIN, Sask.,

April 18th, 1914

The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs,—

Please withdraw my advertisement until further notice. The sales season is almost over and I do not want to carry an ad. for a while. I was well pleased with the advertising in your paper, the results being many inquiries and several good sales.

I wish The Guide every success.

Yours truly,

(Signed) R. P. STANLEY

GUIDE MADE MANY SALES

JOHN CLARK, Jr.

Range, Crowfoot Creek

Breeder and Importer of High Class Clydesdales

All Stock Sold In Alberta Brand Vented

GLEICHEN, Alta.,

April 9th, 1914

Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs,—

Kindly cancel my ad. in The Guide, as I have sold all the Stallions I can spare. I have had very good business this year, and my ad. in The Guide helped me to make many sales. There will always be a good market for good stock.

Yours truly,

(Signed) JOHN CLARK, Jr

POULTRYMAN MAKES SALES

RACKHURST DAIRY FARM

231 Avenue A South

SASKATOON, Sask.

Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen,—

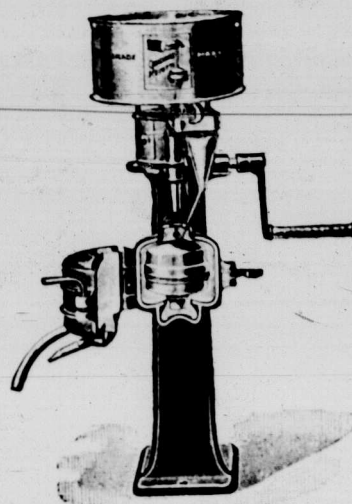
I am more than satisfied with results from my ad. last winter re sale of Turkeys. I wish The Guide every success, it's doing a grand work.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) JESSE KETCHUM.

We are endeavoring to keep our advertising pages clean and allow none but reliable firms to advertise in them. By patronizing our advertisers our readers are helping to make the paper stronger to work for them.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



Solid Base Models, Sizes 1—2—
2A—2B—4—5—6. Capacities
400 to 1300 lbs. per hour.

In Reality You Don't Pay for The Melotte Cream Separator At All—It Pays for Itself Out of Your Increased Profits!

The Melotte—the best Cream Separator ever made, the prize winner all over Europe, is offered you for a free trial. We want to prove to you in your own dairy with your own cows' milk the superiority of the Melotte Cream Separator. The winner of 264 International prizes—25 in 1913 alone.

Dear Sirs—We bought a second-hand MELOTTE Separator fourteen years ago and have used it continually ever since, and it has only cost us ninety cents to date. Our seven year old girl turns it with ease. It has always done clean skimming and will outlast half a dozen more separators now of the just-as-good makes. We unhesitatingly say when you want satisfaction and always an easy running separator, buy a MELOTTE, and further, we have always had good treatment from the R. A. Lister

Co. and their representatives.
(Signed) Mrs. C. BOWSKILL,
Maymont, Sask.

Dear Sirs—I have used one of your No. 1 Capacity 400 lb. separators for eighteen years and it has given me perfect satisfaction. In that time it has cost me very little for repairs. In my mind it is the only machine on the market today. I remain, Yours truly,
Alexander, Man. (Signed) A. D. WILLEY

Write Today for Free Trial

It won't cost you one cent!

Guaranteed to Last a Lifetime

You Make \$15.00

The whole principle of the MELOTTE is simplicity. The self-centering, self-balancing bowl, the low speed, light running, durability, and the absence of complicated, delicate parts, have firmly established the superiority and long life of the MELOTTE. The MELOTTE skims perfectly and does not whip the cream. The very low speed of the MELOTTE, the absence of friction producing bearings, the spring of the suspended spindle, and the general simplicity of the entire operating mechanism make this a cream separator that will keep right on giving good service long after the ordinary cream separator has been discarded.

The MELOTTE will increase the productive value of each of your cows at least \$15 per year—paying for itself in one year if you have five cows. (We will give you the very easiest of terms.) In reality you do not pay for the MELOTTE at all—it pays for itself out of your increased profits. We want to demonstrate and prove to you that the MELOTTE DOES pay for itself. We want you to know that the MELOTTE is the best Cream Separator in the world—we want you to know why it turns easiest, why it is the closest skimmer, and why it saves you time and money; then you will be convinced that it is the only Cream Separator for you to have. Get our catalog fully describing this fine big labor-saving, money-making separator.

Trade in your Old Separator for a New Melotte!

We will make you a liberal allowance on your old separator, no matter what make it is. Your word that you would like to see the MELOTTE, the Peer of all Cream Separators, will bring it to you at once; we give you a free trial within five days after receipt of your request. No papers to sign, or trouble for you at all, and you don't have to pay one cent unless you decide to do it. Will you send us your request today? Mention this paper.

He's a Wise Farmer Who Buys a "Lister" Engine

Because they are built for long efficient service. Our engineering experience of nearly one hundred years has enabled us to build the best engine money can buy, and we stand behind each and every engine we build with a guarantee of satisfaction.

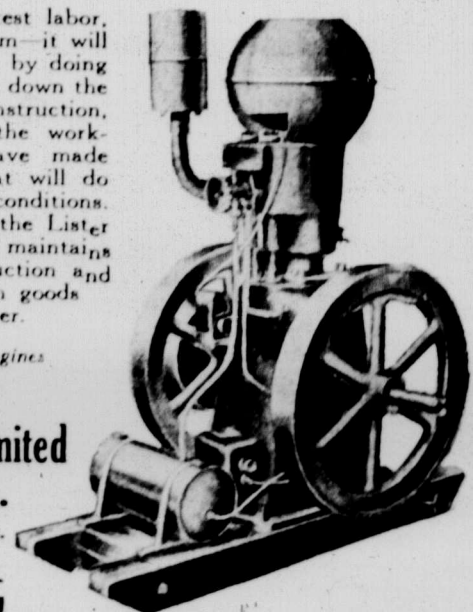
The "Lister" engine is the greatest labor, time and money saver on the farm—it will save its cost over and over again by doing your work in less time and cutting down the farm help. The simplicity of construction, the quality of materials used, the workmanship, and the efficiency have made this a "troubleproof" engine that will do good work under the hardest conditions. The "Lister" engine is built at the Lister Works, Dursley, England, and maintains that reputation for solid construction and long life which is associated with goods British manufacture the world over.

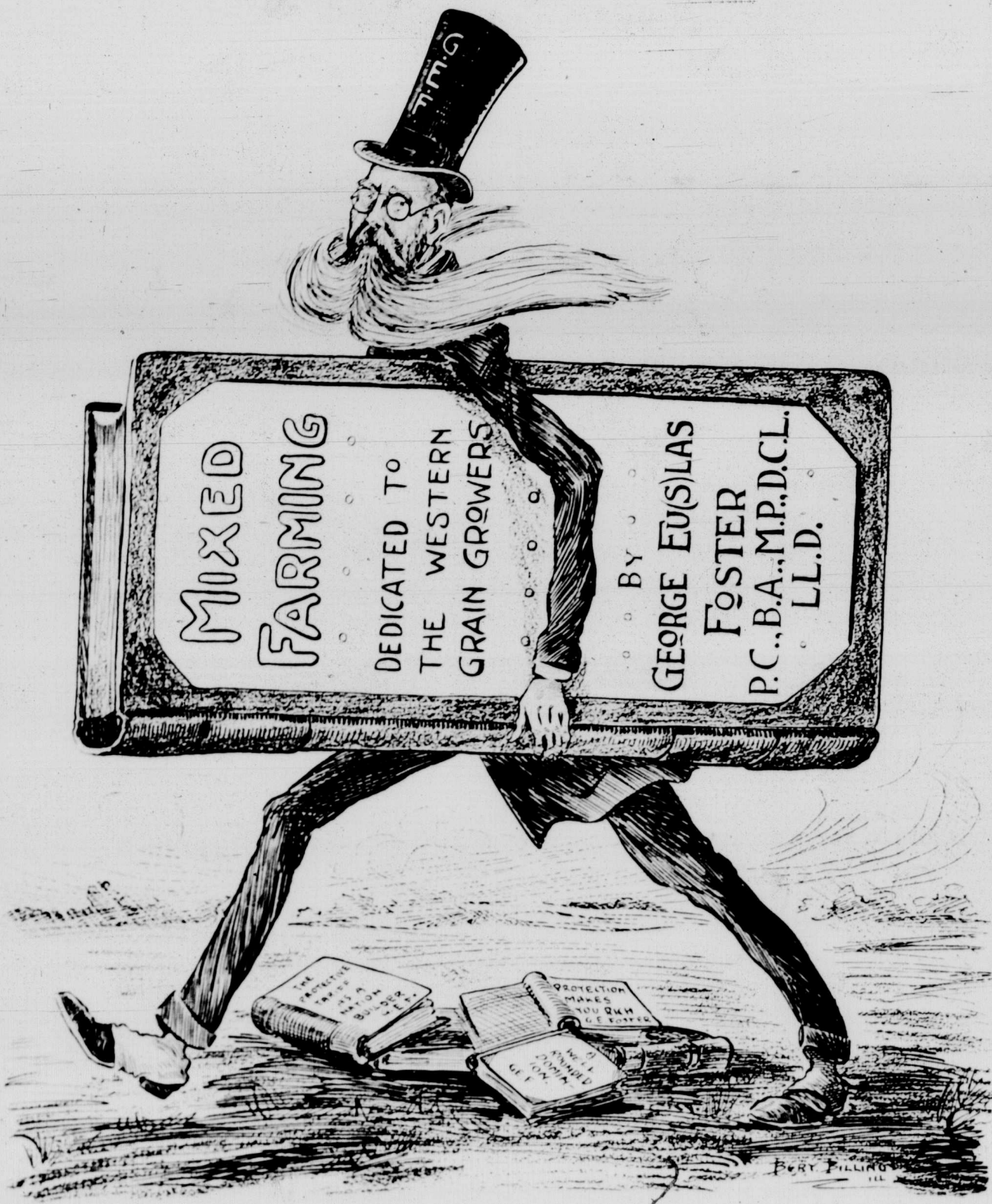
If you are interested in Gasoline Engines
Write for our Catalog G

R. A. Lister & Co. Limited
Winnipeg, Man.

Toronto, Ont.

St. John, N.B.





RELIEF EXPEDITION EN ROUTE FOR WESTERN CANADA

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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 6th, 1914

C.N.R. GETS \$45,000,000

As we have predicted for some time past, Mackenzie and Mann have succeeded in securing a government guarantee of bonds for \$45,000,000. It is true that the government in return for this guarantee has secured more control over the C.N.R. and has made a better attempt than has ever before been made by any government to protect the public. But the essential fact remains that the public credit has been extended to Mackenzie and Mann for another \$45,000,000, and in the very nature of the agreement the Government will have to guarantee further bonds to complete the railway, if needed. On another page of this issue we publish the official statement issued by the Government, showing the details of the deal with the C.N.R. This statement shows that the C.N.R. is in mighty bad shape financially, and but for the timely aid of the government would probably have gone into the hands of a receiver. If the C.N.R. were allowed to go bankrupt it is doubtful if Mackenzie and Mann would lose anything, as there is very good ground for the belief that they never put any money into it. The government has done excellent work in forcing a consolidation of the Mackenzie and Mann railways and bringing them into a position where they can be regulated by the Railway Commission and Parliament, even tho such regulations will not amount to much for the benefit of the people. But it is good to have in case some government, some day, some how and to some extent, may regard the welfare of the people as worth consideration. The Government has provided that all the money must be spent on the C.N.R., but no provision has been made to prevent the C.N.R. (which is Mackenzie and Mann) from letting contracts to Mackenzie and Mann Ltd. (or some other construction company composed of these very estimable gentlemen) at a price about double the actual cost. It is commonly charged that this is one of the chief methods by which Mackenzie and Mann have become rich, and the C.N.R. has become poverty stricken. The Government has provided that Mackenzie and Mann shall not get any rake-off out of any contracts not yet paid for, but has not secured any restitution of any rake-offs that may have been secured by the above methods in the past. The great question in the minds of the people is "How have Mackenzie and Mann become multi-millionaires in a few years, if not by milking the C.N.R. for their personal benefit?" The Government has provided no solution to this enigma. Another question which the people want answered is: "How much money have Mackenzie and Mann, or the C.N.R., contributed to the campaign funds of the two political parties?" But no answer is forthcoming. The contributions must have been larger than we thought. The Government is taking security for the \$45,000,000 upon the various properties of the C.N.R., but these properties are already mortgaged for a large amount, so the security cannot be extra good. The government should have taken security upon the Winnipeg and Toronto street railways, the Mexican and Brazilian street railways, or some of the numerous other private properties of Mackenzie and Mann which it is generally supposed have been acquired by money milked out of the C.N.R. But nothing of the kind has been done. It is abundantly clear that the Government under the new arrangement becomes a partner with Mackenzie and Mann in such a manner that all the money henceforth needed for the construction and equipment of the road must be provided

directly or indirectly by the Government. The government had an excellent opportunity to take over the whole C.N.R. system and operate it as a public utility for the benefit of the people. Mr. Borden has missed the big opportunity of his political career. He had a chance to show himself a statesman.

On the face of the whole proposition it appears that if the \$45,000,000 was necessary the Government has made a better deal with the C.N.R. than ever before, but it is still a long way from a square deal to the public. There is no publicity of the C.N.R.-Mackenzie and Mann system of financing. The people of Canada have been forced to provide hundreds of millions for this concern, and yet they know no more about the expenditure of the money than they do of a railway in Russia.

This method of handling the people's money in Canada has prevailed from the beginning. It is time such things were done in the open. We have a pauper railway on our hands, and every Canadian has been taxed heavily to support it and its promoters. The people have a right to the fullest details of the use to which their money has been put. It is reported that the Liberal party will demand such publicity. It is to be hoped that they will make the fight in real earnest and force the government to use the closure before this "hole in the corner" deal is completed. The Liberal record of dealing with the C.N.R. is not very savory and they will need to make a real fight this time to convince the public that they mean business. We are very much afraid, however, that the Liberals will not press hard to see how much money has been devoted to campaign funds. Let us hope they will. The debate on the C.N.R. deal will take place this week and will undoubtedly disclose more information than is yet available.

WHEAT-GROWING A CRIME!

Because the western farmers are demanding a square deal in the way of lower freight rates and lower tariff they are being subjected to the most scathing criticism by the representatives of the Big Interests. On another page of this issue we publish the remarks of four Eastern Members of the House of Commons that are typical of the attitude being expressed by Protectionist Members towards the Western farmers. Practically everyone of these remarks is based upon absolute ignorance and is merely inspired by a desire to misrepresent the Western farmers. It is true that the Western farmer is now in a position where he must accept practically whatever the Big Interests and their satellites desire to impose upon them. But when, in addition to the unjust laws, certain Eastern Members proceed to blackguard them in this manner the situation is becoming dangerous for the development of a national spirit. The Western farmers have asked for a square deal only and have not criticized the Eastern farmers, and have no desire to do so. In the eyes of these gentlemen it is evidently a crime to grow wheat. Western Canada was developed almost entirely by the publicity given to the possibilities of wheat growing. A great many of the largest industries in Eastern Canada have been developed as a result of the wheat grown in Western Canada. All over the United States and Europe the Government of Canada for the past twenty years has been advertising the West as the "Granary of the Empire," and now we are to be told by the big interests and their henchmen that the Western farmers must quit growing wheat

and go into mixed farming. It is the wheat crop of Western Canada that has developed our great railway systems; it is the wheat crop that has developed the big agricultural implement factories; it is the wheat crop that has developed scores of other industries all over Eastern Canada, and now, after plundering the Western farmers for years, the Big Interests and their spokesmen are adopting a method of misrepresentation and miserable abuse.

Let us look at these criticisms. Mr. Morris, M.P., admits that he has never been in Western Canada and yet he has the nerve to criticize the farming methods in Western Canada. He would display better taste if he remained silent until he possessed the facts upon which to make a statement. The western farmers are not all experts but a large number of them come from Ontario and the United States, and probably know just about as much about farming as Mr. Morris.

Whoever wrote the letter quoted by Mr. Smith, M.P., might be well described as a common prevaricator. The farmers' organization has been demanding free wheat for years and practically every one of the leading men in the organization is either from Eastern Canada or from Great Britain. There are, of course, a large number of Americans in the organization, but they have just as much right in this country as Mr. Smith, and they are just as good citizens as he is. We hope to have more of them.

The figures of Mr. Morphy, M.P., showing that Canadian wheat sells at a lower price in Great Britain than foreign wheats, are probably quite correct, and Mr. Morphy is partly responsible for the lower price of Canadian wheat. It has been proven time and again, beyond the possibility of contradiction, that Canadian wheat has no superior in the world's markets. On account of the heavy financial obligations of the Western farmer, and the unjust burden he is carrying, he is forced to dump his wheat on the market just as soon as it is harvested. The result is that the English miller buys it on the bargain counter and pays the lowest price for it. If Mr. Morphy honestly seeks information upon the quality of Canadian wheat, we shall be glad to provide him with it.

Mr. Sutherland, M.P., has the brilliant idea that every farmer in Western Canada can immediately go into stock raising on a scale sufficient to export all his grain on the hoof. Ordinary common sense should tell him that mixed farming develops slowly even under the best of conditions and that a farmer cannot change from wheat growing to stock raising and mixed farming without taking a considerable time and expending considerable money, which too many of our farmers do not have.

Such criticisms as these members have directed against the Western farmers will have no good effect, because it is neither honest nor sincere. It will only accentuate the feeling in Western Canada in favor of a square deal, and, if persisted in, may even disrupt Confederation. These Members were all on the Government side of the House, and on the same side of the House, and very close to them, were sitting Hon. Dr. Roche, Hon. Arthur Meighen, George Bradbury, Dr. Schaffner, W. H. Sharpe, and James McKay, all representing farmers' constituencies in Western Canada, and yet not one of them was sufficiently interested in the welfare of the western farmers to repudiate these vicious attacks. The Western farmers should enquire of these gentlemen why it is that they permit such misrepresentations to pass unchallenged.

THE DEBT OF THE EAST

The House of Commons received a severe jolt, metaphorically speaking, on Friday, April 17, when J. A. M. Aikins, K.C., the Conservative member for Brandon, Manitoba, exposed and exploded in a manner never before attempted in that august assembly, the time-worn fallacy about what the West owes to the East. Mr. Aikins did this by presenting a balance sheet on which the receipts and expenditures of the Ottawa Government in Western Canada were set opposite each other, and when the items were added up it was found that in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913, the people of the Prairie Provinces paid over \$40,000,000 in taxes, and had expended for their benefit less than \$23,000,000. This, it will be observed, was a year during which the Government supported by Mr. Aikins was in power, but he was too astute a politician to leave the impression that it was only by his party that the West had been most unfairly treated. In the year ending March 31, 1912, Mr. Aikins showed that the West paid in federal taxation nearly \$29,000,000, and received the benefit of only \$16,250,000 of expenditures, while in the year ending March 31, 1911, the Western people were taxed to the extent of over \$22,280,000 compared with expenditures in or for the West amounting to only \$14,230,000. Actually, Mr. Aikins showed, at the present time a considerable portion of the taxes paid by the people of the Prairie Provinces in customs duties and in other ways, is being spent on public buildings and improvements of various kinds in Eastern Canada. With regard to the railways, which it is sometimes said have been built by the East for the benefit of the West, Mr. Aikins pointed out that the N.T.R., which is being built by the Dominion, is almost wholly in Eastern Canada, while the G.T.P., which is in the West, is being built without Government subsidies and with bond guarantees only. As to the C.N.R., he showed that it was the Ontario section that had received the greatest aid from the federal government, the provinces themselves having aided the construction of lines in the West. The C.P.R. for a considerable part of its length is also in Eastern Canada and, as Mr. Aikins said, "the people of Western Canada are bearing the burden of the cost of the C.P.R. just as much as the people of Eastern Canada." Then it must also be remembered that enormous sums of money, to which the West as well as the East contribute, have been expended on the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island railways, and on canals and waterways which are entirely in the East. The West may be said to benefit by the improvement of navigation, and it is also certainly true that the East has benefited by the development of the West and the creation of a market for Eastern manufactures. Altogether, Mr. Aikins made out a very strong case of debt by the East to the West. It is not wise, perhaps to emphasize too much, comparisons between East and West, but it is necessary occasionally to call attention to the facts of the case in order to refute the nonsense talked by some people in the East about the sacrifices they have made in order to open up and develop the West. In reality, the boot is on the other foot. The people of the West do not expect their friends in the East to make sacrifices for their benefit, but they do demand a square deal, fair and equal treatment, and no discrimination.

G.T.P. WANTS COMPENSATION

It is evident that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, or at least the Chairman of its Board, has a very peculiar notion as to the spirit of Western Canada. At a meeting of the Board held in London, England, on April 29, Chairman Smithers, in discussing the decision of the Canadian Railway Commission,

ordering some reductions in freight rates, made the following statement:

"The effect may be less than is now estimated and it may be there will be compensations in increased traffic. But if we can show that these reductions, altho they can be borne by our neighboring rich company, have imperilled the earnings on which we ourselves relied when we entered into the agreements with the Government, I am sure the Government will have the support of the Canadian Parliament in either restoring the rates or compensating us in some way for the loss involved. I have no doubt that the Canadian Government will pursue the right course. It adds to Mr. Borden's power to do so, when it is realized that any other course would imperil Canada's credit and high position in the London market."

Mr. Smithers infers that there was some agreement made with his company by which western freight rates were not to be reduced. In this he is absolutely in error, as no such agreement was or could have been made, and he will find that the western people will not stand for any restoration of the old rate or any compensation to his company. Freight rates must come down in Western Canada to the same basis as in the East. He need not worry about Canadian credit being endangered in London. We have heard too much of that sort of thing to pay much attention to it. The people of the West are determined to have a square deal in freight rates, and if the dividends of some of the railway magnates are decreased thereby, they must be prepared to accept that much less profit. Western Canada has been the new milch cow of the railways long enough.

MR. DRAYTON MIGHT EXPLAIN

In the complete judgment handed down by the Railway Commission on the matter of Western freight rates, we find this interesting statement:—

"Before considering the real issue presented, it is necessary to deal with some unfortunate misunderstandings as to what these issues are. There is, or rather should be, no issue whatever between Eastern and Western Canada, altho much has been said of railway benefits to the East and extortion practiced on the West, on the one hand, and sacrifices made by the East for the West on the other.

"The fact that the initial railway construction of the West was made possible by cash payments or credits contributed in large part by the East does not of itself afford the slightest pretext for a higher freight rate in the West, than in the East of Port Arthur, nor, as a matter of fact, is the East benefited by a high freight rate in the Western Provinces. On the contrary, there is no room for question but that the opening up and railway development of the West has been of great benefit to the East, and, as the railway construction in the West has benefited the East, there is no question at all but that lower freight rates from Port Arthur west will, in proportion, benefit the Eastern shippers. Conversely it is just as true that the Western producer is also interested in the maintenance of such low rates in Eastern Canada as will enable him to reach the world's markets at as little cost as possible.

"The proposition cannot seriously be advanced that the West should pay the East any real or fancied debt by way of an increase or unreasonable freight rate. The injury resulting from such a rate to Eastern as against Western Canada differs only in degree. Both are alike advantageous, first by proper and adequate transportation facilities, and secondly, by such reasonable and fair rates as will enable all parts of the country to take the fullest advantage of such facilities, with the best measure of profit to the producers. The only interests benefited by an extortionate rate in Western Canada would be those of the railway companies."

Western people generally will be glad to know that the Railway Commission finds that a man living in the West is under no obligation because of his location to a man living in the Eastern part of Canada. For some time past the privileged interests in Eastern Canada have encouraged the idea that the West owed a debt to the East, and have been using this miserable and unpatriotic pretext to stir up antagonism against the West. The Railway Commission,

in so far as freight rates are concerned, has answered this argument and shown its entire lack of foundation. Yet even in the face of the above quoted opinion of the Railway Commission, the same judgment in which the opinion is given contains the following remarkable statement by H. L. Drayton, chairman of the Commission, and is a part of his decision:—

"I am of the opinion that while discrimination exists between the rates charged East and West of Port Arthur, the discrimination is justified under the Railway Act and the decisions of the Board already referred to, and is neither undue or unjust."

It is difficult to understand how Mr. Drayton and the other members of the Railway Commission can find that the West is under no obligation to the East and at the same time find that discrimination against the West "is neither undue nor unjust." The idea that such discrimination is "justified under the Railway Act and the decisions of the Board" appears to suggest that the Railway Commission instead of seeking to give the West a square deal was seeking an excuse to discriminate against the West. In the same judgment we find a letter from Judge Mabee, late chairman of the Railway Commission, to the Winnipeg Board of Trade, dated November 4, 1911, in which he states: "The powers of the Board are ample to deal with not only specific rates but those generally." This statement by Judge Mabee would support the opinion expressed by the members of both political parties in the House of Commons, that the Railway Commission has full power to deal with the freight rate question. If this is the case then no other conclusion can be arrived at than that the Railway Commission does not intend to give the West a square deal.

"How to Make Money Farming" is the title of a book which we expect the Hon. Geo. E. Foster will be publishing for the special benefit of the western wheat growers, who, in Mr. Foster's mind, have not sufficient sense to know what to grow with most profit to themselves. Twenty-eight years' experience in the House of Commons has undoubtedly made Mr. Foster an agricultural expert, and it is to be hoped the book will be forthcoming shortly, as it will be of great benefit to those farmers whose only experience in farming has been from fifteen to thirty years on the farm.

Here is a despatch that recently appeared in the press:

"Huntsville, Ont., April 2.—Major General Sir William D. Otter, in addressing the Canadian Club of Huntsville tonight, stated that the Canadian militia was under strength to the extent of 5,000 officers and 200,000 men. He said the period of training was wholly inadequate and that the situation as to national defence in Canada was lamentably weak. He advocated compulsory military training in the public and high schools and universities."

This is the absurd notion that our professional militarists are encouraging. If the people do not set themselves firmly against such nonsense, we will soon have another deadly and useless tax upon our shoulders.

In 1911 Arthur Meighen, M.P., delivered a very able speech in the House of Commons in favor of a "substantial reduction" in the duty on agricultural implements. In the budget debate on free agricultural implements last month, Hon. Arthur Meighen had nothing to say. It would naturally have been expected that he would be just as strongly in favor of cheaper agricultural implements as he was before he became a member of the Government.

Why are Dr. Schaffner, M.P. for Souris, and W. H. Sharp, M.P. for Lisgar, opposed to allowing the farmers in their constituencies to buy their agricultural implements at a lower price than they are now paying? No doubt these gentlemen will explain this to their constituents upon their return from Ottawa.

The speech of the Hon. Man., i the Ho (Hansa I des House t the imp

Grain flour, Seeds, in flax

Tot What port of only \$3 That sh for its culture Therefo industry Nations it was tration manufa by whi legislat of all natural benefit that in ture, v and m and anc industr means debts a fore it Govern A sei pressed

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East and West

How Western Canada is being Taxed for the Benefit of the East

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

The following is an extract from a speech made by J. A. M. Aikins, K.C., the Conservative member for Brandon, Man., in the debate on the budget, in the House of Commons, April 7, 1914 (Hansard, pages 2754-2760):

I desire to call the attention of the House to the following figures to show the importance of agriculture:

| | 1912 | 1913 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Agricultural Exports | \$ 68,427,932 | \$ 97,941,341 |
| Grain | 16,956,870 | 20,833,371 |
| Grain products— Flour, etc. | 4,000,023 | 17,357,056 |
| Seeds, including Flax | | |

Totals \$107,143,357 \$150,145,661
 What about manufactures? Our export of manufactured goods in 1912 was only \$35,838,284; in 1913, \$43,692,708. That shows that Canada must depend for its prosperity largely upon its agriculture and not upon its manufactures. Therefore, as agriculture is the main industry of this country, instead of the National Policy being interpreted, as it was interpreted by the late administration to mean simply the protection of manufactures, it should signify a system by which the Government thru direct legislation undertakes the development of all its commercial, industrial and natural resources in all parts, for the benefit of the people. It seems to me that instead of magnifying manufacture, we should magnify agriculture, and make manufacture only auxiliary and ancillary to agriculture as the chief industry of Canada. It is the chief means by which Canada is to pay its debts and pay for its imports. Therefore it should be the first care of the Government.
 A sentiment which is sometimes expressed in the newspapers as well as

upon the floor of this House is set forth in the following newspaper clipping, which has reference to the recent speech of the hon. member for Assiniboia (Mr. Turriff):

What he means is that the—
 The farmers and grain growers of the West—

—are not given an opportunity to add to their already well-filled purses at the expense of the other citizens of the Dominion.

A mischievous suggestion. I attribute very largely the sentiment said to prevail in the East to the fact that the late administration was telling the people of the East what they had done for the benefit of the West and for the benefit of Western people. Let me mention in this connection a few facts. The following statement shows the revenues received by the Dominion Government in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the amount of expenditures, not including capital expenditures, which the Dominion made in and on account of these Provinces during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913:

| Revenues | |
|--|-----------------|
| Customs revenue, less drawbacks and refunds | \$20,689,883.82 |
| Excise revenue | 2,351,497.25 |
| Post Office revenue | 3,578,997.53 |
| Dominion Lands revenue, deducting expenditures | 939,402.71 |
| | \$27,559,581.31 |
| Expenditures | |
| Customs—Salaries, etc. | \$ 420,369.79 |
| Inland Revenue—Salaries, etc. | 52,559.09 |
| Post Office | 3,156,123.51 |
| Mounted Police | 665,725.98 |
| Administration of Justice | 220,579.39 |
| Penitentiaries | 203,066.80 |
| Public buildings | 735,257.93 |
| Harbors and rivers | 146,041.53 |

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Dredging | 50,139.70 |
| Telegraph lines | 53,613.53 |
| Immigration—Expenses in Western Canada, in United States, Great Britain and Europe | 721,735.00 |
| Indians | 856,797.00 |
| Agriculture | 467,378.80 |
| Subsidies | 6,458,851.65 |
| Proportion of general expenditures, including legislation, civil government, militia, interest on public debt, Naval Service, sinking funds, etc., estimated on basis of population | 6,920,867.43 |
| Total expenditures | \$21,119,087.04 |
| Total receipts | 27,559,581.31 |
| Total expenditures | 21,119,087.04 |

Balance to the credit of the West \$ 6,440,494.27
 Most of the imports at Fort William and Port Arthur are for consumption in the Prairie Provinces, and if, to make a liberal allowance, one-third of the goods imported thru these ports, mainly coal (the proportion may be less than that), is consumed in these towns and by the population of Ontario west of Fort William and on the railway, we have this result:

| Total Duties Paid | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Fort William | \$2,064,383.61 |
| Port Arthur | 887,308.91 |
| | \$2,951,692.52 |
| One-third allowed as above | 983,877.50 |

Paid by Prairie Provinces \$1,967,815.02
 The total duties paid on imports of sugar thru British Columbia ports for the year amounted to \$1,015,775.86. Deducting the proportion for British Columbia, estimated on the basis of population, \$233,628.25, leaves \$782,147.61.

I have spoken to business men, both East and West, and they think that of goods used and consumed in the West, say on manufactured articles imported

into the East and then shipped West on railway material used in the West and on articles entering into manufactures in the East and shipped West, there would be at least one-half as much more duty paid in ports east of Fort William as at ports in the Prairie Provinces by the people of those Provinces, amounting to \$10,344,841.41.

Let me summarize:

| Receipts | |
|---|-----------------|
| Receipts collected directly in Prairie Provinces, as per statement | \$27,559,581.31 |
| Approximate proportion of duty paid on sugar entering British Columbia | 782,147.61 |
| Approximate proportion of duties paid on imports, Fort William and Port Arthur | 1,967,815.02 |
| Approximate proportion of duties paid at eastern ports | 10,344,841.41 |
| | \$40,654,385.35 |
| Expenditures | |
| Expended directly from income in Prairie Provinces as per statement (including proportion for civil government, etc.) | \$21,119,087.04 |
| Terminal elevator at Port Arthur | 473,578.80 |
| Capital account— St. Andrew's rapids \$ 36,904.62 Hudson Bay railway 1,099,063.15 | 1,135,967.77 |
| | \$22,728,633.61 |
| Receipts | \$40,654,385.35 |
| Expenditures | 22,728,633.61 |
| Surplus to the credit of the Prairie Provinces | \$17,925,751.74 |

The per capita share according to population of payments into revenue by those three Prairie Provinces would, according to the census of 1911, be approximately \$33,500,000 for 1913. When

Continued on Page 22

Some City Problems

By J. S. WOODSWORTH, Secretary Canadian Welfare League

III.—The Solidarity of Modern Society

The word "solidarity," which we owe to the French Communists, signifies according to French "a fellowship in gain and loss, in honor and dishonor, in victory and defeat, a being, so to speak, all in the same boat." This is the outstanding characteristic of our modern complex social system. We're all in the same boat. The finest exposition of this thought of which I know is to be found in Paul's second letter to the Corinthians (Ch. XII, 14-26). We are part of the same organism—members one of another. Well we must get this idea of solidarity into our heads, make it a part of our thinking and recognize it as our standard of action before we can make much improvement in our social conditions.

The Farmer's Independence

Above all men, the farmer finds team work difficult. He has been trained to independence. He hewed his way thru the forest; he paddled his own canoe, and now it goes hard with him to use a road-grader or travel in an ocean going vessel. In the early days there were few opportunities for team work or team play. The farm was largely self-contained; the farmer sufficient unto himself. He could put in his own crop and harvest it with the help of no others than his own boys. His wife could transform the sheep's wool into clothes for herself and her family. The barn-raising and the quilting-bee were about the only occasions for this team work, and, if you will, team play. Today even for the farmer all is changed. He is dependent on the cities for his machinery and for his market. His wife buys from the departmental store. Co-operation has become a necessity. So, slowly, very slowly, the farmer is entering into the new spirit. He still clings half desperately, tho, to the ideal of independ-

ence, which his father has taught him. It is useless! The very stars in their courses fight against it. Independence is a thing of the past. Interdependence must be the order of the future.

Now the city dweller has much—almost everything—still to learn about how best to work together. But he is further along the road than the farmer, and that perhaps is one reason why the farmer finds in the city many things hard to understand, or to sympathize with.

The Workers' Position

Take the question of trades unionism. Many have little patience with the union of workers, their "class consciousness," their sticking together, their insistence upon a standard wage, their going on strike, their strong feeling against "scabs," and all the other trade union "principles." Perhaps it might help us to imagine an organization of agriculture similar to that of industry. Someone told me of a 60,000 acre farm somewhere in the West. I haven't located it yet, but it will do as an illustration. It was owned by a syndicate. A manager was in charge and under him were foremen, each in charge of 1,000 acres. The machinery, the horses—everything was owned by the company. Most of the men were boarded in company houses. Now, my farmer friend, how would you like to live on that big farm? You would get wages, but work as hard as you liked, no share of the profits. You would be compelled to obey exactly the rules of the foreman or "get fired." If you wanted to attend your father's funeral and took time off, your wages would be docked. During slack seasons you would be paid nothing. Why should you expect it when there was no work to do? Your family would be living in a rented house and you would

have no great interest in making a home as you might any day be dismissed at the caprice of the foreman. The schools might not be the best for the children, but since they were supported by the company that owned the land you had no voice. And after all why should you have? You are only a hired man! Yes, you say you wouldn't stand that long. But suppose the whole country was organized into 60,000 acre farms under managers and foremen. What could you do? You would have either to work under these conditions or starve. Now that is precisely the position of the modern industrial worker. The manager and the foremen may be kind hearted and considerate, the wages may be fair, the conditions of work good. But this is not always so, and in any case, the workers feel that they ought at least to have some voice in the management of things. Some go so far as to say that they ought to have some share in the profits or own part of the farm—but, of course, these are dangerous socialists!

Looked at from the student's standpoint, industrial organizations are part of the working out of this new conception of solidarity.

The Great Out-doors

Again, consider the recent agitation for playgrounds. "Playgrounds! fiddlesticks!" says the farmer. "I never had any playgrounds and just look at me!" So thought a country-bred boy, now a wealthy banker, who was asked to contribute to the construction of a swimming bath. "Swimming bath? What do they need a swimming bath for? The luxury of people now-a-days! Why the old mill pond was good enough for me!"

Yes, but the trouble is that the city boy, rich or poor, has no mill pond, no

fields or woods, no country lanes, no old barn loft, no unused attic for rainy days. He has a few rooms in an apartment block and the common hall and then the street. Or he may have a small house with a tiny back yard "not large enough to swing a cat in." How bring up children under such conditions? That is the very serious problem which confronts city parents. For the sake of health alone where find suitable exercise? It may seem extravagant to put up bars and swings, but bars and swings, however carefully constructed or painted, can never take the place of the old apple tree in which we did our earliest gymnastics. The swimming pool may look very attractive. It is. But after all it can never take the place of the old mill pond—the warm bank, the green grass, the shade of the big tree, and the tramp home with the berry bushes in the fence corners.

The city man must attempt artificially to reproduce as far as he may the opportunities that are free to all in the country. And this can only be done by joint action. So we have our parks board and playgrounds commissions and recreation clubs. These are not frills and fancies, but a necessary condition of wholesome life in the city.

Municipal Housekeeping

The growth of this sense of solidarity is seen in the extension of the functions of city government. Years ago the city government was little more than a police force to keep citizens from injuring one another. Today the city government may be characterized in the apt phrase of Miss Jane Addams as "Municipal Housekeeping." The city procures us water and carries away our garbage. It lights our houses and sweeps our streets.

Continued on Page 27

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

FOR HOME BUILDERS

There is an old saying that a man needs to build at least three houses before he can build one well. The reason of this, it seems to me, is obvious. The man, when he first starts out on this adventure of home building, often does not know any more about the subject than a ten-year-old child does of astronomy. He probably does not even know that the upstairs walls are expected in a general way to coincide with the downstairs partitions, to insure the strength of the building. He may not know that when a piece of fir flooring shows a beautiful wavy grain it is cut the wrong way of the wood to wear well, he is likely quite unaware that in putting a hardwood floor in his house he should insist that the builders lay the under flooring cornerways of the room so that the upper floor may be more even, and there are a hundred other ways in which the poor beginner, having given the subject no previous study, is quite unprepared for the great business of making himself a home.

The first thing we must consider in designing our houses is the climate. The forty below zero weather of our Canadian west eliminates at one fell swoop all plans that have the door, that is in general use, opening straight into the living room, and makes impracticable any design that has an open stairway ascending from that room, as there are few things more draughty than a stairway. There is another great objection to the stairway going up out of the living room in this country, and that is that it is awkward for entertaining in winter. People coming in hate to have to go thru a crowded room muffled up to the eyes.

By reason of our climate, also, it seems to me a pity to waste much space in halls, which are too cold and draughty to sit in for the greater part of the year. So the whole problem seems to resolve itself into how to arrange the living rooms about the hall most conveniently with the least waste of space in that apartment. The plan of a small inexpensive cottage printed on this page has some very good features, tho it is not by any means perfect. You will notice that the view from the front door is into the dining room, instead of into the kitchen, as is often the case, that not a foot of space is wasted in the hall, and that it is possible to go down to the cellar almost directly from the kitchen. Now let us look at its faults. There is no way of getting to the front door from the kitchen, except by going around thru the dining room. In the country, where visitors rarely stop at the front door, this is not much of a drawback, but it is a very serious fault in a city house. Notice, too, that to get to the attic one is obliged to go thru one of the bedrooms.

But let us suppose that, having a small family and small means, we decide to build ourselves this little house, what next? Our very natural object now is to try to get the contractor to promise to do as many things as possible for as little money as possible. Some knowledge of the ways in which dishonest builders try peaceably to defeat his end is helpful. One of the most flagrant is that, where they are not watched, they frequently use the most rotten and knot-covered siding they can find for the shell of the house, counting on its being covered up before the owner sees it. Watching houses being constructed for sale one frequently sees that this first ply of boards is often negligently put on, leaving great wind spaces, and to insure a really good job being made of the doors and windows one would almost need to camp night and day on the premises, so much of one's future happiness depends on well-fitted frames. But builders are not all dishonest and there are many who would prefer to do an honest job if the homebuilders would not insist upon beating them down to a price lower than it can possibly be done for.

The finishing of the woodwork and the decoration of the walls we will decide upon when the contract is let for the house, even tho we may not intend to decorate the walls for a year. We will have to stop and take stock of our pocket book here. If we cannot afford oak woodwork we will have to use fir, but that is no great hardship, as a beautifully grained piece of fir, properly stained and finished with a dull varnish is indeed a thing of beauty. But suppose we cannot afford even a poor quality of fir and have to use a cheap cedar finish, we had best use an enamel rather than a stain to cover it up. Very beautiful rooms can be made by using ivory or white enamel finish on the woodwork and finishing the walls to harmonize, in soft gray green, rose, buff or even deep tan. The important point, however, is to choose the color of the walls and woodwork while both can be altered.

This done, we can carry out our furnishing plans whenever the purse grows fat enough again. And lastly my advice is don't hurry. It does not matter whether or not your neighbors think

says, "See, mamma, I don't bite my nails. I can play the piano." I had tried scolding before I thought of this plan. NINA

would have indeed been far better for them. Yours for woman's vote. TOPSY

EGGLESS RECIPES

Pumpkin Pie

To one cup of stewed and strained pumpkin add one and one-half cupfuls of sweet milk, one heaping tablespoonful of bread crumbs—prepared by grinding and sifting well-dried bread—one quarter-teaspoonful each of ground ginger and cinnamon, and one-half cupful of sugar. Line a pie tin with paste and fill with the pumpkin mixture, then add one tablespoonful of cream. Do not stir the cream in, but spread it over the top of the pie, and add a generous sprinkling of powdered nutmeg. Bake thirty minutes in moderate oven. For the last five minutes set pie on upper grate to brown the top.

Cream Rice-Pudding

Wash four tablespoonfuls of rice and put into the pudding dish with one scant cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt and one quart of milk. Place in a rather hot oven and bake for two hours, stirring thoroughly every fifteen minutes until the last half-hour. At the last stirring add one cup of raisins. If at any time during the stirring period the surface of the pudding has browned over, do not stir in the top, but lift carefully and stir under or remove altogether. When done, the pudding should be a soft, creamy mass.

The sugar may be omitted and a hard sauce served with the pudding. At the last stirring the top of the pudding should receive a generous sprinkling of nutmeg.

White Cake

One cupful of granulated sugar; one-third cupful of butter; one cupful of rich sweet milk; two and one-fourth cupfuls of flour in which two teaspoonfuls of baking powder have been mixed; add a pinch of salt. Have the butter very soft and mix it with the sugar, then add the milk very slowly, beating well; then stir in the flour and flavoring with vanilla; continue the beating until the batter is smooth and creamy. Bake in a loaf and cover with an eggless frosting.

Frosting.—To one cupful of sugar add one-half cupful of milk and boil until a little dropped into cold water will form a soft ball. Remove from the fire and stir until it begins to be creamy, then spread at once upon the cake. Add flavoring as it is removed from fire.

WHAT THE WOMEN DID

Did you notice some of the details in connection with the woman's vote in Illinois some time ago? The liquor issue was up, and the women had just been given the privilege of voting, with the constitutionality of the privilege still to be tested in the courts, however. And what happened? Well, out of the twenty-nine communities concerned the temperance people carried nineteen from the "wet" to the "dry" column, they kept five in the "dry" that had been there before, and they reduced the "wet" majority in each of the other five. And the women showed up splendidly at almost every poll. At one country seat there were about four hundred women voting, and every one voted right. In Jacksonville, where a fierce fight was waged by the liquor interests to win back, there were actually more women voted than men, and had the men been voting alone the "dry" majority would have been more than cut in two, whereas it was more than multiplied by fifteen. In this same town there were more than four women voted "dry" to every one that voted "wet." The whole voting indicates very clearly that the theory that some people seem to have that woman suffrage would not help the temperance cause is in bad need of correction.

We are indebted to Mrs. E. O. Johnston, Sheho, Sask., for the clipping from the Christian Guardian showing what her home state has done with suffrage.

A GIRL SUFFRAGIST

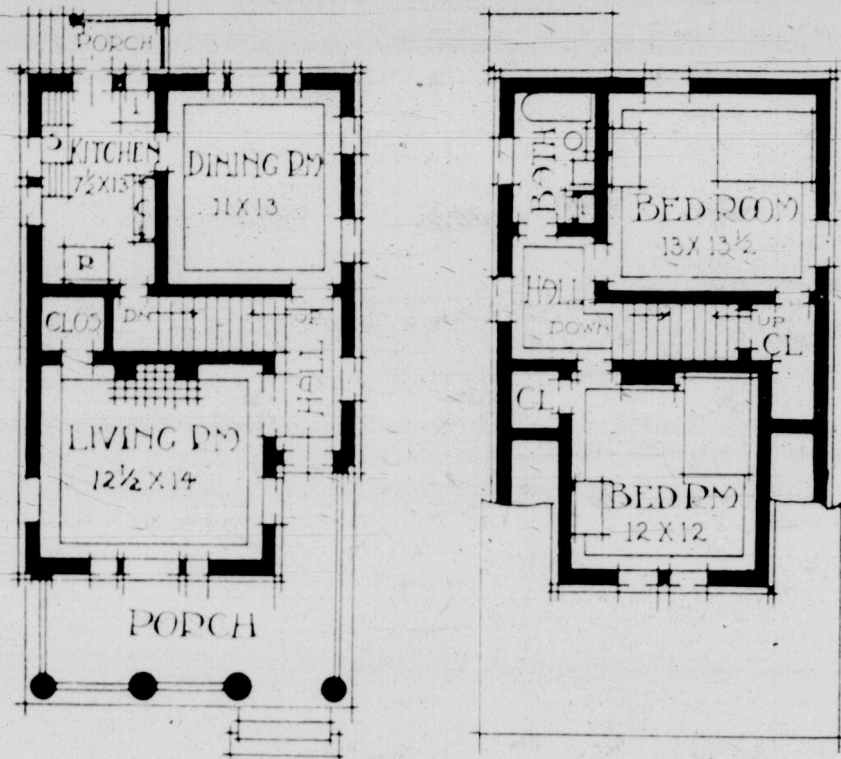
Dear Miss Beynon:—I am writing this letter for mother. She is sending in some pictures of my little sister, of whom we are all proud. Your "baby contest" is just fine. My little sister is so cute that we thought we would send her picture in too. Your pages are so helpful, and we care more about reading The Guide than anything else.

Regarding the woman suffrage question, as I am just a girl, I don't suppose that I ought to have much to say, but I do get so worked up over it. I don't or can't see why a woman who stays at home and works for her family has not as much right to vote as some man who is drunk and as "morally low" as can be.

ALBERTA BELL

HOMES NOT WOMEN'S

Dear Miss Beynon:—In your issue of



A Plan of a Small House with Many Good Features to Commend It

your house bare. Build up your home rug by rug and chair by chair but build it as you please, and you will have a real home.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

AN UNUSUAL CURE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been going to write for a long time, in fact I did write once, about a year ago, but I never posted it. I always look forward to the arrival of The Guide, as I enjoy reading the Country Homemakers and Sunshine pages. We have a Homemakers club in our district, which I am much interested in.

Altho we have so many good letter writers I fear some of them are rather narrow minded. Surely a mother, especially of girls, cannot be blind to the fact that she should have a voice in the making of the laws that we are all governed by.

I think Dumpy must be a manly man. His letter was fine. I felt that he was one of the men a lady should shake hands with. Three cheers for Dumpy. I wish they were all like him, especially our Mr. Scott, also "R. P."

I wish to tell the mothers how I cured my little girl of the habit of biting her finger nails. I told her that little girls who wanted to learn to play the piano must have nice fingers. She is fond of music and I told her I expected to buy a piano as soon as she was old enough to learn to play. Now she comes and

March 4 there is a letter signed "Della." Now I think "Della" must be a person who has had no experience in what she speaks of. As to women staying at home where they belong, that is the first I heard of the home belonging to them. There is many a man who will sell it without asking his wife's permission, but of course they are not all like that. Still that is the kind of thing that women want the vote for, so that they will be able to make laws to help their poor sisters.

As to the Bible saying men shall be the heads of the family, "Della" is putting too much thought to that. Let the men be the heads of the nation and family too, but God meant them to be just. Women were put into the world for companions and helpmates to the stronger sex, not for slaves, as many are. "Della," you write: "How can a man love a woman who is continually finding fault and voting for things he does not like?" Why is it any more wrong for the woman to find fault than the man? You may as well say: "How can a woman love a man who is always finding fault and voting for such evils as liquor, as some do." "Della" thinks a young girl's time is valuable. I have seen many a young girl who lets mother take the hardest part of the burden, and many more who spend a lot of their time running after fashions and amusements that were better left alone. Working to help her sisters get the vote

Mixed topic, not but to t present t ities are e turn mor of depen of agricu addressed the subje ness men some step to go in movemer ably hav The ad the Reg composes business

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Mixed Farming

By A. F. Mantle

Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Saskatchewan

Mixed farming is an all important topic, not only to the farmers of Canada, but to the city dweller as well at the present time. Noted agricultural authorities are endeavoring to induce farmers to turn more toward mixed farming, instead of depending entirely on the production of grain. A. F. Mantle, deputy minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, recently addressed the Regina Board of Trade on the subject of mixed farming. The business men of Regina have already taken some steps with a view to induce farmers to go in more for stock raising, and a movement recently launched will probably have beneficial results.

The address read by Mr. Mantle before the Regina Board of Trade, which is composed of about 900 of Regina's business men, was as follows:

What is Mixed Farming?

Often discussed. Everyone knows what it is. No one has exactly defined it.

The mixed farm is the farm that is self sufficient to as great an extent as is practicable in these days and in this country. A half section farm in Saskatchewan operated as a mixed farm should produce for use on the farm sufficient grain, forage crops, root crops, vegetables, fruits, wood, dairy produce, meat and poultry for home requirements and should market from time to time grain, horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, cream, eggs and potatoes.

In practice we accept less.

What Progress Has Been Made

Statistics are not altogether satisfactory; do not cover all of the ground, do not touch production of vegetables, fruits, wood, dairy produce, eggs, etc. In so far as they govern live stock, they are as follows:—

Total live stock in Saskatchewan increased from 401,346 head in 1901 by 113 per cent. in 1906, by 351 per cent. in 1911, by 401 per cent. in 1913, so that there are now rather more than two million head of live stock (other than poultry) in Saskatchewan, or rather less than 5 animals per head of rural population. The largest increase has been in swine and horses; the smallest in sheep and cattle, other than milch cows. Nearly 6 per head in 1901, 5 in 1911. While rural population has increased 500 per cent. in 12 years (1901-13), live stock has increased 400 per cent.

In the same time grain acreage has increased 621,000 acres in 1901, by 259 per cent. in 1906, by 1284 per cent. in 1911, by 1457 per cent. in 1913, to 9,673,125 acres.

Mixed farming in Saskatchewan, therefore, cannot be said to have quite held its own compared with the increase in rural population and must be admitted to have extended very much less rapidly than grain growing.

How does this condition compare with that obtaining in what may be regarded as the premier agricultural province of Canada, and one in which mixed farming prevails, namely, Ontario? Let us see.

Total live stock in Ontario increased from 5,382,000 in 1901 by 6 per cent. in 1906, but decreased 4 per cent. in 1911, and 6 per cent. in 1913, so that today there are rather less than six million head of live stock (other than poultry) in Ontario, or 5½ animals per head of rural population. Steady and considerable increase in number of horses in the 12 years, a slight increase in the number of milch cows, other cattle and hogs, but a steady and very considerable decrease in sheep until today there are only 57 sheep in Ontario where there were 100 12 years ago. Rural population in Ontario has decreased faster than numbers of live stock, so that there were only 5 animals per head of rural population in 1901. Analyzed a little more closely, the comparison is hardly so favorable to Saskatchewan. Horses, only 25 per cent. more in Ontario than in Saskatchewan. Milch cows, more than three times as many in Ontario as in Saskatchewan. Other cattle, just 3 per cent. more in Ontario than in Saskatchewan. Sheep, about 300 per cent. fewer in Ontario than in Saskatchewan. Rural population, about 160 per cent. greater in Ontario than in Saskatchewan.

Why do we want it? There are many reasons; five may be named:—

1—Mixed farming distributes the work of the farm and consequently, to some extent, the work of the cities throught the year. This condition is desirable alike from the standpoint of the farmer, his wife, farm labor and farm live stock.

2—Mixed farming distributes the income of the farm over the year instead of concentrating it in a few checks in the fall or early winter. This condition reduces interest charges, promotes profit and tends to curtail extravagance. When a person's income reaches them only once or twice in the year in large checks there is a tendency on the one hand to over spend on the strength of a large prospective revenue, and on the other hand, when money comes in any large amounts there is a tendency to "blow it in."

3—Mixed farming will reduce the cost of living by increasing the number and amount of the products of our farms and decreasing the quantity of produce which is necessary to import and consequently to pay freight charges on.

4—Mixed farming will preserve soil fertility by promoting a system of crop rotations and fertilizing that will restore to the soil what has been removed from it.

5—Mixed farming will increase the earning power of our population. Grain yields are higher thru a term of years on a mixed farm than on an exclusive grain farm, while on the mixed farm, in addition to the grain, income is produced from a variety of other products.

Why Have We Not Had It?

1—Much of the province is the next thing to a natural grain field. Portions that are not are a natural pasture field and stock has been raised on these portions right along.

In the large areas adapted to grain raising this industry formed at once the simplest, easiest, cheapest and quickest way for a new settler to establish himself. It was the line of least resistance. Credit for farm implements and horses and lumber could readily be secured, even tho the cost of the credit was high. Land was free or cheap. These conditions all encouraged grain raising, and so did the fact that in all advertising, whether by government, railways, or private companies, the possibilities of this country as a grain producing area were chiefly emphasized. Men were invited to come here and grow grain. They came here and, as the above figures indicate, they grew grain.

2—At the same time other conditions were operating to discourage mixed farming. From 10 to 12 years ago down to within the last 3 or 4 years markets for live stock grew steadily worse. Transportation conditions surrounding this highly perishable kind of freight left much to be desired. Water supply on many farms, and in many cases thruout the whole district, was meagre. Fencing material rose steadily in price. Consequent upon the rapid increase of homesteaders and grain raisers, summer herd law, and even 12 months herd law, has extended rapidly until it now covers more than 80 per cent. of the settled areas of the province. Farm labor that would work raising live stock was hard to procure.

Why is it Now Coming?

1—Grain growing has largely become unprofitable. Land, labor, building material, power and the necessities of life have all increased in price since, say the bonanza year of 1909. The cost of transporting grain to a distant and highly competitive market has also increased, while the world's price of wheat has remained stationary or nearly so.

Thus the grain raisers encountered an increasing cost of production on the one hand and a decreasing price for his product on the other hand. These two prices have now come too close together.

2—Weeds have become much more prevalent in grain growing areas and some of these weeds cannot be controlled under a system of grain raising and summer fallows.

3—Summer labor and harvest labor has not only become much more expensive, but much less productive; a harvest laborer today does less for \$2.50 per day than was done 10 or 12 years ago for \$1.25.

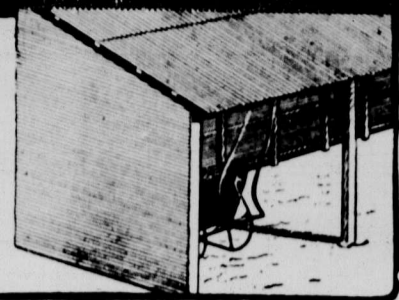
4—While the above factors have tended

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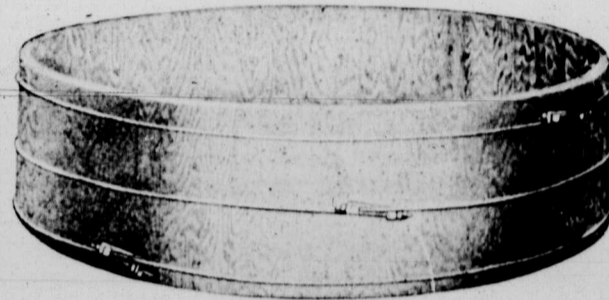
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The quantity reserved for mail order customers is limited to 200 coats. Price delivered **\$7.50**

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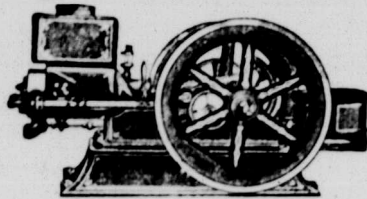
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to discourage grain growing, prices of live stock and live stock products have been going up all over the world and not less in Saskatchewan than elsewhere. Thus the present situation, in so far as prices are concerned, is exactly the reverse of what obtained even four years ago. What is being done to encourage mixed farming.

Encouraging Mixed Farmers

1—The governments, both Dominion and provincial, are: (a) Expending large sums annually instructing farmers to educate their sons for the wide sphere of work which mixed farming involves. (b) They are experimenting continually to find out the best feeds, the best ways of feeding stock, the best kind of stock. (c) They are working for the extension and improvement of markets for live stock and live stock products. (d) They are purchasing stock of utility breeds and distributing it on credit to deserving farmers. (e) They are making loans and, where necessary, operating co-operative creameries, which pay practically no dividends, but return the entire value of the cream to the patrons after expenses have been paid. (f) They are making grants to agricultural societies, exhibition associations, winter fairs, judging com-

petitions, etc., the principal purpose of which is to promote the live stock industry. (g) They are seeking to organize the spirit of co-operation wherever it is found to exist in rural districts.

2—The railway companies are encouraging it by (a) the provision of cheap rates for certain desirable classes of stock; (b) by placing free of charge at the disposal of departments of agriculture and colleges of agriculture special cars and even in some cases special trains for educational work; (c) by, in the case of one railway at least, the operation of 20 or 30 mixed farms under practical conditions for demonstration purposes; (d) by, also in the case of one railway at least, the distribution of large numbers of live stock to settlers on credit terms.

3—Boards of trade, city councils and other urban organizations are assisting (a) by making generous grants to agricultural organizations; (b) by providing, as for instance Regina has done, suitable accommodation for both summer and winter fairs and other gatherings of stock men which it is necessary in the nature of things to hold in the cities.

Very much has been done in other ways by other organizations and co-operations, but time precludes the mention of all these.

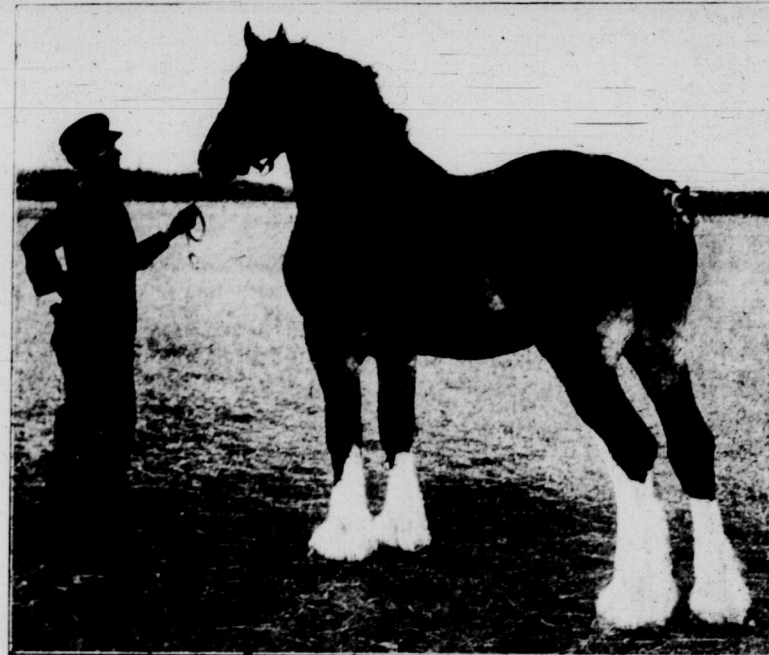
Edmonton Horse Show

Undoubtedly the best spring show ever witnessed in Northern Alberta was held at Edmonton during the week April 7 to 12. Perhaps the ambitions of the directors a little over-reached the bounds of practicability when the title, "The Edmonton Spring Horse Show,"

compete with horses of world wide reputation.

Horses

Great improvement was shown in the type and quality of the exhibits in the horse classes as compared with those of last year, and perhaps the difference



CLYDESDALE STALLION "DAWNING LIGHT" 17027

By "Loyal Hero," First in the Aged Class for Clydesdales and Champion of the Breed at the Edmonton Spring Horse Show. Owned by H. S. Currie, Ingleton, Alta.

Cattle Sale and Fat Stock Show" was given to the exhibition, and it was unfortunate that so little success attended both the pure bred cattle sale and the attempt to hold a horse sale, but the showing of stock in all classes, especially perhaps in the Clydesdale classes was such as to justify the statement that this year's spring show at Edmonton was a great success.

The magnificent new stock pavilion was used for the first time for the live stock show, and its use contributed largely to the comfort and convenience of the crowds which visited the exhibition daily. The management of the show was good. The arrangement of the program was very satisfactory, the events scheduled were appropriate and followed one another without any unnecessary interruptions or hitches of any kind. The draft and light horse judging was done in the afternoons, and at night displays of carriage horses, jumpers, hunters and roadsters, together with an exhibition by the mounted police, provided a very entertaining and instructive performance.

One of the features provided by the management was the string of saddle horses and jumpers from the stable of Hon. Clifford Sifton, Toronto, and while this exhibition was appreciated by many, a large number of the local exhibitors were dissatisfied in having to

was more noticeable in the Clydesdale classes than in any other. The Percherons and Suffolk Punches were well represented, while some very good individual animals were to be found in the ranks of the Belgians and Shires.

The premier showing was undoubtedly among the Clydesdales, and J. M. Gardhouse had some very close work to do in allotting the awards. Some of the entries might have been criticized for lack of show ring fitting and presentation, but those shown by A. L. Dollar, High River; N. A. Weir, Olaton; H. S. Currie, Ingleton; W. W. Hunter, Olds, and other breeders of similar reputation were above reproach in this regard.

The two Clydesdale classes most worthy of mention were the aged stallion class and that for mares of any age. In the first class sixteen competed, and among this number were some extra good stallions. The judge seemed to have quite a lot of difficulty in deciding between the first five, but awards were finally allotted as follows: H. S. Currie's "Dawning Light," by "Loyal Hero," was first; A. L. Dollar took second and third place with "Scotland's Provost," by "Scotland Yet," and "Scotland's Gallant," by "Scotland's Choice," respectively; W. W. Hunter's "Rankeilour Spence," by "Sir Oliver," was fourth, while "Etonian,"

Continued on Page 14

Saskatchewan

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

CO-OPERATION IS BOOMING

The Saskatchewan page of The Guide is devoted this week to correspondence from Locals relating to Co-operative organization. Most of these letters, selected from a vast number of like character, are published only in part. They serve to show the manner in which our people in Saskatchewan are taking hold of this matter.

In the short period of one month from the sending out of my first circular advising our locals to take advantage of the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act of Saskatchewan, upwards of 120 associations have applied for forms of incorporation, and each day the mail is bringing to the Central Office further inquiries for these forms. There can now be no doubt that the Grain Growers and stock men of practically the entire province will come within the scope of this co-operative trading organization.

There is growing up within the province a strong provincial consciousness which, it has been affirmed, we were somewhat lacking, but which is absolutely essential to the full development of this—the finest province in the Canadian Federation and the only one with this advanced co-operative legislation.

Many of our locals which have been carrying on more or less collective purchasing have been waiting for the enactment of such legislation as they are now incorporated under. Many others who have recognized more fully the unwarranted personal risk incurred thru trading without incorporation have refrained heretofore from collective purchasing. Now, however, the way has been made clear for the most extensive development of co-operative trading on the part of the farmers, both as regards the purchase of supplies and the sale of farm produce, including live stock, so that no one need incur the risk of personal liability arising either directly or indirectly from the collective actions of a body of men trading without proper incorporation with limited liability provisions. It is also recognized by our members generally that by thus organizing under the Act and thereby creating a permanent business institution at local points, together with a Central representative body constantly in touch with market conditions and sources of supply, there will be given a power and permanence to the co-operative endeavors of the farmers of Saskatchewan that will be a vast improvement on the comparatively spasmodic efforts in this direction made here and there thruout the Province during the past.

Tho it is only a month since this movement was launched from the Central office, it has already assumed vast proportions. The big trading interests within and without our borders are already taking note and are, in many cases, prepared to sell their commodities thru your Central office at very close wholesale prices. Your Central is now prepared to secure for you a very large range of farm supplies at most advantageous prices to the farmers.

J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary

LOCAL ORGANIZATION PROCEEDING

Please send me a separate stock book, also set of supplemental by-laws and one more copy of memorandum of association. We are going to organize here at Young. Kindly send us anything you think will help make it a success. State if there are any charges for these supplies, and I will attend to same at this end. I may have to come to you again for further advice from time to time. I have spent three days amongst our farmers as regards this matter, and they all are in it to a man.

A. J. ALLISON,
Young

Please send me all necessary forms ready to fill out re co-operative trading.

as we are ready to go on with organizing as soon as we receive forms.

WM. SMITH,
Sec'y, Bigford G.G.A.

Your favor of the 2nd to hand, enclosing information re co-operative organization, for which I thank you.

We had an unusually good attendance at our meeting and, thanks to above information, I think I was able to start the Association here in good shape. We are asking for full powers under the Act and capitalized at \$10,000, in shares of \$25 each. J. H. Peel, one of the provisional directors, has kindly consented to carry on the work of organization until the permanent directors are appointed, as he is residing in town and is eminently fitted for the work. Twenty-three of the twenty-four signers are farmers actually residing on their land. I have been instructed to secure prices on tamarac and jack pine cordwood, f.o.b. Bethune, terms cash or sight draft. I am looking up advertisements in The Guide.

A. T. R. DANIEL,
Sec'y, Bethune G.G.A.

We are thinking of organizing under the new Co-operative Act. We want to know at what figure the societies are capitalizing and number of shares. Have you supplemental by-laws for distribution?

WM. A. KENNEDY, Sec'y,
Fertile Valley G.G.A.

We have decided to incorporate here and would like if you could send us all the information you can, together with the necessary copies of Act and by-laws relating thereto.

A. E. STEELE,
Sec'y, Ruddell Ass'n.

Your circular letter re co-operation to hand. It was read at our local Poplar Park meeting, and the matter was handed over to me as president of our Local and also as representative to a meeting held at Watrous on the 4th inst. to discuss the advisability of forming a co-operative trading company. We had a very successful meeting, and managed to get many members enthused with the co-operative spirit and nearly thirty signed their names as being ready to take shares and form the company. Next Saturday we have a meeting to incorporate the company.

WM. JAMES JONES,
Sec'y, Poplar Park G.G.A.

We have just organized a new Local Association, called the Revived Grain Growers' Association. We intend to incorporate into a co-operative trading association, so please send me application blanks and other information.

J. R. FUNK,
Sec'y, Drake G.G.A.

Your letter of the 17th received. The subject of forming our Mildred G.G.A. into a co-operative trading company was taken up for consideration, and it was resolved that such a company be formed and that we ask the Central to give us all information and directions as to how to proceed.

E. W. HENRY,
Sec'y, Mildred G.G.A.

We are expecting to form an incorporated co-operative association for buying and selling. We would like to know the amount of capital we would need and would like a draft of uniform by-laws so we can proceed.

W. G. WALKER,
Sec'y, Nolin G.G.A.

Please mail me at once copies of Co-operative Act and necessary information regarding the organization and carrying on of a co-operative trading company. A sample of charter and by-laws would be most acceptable. Also I am instructed to inform you that it is the opinion of this Association that they

will be able to handle 24,000 pounds of twine this year.

W. BOURA,
Sec'y, Woodrow G.G.A.

I wish to state at our meeting held Saturday night, April 11, we organized the Secretan Co-operative Trading Association Limited, capitalized at \$10,000, in five hundred \$20 shares, with one hundred and fifty subscribed shares and \$150 paid stock. We have not as yet completed our by-laws, and would be pleased to have you send us a model set at once.

A. C. DERRINGER,
Secretary.

Re farmers' co-operative trading associations, I brought this matter up at our meeting today, with the result that a motion was carried in favor of organizing as soon as we have the necessary information to hand as to how to make application for charter, etc. Kindly supply us with same as soon as convenient.

I also brought before the meeting the possibility of a cold storage plant placed in the centre of our district, where farm and dairy produce could be stored and a small percentage charged for the overseeing of same, and in this way help to regulate market prices. This was looked upon with favor. It is too late to put such a plant in operation for this summer, but it is safe to say we will have same in 1915.

H. J. OTTO,
Sec'y, Clark Hill G.G.A.

I am in receipt of yours of March 17, and would say that this Association organized into a co-operative association on the 8th inst., and application for registration is being mailed today.

NORMAN MORRISON,
Sec'y, Spalding G.G.A.

The Star City Association are taking steps to form a company under the Co-operative Act, and would be glad of all information possible on this matter. The idea of this Local is to organize with \$10,000 capital, four hundred \$25 shares, 50 per cent. paid up and balance on call, six months, if necessary.

SAMUEL SMITH,
Sec'y, Star City G.G.A.

Our Association is considering the advisability of organizing a co-operative Society. I trust we will be successful, as much saving can be effected by buying collectively.

J. RUDY,
Sec'y, Waterloo G.G.A.

Re co-operative trading, at a meeting of our Association, March 29, your circular letter was discussed. All our members were keenly interested, and I was asked to write you for further particulars, as we desire to go further into the matter.

Since organizing on February 28, we have handled two cars of cordwood and have sufficient orders for one-half car of flour, but are commencing to feel that handling goods in this way brings too much gratis labor on a few and that the likelihood of anything permanent being accomplished is not great, but there is a strong desire for collective buying here, and could we get it started on a business footing see no reason why a permanent society cannot be located here.

JOHN A. PUTT,
Sec'y, Bailey Ass'n.

This Association decided at a meeting held on the 28th to form a co-operative trading association, a meeting to be held at some future date. It was thought that we will require about 24,000 pounds of twine.

S. B. AULD,
Sec'y, Sheho G.G.A.

In reply to your circular letter of March 17 re co-operative trading association, I beg to say that I called a meeting of farmers on Saturday, April 4. The meeting was well represented and the following resolution was passed: That this meeting is in favor of forming the Humboldt Agricultural Co-operative Association forthwith.

F. R. HAUSER,
Sec'y, Humboldt G.G.A.

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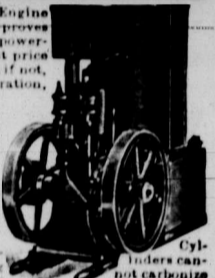
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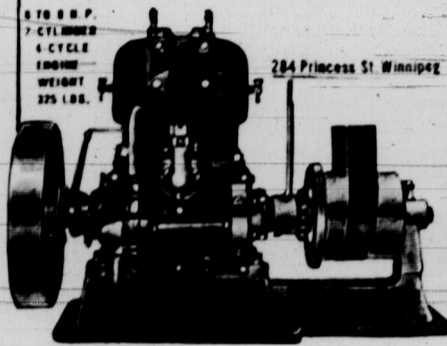
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Alberta

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

BIG MEETING AT MINBURN

C. E. Burford, secretary of the Minburn Local Union, in the course of a lengthy report states that the regular monthly meeting of that Local was held in the L.O.O.F. Hall, March 7. A large and enthusiastic body of citizens were in attendance to hear the report of the delegate to the Lethbridge convention and other business. After routine matters, the secretary read the price lists of various firms on cedar posts. The Local decided to order a car of same. A resolution concerning the buying of a car of wire was tabled. A committee was appointed to inquire into same.

A resolution was passed offering prizes to the boys and girls, twelve years old and under, for catching the greatest number of gophers by June 27, and \$13 was subscribed at the meeting for this bounty. The secretary was also instructed to draw up a petition and post said petition in public places. It was decided to hold a picnic on June 27, the victors to be awarded their prizes at this picnic.

C. E. Burford, delegate to the convention, was called upon for his report, which was given very fully under the following headings: (1) Special addresses; (2) Reports of committees, etc.; (3) Election of officers; (4) Discussion of resolutions. Under the first heading, the address of President Tregillus received special praise for the progressive stand taken on all matter pertaining to farmers as well as economic questions generally. The addresses given by Mrs. Wade and Mrs. Newhall, of the Calgary Consumers' League; also the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Hon. Chas. Stewart and Mr. Foley's addresses were discussed by Mr. Burford. The address of John Z. White, of Chicago, on "Direct Legislation and Direct Taxation," was considered by Mr. Burford as the greatest oratorical effort as well as the most notable speech delivered at the convention.

Under the second heading, Mr. Burford gave a somewhat lengthy report on each of the committees appointed by the directors who rendered reports at the annual convention, as well as the discussions on the various resolutions and other matters.

BENEVOLENCE AT LETHBRIDGE

S. Wilkinson, secretary of the West Lethbridge Union, reports a regular meeting held on March 16. Letters were read from Mr. Tracey, commissioner of the city of Lethbridge, and others. Mr. Tracey has been promised for our benefit the loan of the Government well drilling outfit.

The report of the committee on the Robert Allen fund was that a social would be held in the West Lethbridge schoolhouse on March 20.

Mr. Firth introduced the question of a loading platform at Lenzie Siding, and the secretary was instructed to take this matter up with the proper authorities. It was moved and seconded that the secretary be instructed to get additional forms and more names on the petition for the road thru Quarantine.

Mr. Wilkinson, in reporting the social held on March 20, states:—

The schoolhouse was lent for the occasion. The social was for the benefit of Robert Allen, who lost both legs and his right arm in an accident on the railway. Robert Allen is the son of J. B. Allen, our first president, afterwards secretary of the Union in 1912. The social was a great success, and as a result of this and a subscription list some \$200 was collected. Much of the success was due to the ladies of the district, who provided the refreshments. The music was provided by F. Phillips, C. Ranson, J. X. Coffin, also the brothers Neidy, on the organ and violin, and Chas. Watnough on the violin. The music was given freely without any charge. A large number of others very kindly took part and assisted in the program. The committee were in the

proud position of not having any expense to bear, and desire to thank all those who made this possible and contributed to the great success.

A U.F.A. HALL

Fred Bartlett of Halkirk, remitting further dues for the Painter Creek Union No. 296, reports: We have our Hall built and it is a credit to our Local. Our members are very proud of same. We have held a number of dances, and while we have not made a very large sum of money, we have spent a very social winter, and on April 3 a box social and dance netted \$18.00 after paying expenses. Our meetings during the past quarter have been very well attended. We have not done much business co-operatively yet, but hope to do so in the future.

MILK SHIPPERS' ASSOCIATION

F. C. Clare, Box 770, North Edmonton, director for the Edmonton constituency, advises that they are proposing to organize a Milk Shippers' Association in the city of Edmonton, and would be glad to hear from any of our Unions or members who are in the habit of shipping milk to the city of Edmonton, so that proper advice can be sent them whenever the meeting is called.

EDMONTON DISTRICT

A series of meetings were arranged at Edmonton on March 18. At 10 a.m. Edmonton District Convention was held, at which were present representatives from some ten Local Unions and about twenty delegates. There were also present President Tregillus and all the Central Association directors.

On the election of officers, Rice Sheppard was elected president, Chas. Burnett, vice-president, and F. C. Clare, secretary. These were appointed the executive, and also the market committee with power to add to their number, which they have done by appointing W. J. Jackman, of East Clover Bar, and S. A. Carson, of Namao. It was also arranged that every Union in the Association not represented should elect one of their members as director.

Resolutions were passed asking the Edmonton city council to take immediate steps to secure at least 160 acres of land for stock yards and abattoir purposes, and also that the city council be asked to erect temporary shelters for farmers who have produce to sell in the Rice Street market, to protect their produce from rain, wind, dust, etc.

At 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. public meetings were held under the auspices of the mayor and council of Edmonton and the Edmonton District Association, in the Empire Auditorium, which was provided by the city council at considerable expense, with the object of bringing producers and consumers together. The meetings were addressed by Mrs. Newhall, president of the Consumers' League, Calgary, and Mrs. Wade, one of its members; the acting mayor of Edmonton, aldermen and market commissioner of the city of Edmonton. President Tregillus and most of the directors of the U.F.A. were present, also our provincial secretary, P. P. Woodbridge, all giving very interesting and instructive speeches, which were listened to with great attention by the good attendance of city people and farmers.

The result of the meeting was at once manifested by the ladies of Edmonton present appointing a committee from among themselves to form a Consumers' League in Edmonton. Altogether the meeting, which was presided over by our District Association president, Rice Sheppard, was a great success, and there is no doubt will be of great benefit to the farmers and consumers.

I am pleased also to announce that the Edmonton city council have granted our request for temporary shelter on the Rice Street market, while the new market building is being built, and they have also agreed to erect a building on

the Market Square for the Edmonton District Association of the U.F.A. Commission Agency. We hope in a very short time to be able to announce that we have engaged the services of a reliable man to undertake the sale of farmers' produce on the market on commission. This is a proposition which we have been trying for some time to obtain, and we trust the members of our District Association Unions will do what they can to supply the agency with all the produce they can, and that same will be of first class quality and condition.

F. C. CLARE.

KESWICK ORGANIZED

Another new Union recently formed is that of Keswick No. 620. This Union was organized on March 25, under the auspices of J. P. Rorabeck, of Spring Valley Union. The secretary reports that great interest was taken in the co-operative movement, and a delegate duly appointed to attend the district convention to be held in Oyen on March 28.

MEWASSIN RE-ORGANIZES

M. L. Hoffman, of Mewassin, reports: On Saturday, February 7, the Mewassin Union of the U.F.A. was re-organized, C. B. Ibsen being elected president, F. A. Cliff, vice-president, and M. L. Hoffman, secretary-treasurer. On March 7 the second meeting was held at Mewassin, and H. G. Hearn, from Keep Hills Union, was present, extending an invitation to Mewassin Union to hold their next meeting at Keep Hills, which was heartily accepted. Following up this agreement a well attended meeting, social and dance occurred at Keep Hills on Saturday evening, April 4. The ladies from both places were out in goodly numbers and added considerably to the gaiety and success of the occasion. To them also thanks is due for the refreshments provided. Good music was furnished by Mr. Hearn and others present. At the U.F.A. meeting, discussion took place as to whether the two districts should form one Union or organize separately, the decision being made in favor of the latter. There is already a fortnightly club at Keep Hills, which they call an egg circle, and it is doing much good socially and in the way of advancing an important branch of mixed farming.

CONCERT AND DANCE

Victoria Union No. 500 held a concert on March 20, which was a great success. J. Fluker was chairman, with a program containing eighteen items. Refreshments were provided by the ladies at 11 p.m., after which dancing commenced and continued until it was time to go home and do up chores and get breakfast. Some left in time to catch the 6 a.m. train from Scotford to Fort Saskatchewan. The members of the Union hope to purchase their binder twine by the carload this year with the assistance of some of the other Unions in the district.

UTOPIA RE ORGANIZED

Utopia Union No. 369 has been re-organized, J. J. MacFarland reporting a meeting held on April 4 at Utopia schoolhouse. There was a good turnout and six new members joined, more being expected in the near future. Mr. MacFarland states: "We have not done much business as yet but the members all seem to take more interest than they ever did before, so that we hope to make a pretty fair report before long."

LOMOND UNION ACTIVE

H. J. Dufty, of Lomond Union No. 562, sends in a very thorough report on work successfully done in his district recently in connection with the U.F.A. and the Co-operative Elevator Co. The farmers in that district are taking a very live interest in all the various branches of our work, and from the report every point would seem to be thoroughly discussed before a decision is arrived at. The work of organizing a new Local of the Elevator Company in that district has been completed, and a total of some 130 shares have been taken up. We regret that owing to lack of space the report cannot be given in full at this time.

Ottawa the gov C.N.R. ment, same b night. tinct in the sued to '1. ing the 000, wh availab the cor as a t quest necessa when c 10,000 B '12. present which Macker 000,000 000,000 \$77,000. \$68,000. sidiary tion of 000,000. ceives \$ 000,000 all. Or ings of namely, \$68,000, or \$138 to \$60, reducti '13. I have t against and its any ser during the inc estimat age cha houses— cent.—t not be l 000,000. '14. J by way Norther vincee, This is of the runs th joys a '15. I 000,000 guarant ing or subsidia execut of the expende '16. J sue fro has bec stocks way co panies, compan pany tr the gov of \$100 correspe panies. Mann J sites, v estate i also bec security sists of 000,000 very va '17. I 000,000 ment's complet tem anc ment h thorough trust d moneys diverted

C.N.R. gets \$45,000,000

(Western Associated Press)

Ottawa, April 28.—The proposals of the government in connection with the C.N.R. have been placed before parliament, the resolution in regard to the same being brought down at 11.30 to-night. They embody a number of distinctive features, which are set forth in the following official statement issued tonight:

"1. Provision is made for guaranteeing the bonds to the amount of \$45,000,000, which, with the other assets now available, is considered sufficient for the completion of the company's lines as a transcontinental system. Subsequent betterments will, of course, be necessary from time to time. The system when completed, will comprise nearly 10,000 miles of railway

Reduction of Capitalization

"2. The company stock issue at the present time amounts to \$145,000,000, of which about \$138,000,000 are held by Mackenzie and Mann Limited, and \$7,000,000 by the government. The \$145,000,000 above mentioned consists of \$77,000,000 of stock in the C.N.R. and \$68,000,000 of stock in the various subsidiary companies. The total capitalization of \$145,000,000 is reduced to \$100,000,000, of which the government receives \$33,000,000, in addition to the \$7,000,000 already held, or \$40,000,000 in all. On the other hand, the stock holdings of Mackenzie and Mann Limited—namely, \$70,000,000 of C.N.R. stock and \$68,000,000 in the subsidiary companies, or \$138,000,000 in all—has been reduced to \$60,000,000—that is to say, a total reduction of \$78,000,000.

All Claims Are Released

"3. Mackenzie and Mann Limited have absolutely released all claims against the Canadian Northern Railway and its various subsidiary companies for any services which they have performed during the past eighteen years, or since the inception of the enterprise. It is estimated that on the ordinary percentage charge by brokers and commission houses—namely, a commission of 5 per cent.—the amount thus realized would not be less than from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

"4. The government receives security by way of mortgage on the Canadian Northern lines in the three prairie provinces, comprising about 5,000 miles. This is the most remunerative portion of the company's system as the line runs thru an excellent location and enjoys a very large traffic.

Must Execute Mortgage

"5. In case any portion of the \$45,000,000 to be raised on the government's guarantee should be applied in completing or opening any of the company's subsidiary lines, such company must also execute a mortgage for the protection of the government for the amount so expended upon such company's property.

"6. The reduction of the stock issue from \$145,000,000 to \$100,000,000 has been accomplished by having the stocks of the various subsidiary railway companies, of the terminal companies, telegraph, express and elevator companies as well as the steamship company transferred to the C.N.R., so that the government holding \$45,000,000 out of \$100,000,000 of C.N.R. stock has a corresponding interest in all these companies. The interest of Mackenzie and Mann Limited, which owns the town-sites, which holds very valuable real estate in the three prairie provinces, has also been pledged to the government as security. The interest so pledged consists of \$10,000,000 of bonds and \$10,000,000 of stock, which will constitute a very valuable asset.

For No Other Purpose

"7. In order to insure that the \$45,000,000 to be raised by the government's guarantee shall be applied to the completion of this transcontinental system and to no other purpose, the government have made provision for the most thorough and strict stipulations in the trust deed so that not one dollar of the moneys so raised can be appropriated or diverted to any other purpose.

"8. As the company, outside of the amounts owed to contractors, which are very large at the present time, owes also about \$14,000,000 of temporary loans, raised by the pledging of securities which have not been sold and which hitherto have not been saleable at reasonable figures, and as the company has also a floating indebtedness of between \$10,000,000 and \$11,000,000; the government have stipulated that Mackenzie and Mann Limited shall give absolutely satisfactory security that both the temporary loan and the floating indebtedness shall be paid off by them without recourse in any way to the moneys which are to be raised by the guaranteed securities for the completion of the road.

Over Canadian Lines

"9. Provision is made that all traffic arising on the C.N.R. system shall be transported over Canadian lines, and if for export shall be conveyed to Canadian ports. In this respect the government have insisted upon an absolute stipulation by the C.N.R., and have not been content to accept a covenant that the freight shall be transported by Canadian routes, and by Canadian ports, except where otherwise routed by the shipper as in the case of the G.T.P.

"10. Provision has also been made for interchange of traffic between the C.N.R. system and the I.C.R., subject however, to any outstanding agreement between the I.C.R. and other companies, such as the Grand Trunk.

"11. Provision is made for inspection by the government officials of books, reports and other records of the C.N.R. and its subsidiary companies whenever the government desires.

Appointment of Directors

"12. Provision is also made for the appointment by the government of a director upon the board of the C.N.R. and each of its subsidiary companies.

"13. It is provided that all the lines comprising the C.N.R. system shall be subject to the legislative jurisdiction of the parliament of Canada, and shall be subject to control of rates by the board of railway commissioners for Canada.

"14. Very careful and strict provision has been made for dealing with any situation which may arise in case the company should not be able in the future to carry out its engagements. In the event of any default by the C.N.R., or any of its subsidiary companies, in meeting the interest or principal due on any securities issued by such companies, the government may forthwith, by order-in-council dismiss the directors of all such companies and appoint other directors in their stead.

Has Extraordinary Powers

The new board so appointed and representing the government will be vested with extraordinary powers which would enable the board with the approval of the government, to vest the road, subject to all outstanding securities, in the government as trustees for the people; or the board with the authority of the government may transfer the road subject to outstanding securities to any corporation or company which may be constituted for the purpose. In such case the common stock and all the interests of Mackenzie and Mann in the road would be absolutely wiped out, and the entire system would be held either by the government in the right of the people or by a new corporation constituted by parliament for the purpose. The long delays usually incident to foreclosure proceedings will thus be obviated and the situation dealt with in a summary manner.

Interest to be Repaid

"15. The government agree that for three years after the opening of the thru line between Montreal and the Pacific coast the government, if requested by the company, will pay the interest on the \$45,000,000 guaranteed, but the interest so paid must be repaid by the company to the government with inter-

Continued on Page 18

University of Saskatchewan

SASKATOON, SASK.

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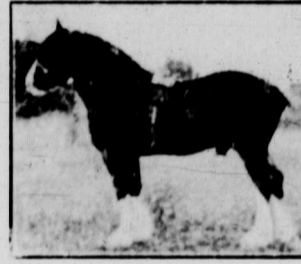
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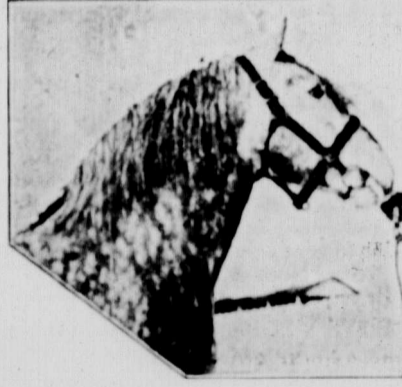
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Edmonton Horse Show

Continued from Page 10

by "Pride of Blazon," owned by J. J. Richards, and "Baron's Henchman," by "Baron's Chief," belonging to J. A. Weir, were placed fifth and sixth.

In the three year old class ten contestants entered the ring. The first horse, "Torr's Choice," owned by W. W. Hunter, is a very good quality colt showing clean, sharp action and carrying plenty of weight for age. "Scotland's Thistle," owned by A. L. Dollar, took second place. He is a big, good actioned horse, but not quite as nicely balanced as the first horse. "Royal Hamilton," owned by Paisley, which took third, is a large, good looking bay, and a close runner-up in the contest. "Cumberland's Stamp," belonging to N. A. Weir, and A. L. Dollar's "Scotland's Mac," the horses next in order, were good specimens but scarcely as fit as the other winners.

Of the two year olds, "Arnot Middleton," by "Lord Arnot," owned by Cresswell, showed good quality, and on account of superior fleshing to the others in the class was awarded first place. The other awards were "Highland Baronet," by "Baron Sorby"; "Optimus," by "Prince Patrick," and "Baron of Ashwood," by "Prince Patrick," placed in the order named.

Some promising youngsters showed in the stallion foal class, N. A. Weir's "Auchencrain" taking first place, while H. S. Currie's "Hardy Boy" and "Pelora's Pride" took second and third places respectively.

For mares, four years or over, some good quality animals were on show. "Lady Chattan," by "Chan Chattan," owned by Juggins, was first; "Melita," by "Golden Sovereign," owned by T. L. Wibray, was second; "Omega of Ashwood," also belonging to Wibray, third; while "Alberta Countess," by "King's Crown," and "Kate McNeil," by "Prince Thomas," came next on the list.

The three year old mare class took some close placing, the award being finally given to Wm. Sim's "Throsk Ruby," second going to N. A. Weir's "Sheila of Kilallan," and third to "Pet's Ideal," owned by Wibray.

In mares, two years, the placing was: First, "Maxine Elliot," by "Gallant Sovereign," Wibray; second, "Patricia of Kilallan," by "Baron's Henchman," Weir; third, "Lady Georgina," by "George B.," Wibray; fourth, "Pet's Model," by "Gallant Sovereign," Wibray.

N. A. Weir, with "Victoria of Kilallan," by "Baron's Henchman," obtained the first award in the yearling filly class.

The championship was awarded to "Dawning Light," with "Torr's Choice" as reserve.

The champion mare was "Throsk Ruby," with "Lady Chattan" as reserve.

The champion Canadian bred stallion award was to "General Mac," and reserve went to "Charming Baron," both horses owned by J. G. Clark.

The champion Canadian bred mare was "Sheila of Kilallan," having "Omega of Ashwood" as reserve.

Percherons

Some good horses were shown in the Percheron classes, but as a whole the showing was not strong. In the aged class eight good ones showed, and the placing by Robert Graham, Claremont, Ont., was as follows: First, "Igame," Manson; second, "Jais," Grant; third, "Hadrian," Robinson Bros.; fourth, "Ben Hur," Hunter; fifth, "Illico," Thorne.

The first place in the three year olds was taken by W. B. Thorne's "Trump," while in two year olds W. W. Hunter obtained first place with "Master"; J. A. Grant was second with "Grant's Voltaire," and W. B. Thorne's "Joker" came third.

Championship stallion was "Igame," with "Jais" as reserve. The champion also obtained the silver cup for the best Percheron stallion owned in Alberta.

In aged mares "Isabelle," owned by Manson, was first, and W. B. Thorne's "Isabella" second. The champion female was awarded to "Isabelle," and

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The following letters substantiate our claim, that FOALINE makes the Foal immune to NAVEL disease and JOINT-ILL.

Mr. H. Block, Daysland, Alta., writes—
"The mare you ask about has foaled, colt is healthy." Mr. A. J. Wilke, Zeelandia, Sask.: "Yours of the 7th to hand and in reply would say that my mare foaled March 4th, being 15 days before due date. The foal is a good strong one, Navel dried up in short time and have had no trouble since. I think FOALINE is all you claim for it." Price \$3.00 per bottle.

Further Information—Write

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581 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG

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**AMERICAN
CREAM
SEPARATOR**

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

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



AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1210 BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

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

EGGS

We are buyers of New Laid Eggs, having a large outlet through the best trade in Winnipeg. Cases furnished. Correspondence solicited.

Matthews Blackwell Ltd.
James and Louise Sts., Winnipeg

**The Karakul Sheep
In America**

A Book of 48 Pages with 15 Illustrations

By
Professor J. Walter Jones, B.A., B.S.A.
Author of "Fur Farming in Canada"

Price - 60 cents - Postpaid

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

Send 60 cents for this book of concise information to

The Maritime Stationers

Charlottetown

P. E. I. Canada

ALBERTA 125
METAL EGGS
POULTRY PAYS WELL
by using our improved, safe, sure, simple, durable hatcher of 19 years experience by a Canadian.
OUR FACTORY PRICES SAVES YOU HALF!
Special adapted for 4 chicks—heavy lumber case covered with felt, asbestos, galv-iron, copper tank, self-regulating nursery, ready to use.
Guarantee — 2 Hatch Trial.
Fine Catalog. Write now! Breeders too.
ALBERTA INCUBATOR CO. 802, 893
WINNIPEG DUTY PAID
250 EGG \$17.95
MARKATO, MINN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

reserve to "Caroline," owned by J. A. Grant.

Shires

The Shires exhibited belonged to Tom Rawlinson, of Innisfail. These horses were a good lot and showed somewhat more quality than is often found in many of the breed.

Belgians

This section of the horse exhibit was of a much higher standard than usual, many of the horses being very good in quality and type. The outstanding horse was "Nicol-de-Ter," owned by W. W. Hunter. He was champion wherever shown last year and is back again to his old form.

Suffolk Punch

As usual at Edmonton Exhibition there was a good representation of the Suffolk breed. Awards were made by Alex. Galbraith, Brandon.

Fat Cattle

While the entries were not large in number, each animal in the fat cattle classes was of such high individual merit that the competition was keen, and none of the winners obtained the awards without meriting them. The championship steer was a smooth Hereford grade owned by Roberts Bros., Vegreville, Alta.

Hogs

Hogs were a good showing, many new breeders entering and showing to advantage against the older competitors. Yorkshires were the strongest numerically, while Berkshires and Tamworths came in for their share of the prize money.

Sheep

In sheep, Oxfords had the largest representation, while Suffolks, Shropshires, Lincolns and Hampshires were also shown. Many good animals were entered, and in all classes keen competition was the order of the day.

SEASONABLE REMINDERS

Harrow your crop to get rid of weeds.

Have you lots of salt for the horses in a convenient place?

Do you give the horses a mash on Saturday night or Sunday morning?

Don't harrow unless soil is in good tilth.

How about cutting down the feed on Sundays? Over 50 per cent. of the sickness in horses is due to over feeding.

Have you cleaned out your wells this spring? Putrid water is largely responsible for much of the sickness in stock.

Have you started an alfalfa pasture? It takes two years to become properly established.

Does the hired man scrape the grease off the collars at night? Trouble with sore shoulders is the result of negligence in this matter, and its effects may be very expensive. It costs money to lay a horse off work.

How about the gophers? Have you put out any poison? Did you put some poisoned grain in a furrow on the edge of your fields to accommodate visiting rodents?

Don't seed too late. Summer fallow will ensure you a good crop next year.

Are your barns well ventilated?

Are your horses cleaned at night? The old saying is, "Cleaning is half the feed."

Are you looking after the feed of your brood mares? Don't feed too heavy grain rations, but keep them at work right up to foaling time.

Feed so as to keep them thrifty, not too fat and not too thin. Object is to have them in good, strong, vigorous physical condition to be able to stand the strain imposed by nature upon them at foaling time.

How about your summer fallow? Have you thought of discing your land before plowing? It will conserve moisture and start weeds so that they will be turned under when plowing starts.



The Great North Insurance Co.

Head Office: Calgary, Alta.

Live Stock, Hail and Fire Insurance

A WESTERN COMPANY FOR WESTERN PEOPLE

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Agents Wanted Everywhere

Saskatchewan Agents:

Empire Financiers Ltd., Banner Block, Regina

AUCTION SALE of PURE BRED BULLS

At LACOMBE, ALTA., JUNE 2nd, 1914

Transportation paid to purchaser's nearest railway point in Alberta for \$3.00, and to British Columbia and Saskatchewan for \$5.00 each. Entries close on May 2nd.

PRESIDENT,
J. L. WALTERS

SECRETARY-TREASURER,
E. L. RICHARDSON,
VICTORIA PARK, CALGARY



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

WOOL! WOOL!

The Sheep Breeders' Association of Manitoba

Will Buy this Year the Entire Clip of Manitoba Wool

Special Instructions as to Shearing, Tying, etc., will be furnished

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President

A. W. BELL, Secretary
160 Princess St., Winnipeg



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From Factory to Farmer at Factory Prices

We made tanks for your grandfather

Thresherman's
Tank and Tender
Made of 20-gauge
Galvanized Iron

Capacity
12 Barrels



A Money Back
Guarantee with
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FREELAND STEEL TANK COMPANY

Successors to

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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.

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What Does a Silo Cost?

An Ideal Green Feed Silo will pay for itself the first year. That being the case it will cost you nothing.



AS A MATTER OF FACT, THE COST of a silo is really a secondary consideration, because if you are keeping dairy cows or raising stock for the market, there is no investment which you can make which will pay you better returns than an Ideal Green Feed Silo.

A GOOD SILO IS A NECESSARY PART of the dairy equipment of every cow owner or stock raiser who wants to realize a reasonable profit from his herd, and if the matter of cost has been standing in your way, please remember that it is really not a question of whether you can afford to erect a silo this year, but whether you can afford to do without one another winter.

IF YOU HAVE NO SILO, A LITTLE investigation will be sure to convince you that you ought to purchase one right away.

THE SHREWDEST AND BEST POSTED farmers in Canada are buying IDEAL GREEN FEED SILOS.

NOT ONLY IS THE COST OF THE Ideal a great deal less than that of a cement, stone, or brick silo, but being a wood stave silo it is very much better adapted to our Canadian climate than any other kind of silo. The reason for this you will find fully explained in our silo book.

BY REASON OF THE SPECIAL SOLUTION with which we treat the staves, our silos last from two to three times longer than ordinary wood silos.

IF YOU HAVE ABOUT MADE UP YOUR mind to put up a silo this year, be sure and get your order in early so that we can make delivery before the season is too far advanced.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA

Be sure to get our Silo Book.

Making Power-Farming Pay



Clean, uniform fuel and first quality lubricants are of first importance in power-farming. More than 300 Imperial Oil Company's tank stations in all parts of Western Canada put the best oils and fuels within reach of every farmer.

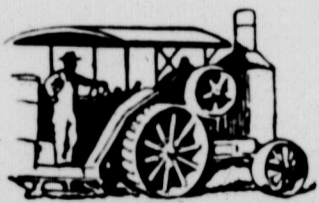
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A Refined Oil for Tractors

Premier Gasoline



are the tractor fuels specified at the Winnipeg Motor Contest. Uniform, powerful, fully refined products.

Polarine



Keeps your motor running with least wear and friction. Polarine is the lubricant for cold weather—flows freely down to zero. Burns cleanly with minimum carbon deposit. It is equally good for gasoline or kerosene tractors.

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Edmonton
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Winnipeg
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Stock carried at 300 stations in Western Canada

THE RASPBERRY

One of the most popular of all the small fruits and one for which nurserymen in the West are beginning to experience a firm demand is the raspberry. The raspberry begins to ripen just about the end of the strawberry season, and keeps up a supply of delicious fruit during the hottest four or five weeks of summer.

The red or more common variety of this plant grows well on deep, loamy soil, and will stand all the cultivation and barn yard manure you have time to give it. On light soils, although the plant does well the canes are lighter, and the fruit is smaller.

The black raspberry, another variety, does well on light soils, and is not unlike the old country bramble, both in shape, taste and color. This variety likes a warm soil and does well if planted a short distance from and sheltered by a good high wind break.

The raspberry grows from the same root year after year, although on different canes. The canes which grow one year bear fruit the next and then die and new ones take their place. In the case of red raspberries the best plants for a new plantation are the suckers which spring up around or near the old plants in the spring. These are allowed to grow throughout the season and then dug up and planted out early in September, after the ground becomes moist, or planted early in the spring. Plants should be cut back to within six or eight inches of the ground at the time of transplanting. The black-cap and most of the purple-cane raspberries do not make suckers as do the red, but they multiply by tips. Long slender growths are thrown out shortly after the fruiting season is over. In nature, where they are more or less protected, these take root, but in the open field where they are exposed to wind it is necessary to hold the tips down with a little soil, when they will soon root. The plants are left until late fall or early spring, when they are dug up. If ordered from a distance, tips which have had a year's growth are the best for planting. Care should be taken not to plant blackcaps too deep. If the roots are covered with more than two inches of soil they are liable to rot.

Before planting raspberries the soil should be well cultivated and manured, as the roots penetrate the soil to a good depth and spread out, therefore cultivation is essential to supply the necessary moisture required by the plant.

About four or five feet apart both ways is a good distance to plant and if a couple of suckers are planted together the roots will soon spread out and join, and a good thick bush is the result. All varieties may be planted in this manner, and at the end of the second season, the canes should be cut down to about half a dozen of the strongest, the suckers around the roots should be pulled out, and the plants will last from ten to fifteen years.

Every fall the bushes require pruning and cutting back. There will be quite a number of dried out stalks in the bushes which will break off easily, while the remaining stalks should be reduced to about eight of the strongest. In order to better withstand the winter these stalks are gathered together, in one hand and bent over and completely covered with three or four inches of soil. This protects the stalks on which the berries will grow next year and in the spring this soil is thrown off the plants and the stalks can then be pruned back a little.

A good application of manure should be given either late in fall or preferably when the soil is removed from the canes in the spring.

The following varieties are recommended as suitable for this Western country, and may be obtained from any of the nurserymen in the West:

- Red, early—King, Brighton, Count, Marlboro.
- Main Crop—Cuthbert, Herbert.
- Yellow—Golden Queen.
- Purple—Columbian, Shaffer.
- Blackcaps—Hilborn, Older, Gregg, Smith Giant.
- Red—Herbert, Sarah, Clarke, Heebner.

Hardest Varieties

- Red—Herbert, Sarah, Turner, King, London, Sunbeam.
- Yellow—Golden Queen.
- Blackcaps—Hilborn, Older; Cumberland and Gibraltar of the newer varieties are promising

Crops

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 3. Bobs
 4. Huron
 5. Red Fife
 6. Early Red F
 7. Early Russi
 8. Preston
 9. 6 F. 2
 10. Stanley
 11. 863 E 1
 12. Marquis
 13. 83 E
 14. Kubanka
 15. Yellow Cros
 16. Prelude
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Variety

1. Victory
 2. Improved A
 3. Swedish Lig
 4. Irish Victo
 5. Lincoln
 6. Danish Islar
 7. Banner
 8. Gold Rain
 9. Thousand D
 10. Daubney
 11. Garton's Re
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Variety

1. Claude
 2. Cole
 3. Odessa
 4. Mansfield
 5. Guymale
 6. Manchurian
 7. O. A. C., No
- * Average fo

Variety

1. Swedish Che
 2. Invincible
 3. Early Chev
 4. Clifford
- * Average fo

Variety

1. Prussian Bl
 2. Prince
 3. Picton
 4. Paragon
 5. English Gre
 6. Mackay
 7. Arthur Sele
 8. Golden Vin
 9. Chancellor
- * Average fo

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 7. Golden Vin
 8. Prussian Bl
 9. Chancellor
 10. White Mar
- * Average fo

DANGER **STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!**
 WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO YOU
 OR YOUR FAMILY IF YOU GET
HAILED OUT?
LOOK OUT
HAILED OUT?
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.
 INCORPORATED 1833 A.B.
 No Farmer can prevent a Hail-storm, but the prudent farmer shows his wisdom by being insured. Insurance is business prudence.
BEST BY TEST
A BRITISH AMERICA POLICY
DEMAND THE BEST
 SEE OUR LOCAL AGENT, OR WRITE TO
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO. WINNIPEG, MAN.
 AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Are You a Secretary-Treasurer

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

Canada's Oldest and Strongest Casualty Company

Dominion of Canada Guarantee & Accident Insurance Co.

"All surplus funds invested in Canada." Write for particulars to
E. P. WITHROW, Branch Manager **J. F. C. MENLOVE, Branch Manager**
 Calgary, Alta. Winnipeg, Man.

Free Wrist Watch

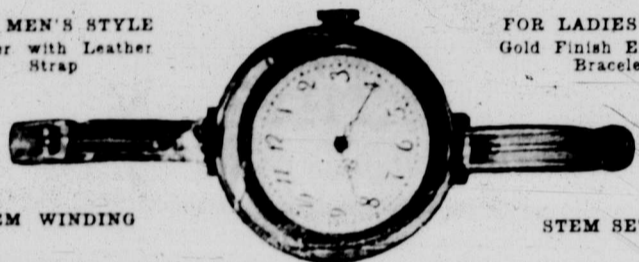
The Latest Thing for Well Dressed Ladies and Gentlemen

Why is This Watch Set at 20 Minutes Past 8?

FOR THE BEST ANSWER TO THE ABOVE QUESTION WE WILL GIVE ABSOLUTELY FREE OF ALL COSTS THE HANDSOME "L. G." WRIST WATCH

FOR MEN'S STYLE
 Silver with Leather
 Strap

FOR LADIES' STYLE
 Gold Finish Expanding
 Bracelet



STEM WINDING

STEM SETTING

You can tell the time at a glance without delay or trouble. It cannot be lost, mislaid, or stolen, and is never in the way. Can be worn at all times and on all occasions.

LAWRENCE-GLASSCO CO. 1501 Keewayden Building **WINNIPEG, MAN.**

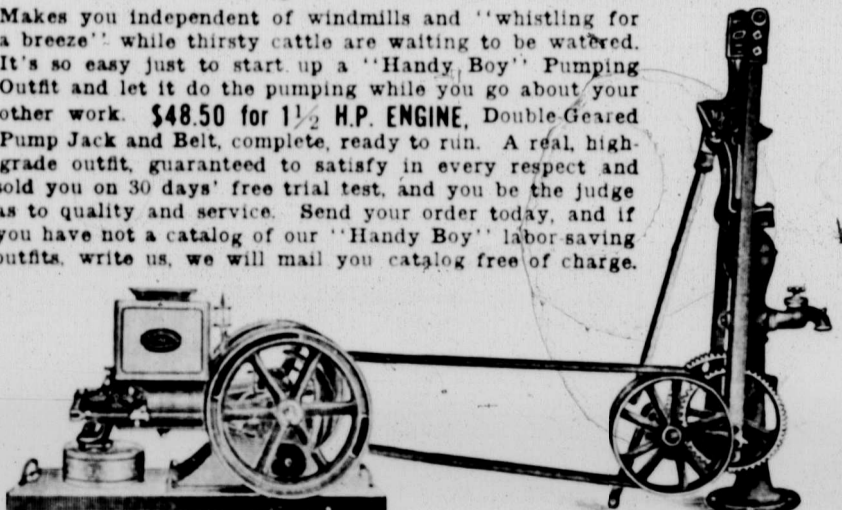
JUBILEE LOCKSTITCH AWL

Sews leather quick—This is the Awl that meets every condition for a handy tool to mend old or new harness. Indispensable for repairing shoes, carpets, grain bags, pulley belts, buggy and auto tops, etc. Can be used to sew up wire cuts on horses and cattle. Before using always soak old or dry leather in water, same as harnessmaker and shoemaker do. Full directions in box. Retail Price \$1.00. Postage paid. Money refunded if not satisfied.

MERRICK-ANDERSON CO. LTD., Wholesale Hardware, WINNIPEG, MAN.

No More Worry about the Water Problem!

Makes you independent of windmills and "whistling for a breeze" while thirsty cattle are waiting to be watered. It's so easy just to start up a "Handy Boy" Pumping Outfit and let it do the pumping while you go about your other work. \$48.50 for 1 1/2 H.P. ENGINE, Double Geared Pump Jack and Belt, complete, ready to run. A real, high-grade outfit, guaranteed to satisfy in every respect and sold you on 30 days' free trial test, and you be the judge as to quality and service. Send your order today, and if you have not a catalog of our "Handy Boy" labor saving outfits, write us, we will mail you catalog free of charge.



C. S. JUDSON CO. LIMITED, 181 Market Street, Winnipeg, Man.
 SELLERS OF HIGH GRADE FARM SUPPLIES "DIRECT TO FARMER"

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

C.N.R. gets \$45,000,000

Continued from Page 13

est thereon from time to time. In other words the three years' interest, if so paid by the government, will be added to the principal and will be secured equally with the principal by the mortgage trust deed.

Accounts Investigated

"16. A most careful and thorough investigation has been made by the expert accountants of the department of railways and the department of finance into the books, records and accounts of the Canadian Northern Railway, and its subsidiary companies. From this examination and inquiry it appears that Mackenzie and Mann Limited have not withdrawn or diverted any moneys which have been realized by the sale of securities of the Canadian Northern Railway, but that all such moneys have been applied to the construction of the road. From the same inquiry it appears that Mackenzie and Mann Limited for several years past have acted as agents for the Canadian Northern Railway, and as such have made arrangements for the construction of the various lines which are now being built or have been completed. The remuneration by way of commission or otherwise which would have been payable to Mackenzie and Mann Limited for their services in this connection have been released by Mackenzie and Mann as above stated. The government has strongly insisted upon this point which was long resisted but has eventually been conceded.

"17. The government has also constituted a board of railway engineers and other experts from the staff of the I.C.R., from the general staff of the department of railways and canals and from the staff of the Transcontinental Railway. This board has examined, so far as it was possible to do so from information available, the status of the road in respect of its physical condition and has assisted the government in considering the company's estimate of the amount necessary to insure the completion of the system."

Two Members Bolted

The above proposals were fully discussed at a caucus of the Conservative members held this morning. All the members were agreed to the proposals except R. B. Bennett, M.P. for Calgary, and W. F. Nickle, M.P. for Kingston, who left the caucus and issued the following joint statement:

"After listening to the proposals we came away from the caucus because, in our opinion, they were proposals in the interest of the railway promoters and not of the people."

Government Resolution

Ottawa, Ont., April 29.—The proposed agreement between the government and the Canadian Northern Railway is fully set out in a long resolution appearing under the name of the prime minister, in the votes and proceedings of the House.

In this resolution the Canadian Northern and the constituent or subsidiary companies are given the new name of the Canadian Northern system, included under this name are:

Bay of Quinte Railway; Brockville, Westport and Northwestern Railway; Canadian Northern Railway; Canadian Northern Pacific Railway; Canadian Northern Alberta Railway; Canadian Northern Western Railway; Canadian Northern Saskatchewan Railway; Canadian Northern Manitoba Railway; Canadian Northern Quebec Railway;

Canadian Northern Railway Express Company Limited; Canadian Northern Transfer Company; Canadian Northern Telegraph Company; Canadian Northern Steamships Ltd.; Canadian Northern System Terminals Limited; Central Ontario Railway; Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific Railway; Halifax and Southwestern Railway; Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway; Lake Superior Terminals Company Limited; Minnesota and Ontario Bridge, Company; Minnesota and Manitoba Railway Company; Marmora Railway and Mining Company; Manitoba Railway (leased lines) former name; Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway, etc.; Mount Royal Tunnel and Terminal Company Ltd.; Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company; Quebec and Lake St. John Railway; Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat Company; St. Boniface and Western Land Company; Winnipeg Land Company Limited. The rolling stock and equipment of all of the above are also included.

Shaughnessy Sarcastic

Vancouver, B.C., April 29.—"I think that Mackenzie and Mann are to be congratulated on their choice of partners," said Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, today.

"The Mackenzie and Mann interests should be well satisfied with the proposed arrangements that have been outlined for financing the Canadian Northern Railway. They will be assured of some valuable allies, provided the bill passes parliament."

C.N.R. Stocks Rise

London, April 29.—The intended guarantee by the Dominion government of the Canadian Northern bonds is much liked here, and relieves the market's anxiety as to the future of the Canadian-Northern. The news was not known early, but after its arrival Canadian Northern 5 per cent. income debentures rose to 80 from 75 1/2.

FARM HANDS FOR MANITOBA

The last party of English farm laborers for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association will reach Winnipeg about June 1. Another party will arrive about May 20. These will be the last parties brought over from the old country this season. There are still some openings on these parties for farmers who want to get a man for a year. Applications should be sent in at once as the men will be allotted as the applications come in. These men are selected by the agent of the Manitoba Grain Growers, and are all supposed to be experienced farm laborers from the old country.

ONTARIO FARMERS' VIEWS

Some time ago the Citizen called attention to the significant referendum taken by The Grain Growers' Guide, in reference to certain vital issues before the country, and showed that the result was overwhelmingly in favor of progressive measures. At the time the criticism was made that the vote represented only Western sentiment, which was very largely true. But another referendum has just been taken in Eastern Canada, with results very much the same. The Farm and Dairy, a strong and progressive farmers' paper of Peterboro, asked a similar series of questions of its readers. There were in all 870 answers. The proposals to give \$35,000,000 either as an emergency contribution toward naval defence or to be expended in starting a Canadian navy were voted down, 81 to 632 and 66 to 610, respectively. On the other hand, the suggestion to spend "hundreds of thousands of dollars, if necessary, toward the establishment of universal peace and disarmament and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration," was carried by 709 to 80. An increase in the British preference was strongly endorsed, as was also the principle of the taxation of land values only. Direct legislation also carried by a huge majority. There was precisely the same kind of radicalism and progressiveness as was shown by the Western farmers, the two referendums combining to show that the new spirit of democracy is not confined to any one part of Canada, but is a universal and a rapidly growing force. The wise politician will discern the signs of the times.—Ottawa Citizen.

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GREAT POSSIBILITIES FROM SELECTING COWS

By J. A. Rudick, Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa

The dairy farmers of Canada are beginning to realize the importance of the question of the improvement of dairy herds, and the possibilities there are in this line of work for increasing the profits of milk production. According to the results which have followed intelligent breeding and selection, combined with good care and feeding, in other lands, as well as the experiences of progressive farmers in this country, it would seem to be possible to increase the average production of Canadian herds by at least 2,000 pounds of milk per cow per year, by applying the same rational methods. Such an increase in production would mean an additional revenue from dairying to the farmers of Canada of at least \$30,000,000 a year, without increasing the number of cows kept.

The plans for the improvement of a dairy herd need not be elaborate or expensive, and should take cognizance of the fact that there are good cows and poor cows, judged by their milk production, in all breeds, and that it does not follow because a cow may have a lengthy pedigree that her performance at the milk pail is up to the mark; that there are "scrub" pure-breds as well as common "scrubs." It will require some moral courage to discard the expensive pure-bred scrub after she has been shown up in her true colors, but that is what should be done. There is only one true standard, and the test must be production. This is not an argument against the pure-bred animals as such, but rather an attempt to place performance ahead of pedigree. Ancestry is a most important consideration, but unless the record carries with it some account of production, it lacks the only really important feature, and the man looking for superior animals gets no information from it that is of real value to him. He may have personal knowledge of the strain in question, but that is another matter.

Any scheme which has for its object the improvement of our dairy stock must provide for a study, and record, of the performance of the individual cow, as well as deal with the management of the herd, including its care and feeding, and the breeding of animals to replace those which are discarded in the "weeding" process. Individuality can only be determined by the weighing and testing of each cow's milk.

It is quite practicable for individual farmers to test their own herds, and many are doing so, but some form of co-operation makes the work easier and cheaper and at the same time more useful, inasmuch as each member of an association has the information relating to other herds as well as his own.

Makers and Factory Owners Interested

Cow testing is distinctly and immediately of value to every factory owner, for several good reasons. If farmers supply more milk or cream from a given number of cows or a certain number of acres, it means that by receiving more raw material from the same territory there is a lessening in the cost of hauling and a lowering in proportion of the expense of making, while a longer factory season is possible as the milking period is extended. Further, directly a patron begins testing each cow individually he commences to take far more interest in the herd and is likely to supply not only more, but a far better quality of milk or cream, cared for better.

With the strong probability of having the milk in the vats in far better condition every day, thereby facilitating his work at every step, it is clearly of great importance to every cheese and butter-maker to follow this matter up and make it a point to interest every patron in cow testing.

Farmers who may desire to organize cow testing associations are invited to correspond with the Dairy Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, regarding the assistance given by the Department in the organization.

CURE FOR ABORTION

Dr. F. A. Rich, veterinarian at Vermont Experiment Station, believes that he has found a cure for infectious abortion in cows, a disease that ranks next to bovine tuberculosis as a cattle scourge. For several months he has been

feeding methylene blue to cows known to be infected with the abortion germs, and of all the cows getting the drug only one has thus far aborted. Dr. Rich does not make the positive assertion that he has found a sure cure and preventive, but the results of his experiments are so promising that he determined to give the dairymen and cattle raisers of his state and the country the news. Further investigations are being made to confirm the results already secured.

Methylene blue is a compound used commercially as a dyestuff, and as a drug in human medicine. It is quite a powerful antiseptic, and to abortion germs it is especially destructive. It is thought that within the bodies of infected cows treated with methylene blue the drug forms a solution in the blood strong enough to be fatal to the abortion germs. The drug is harmless to cattle. Cows fed excessive doses kept their normal appetites, continued in good health and gave their usual flow of milk. There can be no danger, therefore, in giving the remedy a trial.

Dr. Rich thinks the drug should be given to all cows suspected of being infected with the abortion germ; in a herd where abortion has occurred he would feed it to all the cows. A normal dose is from one-third to one-half an ounce; this should be given in the morning and again at night. The drug is a powder and may be given on the feed. That is the simplest way. Cows eat their feed as readily with methylene blue as without it. The surest way, however, to be certain that each animal gets the correct amount of the drug is to give it in capsules. With an instrument that is known as a "balling gun" the capsule may be placed in the throat of the animal, where it is certain to be swallowed.

The drug costs about \$2.50 a pound, which would make the two doses for a day's treatment for one animal cost about 15 cents. It seems almost too good to be true that so simple a thing should be a cure and preventive of infectious abortion. But since the treatment is harmless and inexpensive, dairymen and stockmen who have had this disease in their herds should give it a trial. Dr. Rich warns stockmen to be sure to get the medicinal and not the commercial grade of methylene blue.

CARE OF FARM HORSES

The general farm horse in Western Canada does not receive enough attention, and it is a wonder many of them last as long as they do. The feed, care and management of farm horses is an important subject, and a very great deal depends on the man who is looking after them. Some men will take a horse thin in flesh, feed him less than he usually received, work him harder and have him gain in flesh rapidly; others again will take a horse in prime condition and in good working order, feed him more, and in a short time the horse loses weight and looks dull and sluggish, even if he is fed heavier and has all the hay and oats he can consume. This fact is well worth looking into, and shows that it is not so much a question of the amount of food, as of properly balanced rations, regularity of feeding and skilful handling.

The average horse employed on the farms in Western Canada is a hard animal to look after. During certain seasons of the year he is worked to the uttermost, at other times he has just sufficient work to keep him in good trim, and probably during the winter months he has nothing to do at all. These extreme conditions require special care and attention to keep the horse in good health and proper condition, and when at hard work he must be more liberally fed and on a different ration than when at light work or idle. Thus it is apparent that the farm horse in order to do him justice needs careful study and a knowledge of how to meet varied conditions.

A horse at hard work, in order to meet the demand made upon his system, requires to be fed a ration of a nitrogenous nature, and must be given more grain and less roughage than a horse at lighter work, and all feed for the hardworked horse should be cut or chopped to get the full benefit of the ration. The common ration for horses at hard

McCormick Binders



MANY years of McCormick binder experience have brought out the strong points of the machine and enabled the builders to devise features that make the machine still more efficient and satisfactory. There are a number of such features that insure a complete harvest of the grain, whether it be short, tall, standing, down, tangled or full of green undergrowth.

For Western Canadian fields the McCormick binder is built with a floating elevator which handles varying quantities of grain with equal facility. A third packer assists in the handling of grain that is very short or full of undergrowth. The improved knotter has only two moving parts. The tops of the guards are almost level with the platform canvas, leaving no ledge where short grain might accumulate.

For these and other reasons the McCormick binder is efficient in Western Canadian fields. See the McCormick local agent for full information, or, write the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

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

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

"My Armstrong Engine Has MORE POWER Than Its Rated Capacity, and It Goes Right Along Every Day Without Giving Me Trouble."



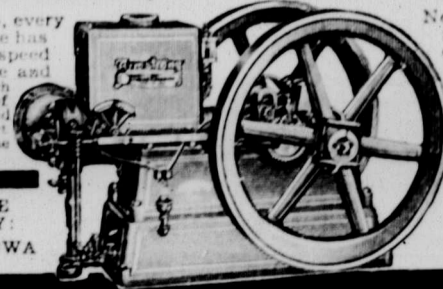
SCORES of letters from owners of Armstrong engines tell the same story of **satisfaction** and **profit**. There's always **power to spare**. The greatest mechanical ignition system ever put on an engine means steady work, small expense, highest possible degree of **efficiency**. Gear-driven **Magneto** furnished with every Armstrong Engine. No batteries to fail. Starting cup makes starting sure in any kind of weather. Extra heavy flywheels produce steady, even running.

Armstrong Gasoline and Kerosene Engines

were originally built for our own use—the hardest kind of work, that of running well-drilling machines. We **proved** them under these tests, then offered them to power users everywhere. Complete satisfaction has been the experience of every owner of an Armstrong. Armstrong guarantee covers ten years of satisfactory service. **Write for free book**—and ask your dealer to show you this great engine.

ARMSTRONG MFG. CO., 324 Drinkle Block No. 2, Saskatoon, Sask.

Besides Magneto, every Armstrong engine has our successful speed changing device and spark adjuster, which permits adjusting of spark to exact speed of engine so you get an explosion at the proper moment.



No "back-firing" or "kicking" with an Armstrong engine. Maximum service always. Bearings of liberal length. Hopper-cooling system built especially for this engine. Extra heavy flywheels.

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SEED GRAIN For Sale

REGISTERED SEED BARLEY—WE OFFER a limited quantity of Eclipse barley (2nd generation)—a splendid six-rowed variety. Price ex warehouse, Regina: Less than 5 bushels, \$1.50; over 5 bushels, \$1.25 per bushel, sacks included. The Mooney Seed Co. Ltd., Regina, Sask. 17tf

CLEAN RYE GRASS—9 CENTS LB. BAGS free, f.o.b. Stoughton. L. Merritt, Stoughton, Sask. 15-4

OUR SPECIALS—WESTERN RYE-GRASS seed, Early Ohio seed potatoes, Mackay's Pasture Mixture and choice Seed Oats. Write for price and sample. Angus Mackay Farm Seed Co., Indian Head, Sask. 11tf

GOLD RAIN OATS—WE HAVE A LIMITED supply of these grand new oats, grown on our own farms. Our special price while the supply lasts: 5-10 bus., at 85c., over 10 bus., 75c. Get some and have satisfaction. The Mooney Seed Company, Ltd., "Seedsman to Men Who Care," Regina, Sask. 12-10

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS—WE HAVE some of the best seed obtainable in Western Rye, Brome, Timothy, Kentucky Blue, Red Top, Alfalfa, etc. We want your business. The Mooney Seed Co. Ltd., Regina, Sask. 17tf

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POTATOES WANTED—ANY QUANTITY, also other vegetables. What have you to offer. J. A. Gowler, Fruit and Produce, 159 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

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work is oats, alone or mixed with shorts or bran, and sometimes a little wheat or barley and a handful of linseed. For roughage Timothy, Ryegrass, Clovers and ordinary prairie upland or slough hay, with sometimes some oats or barley cut green and cured for hay are used. Many large cartage companies, which keep numbers of horses, chop both grain and roughage together, and feed both at the same time, this method seeming to save the horse much labor. Various methods are followed regarding the number of times horses should be fed. Some feed five and six times a day, others three and four times, but the general rule is to feed three times a day.

Horses should be watered before feeding, and no water should be given for at least two hours after. This method aids digestion, and further, as the stomach of the horse is comparatively small, a heavy drink of water just after feeding is liable to wash the food out of the stomach before the animal has the full good of his feed. Horses doing lighter work may be fed cheaper foods to advantage, and as they have more time to eat, their feed need not be cut up, and good straw may be given for roughage, but when used it is better to increase the grain ration a little.

The usual ration for horses at medium work is about one pound of grain and one pound of hay for every one hundred pounds live weight of the animal. Some horses require more, some less, and idle horses should be handled very carefully. They require but very little grain, just enough to keep them in good flesh. Some farmers feed no grain at all and the same amount of roughage the horse would receive if working. However, a little grain may be fed, as it keeps the horse in good "heart" and ready for work at any time. It is one of the worst plans conceivable to starve a horse and then suddenly start and feed him up when the season for hard work arrives. The increase should be started several weeks before, or, better still, a little grain should have been fed all the time.

Idle horses should never be allowed to stand in the stable. The open air is the place for them, unless the weather is too stormy, and thus they can have all the exercise needed to keep them in good condition. During the winter season, careful attention ought to be paid to the digestive system of the animal, and roots, especially carrots and turnips, should be fed occasionally, also a bran mash once or twice a week, or steamed or boiled grain with a little flax seed added is a splendid regulator. Feed the roughage or hay first, then the grain part of the ration. The feet must also receive attention. They should be kept trimmed from time to time. Horses which are at hard work on pavements should have their feet packed so as to soften the hoof and eliminate any fever or inflammation. This is done by using steamed bran or shorts, which is packed in the bottom of the hoof at least twice per week, and in some cases every night. It is very beneficial to the feet. Grooming should never be neglected, as it keeps the skin and hair in good condition, thus causes much better circulation of the blood; consequently better health.

The teeth should be examined at least twice a year. Any sharp projections on the grinders should be removed by means of a rasp made for this purpose. Many horses suffer a great deal due to sharp projections on the teeth. The removal of the same by means of a file or rasp is called "floating." Many horses which are thin and otherwise out of condition are thus troubled. The front teeth sometimes become too long and slanting, thus need attention. The harness should always be properly fitted to the horse. Large collars or too small collars should never be used. During warm weather the harness, and especially the collars, should be kept very clean. They should be scraped and washed every evening to prevent sore shoulders. This is an important point, especially with young horses.

Have the hens enough grit and meat? Protein supplied in meat is required to produce eggs.



HARDY ALFALFA

Timothy, Millet, Essex Rape
Silver King and Mensury Barley
Orloff Oat

The earliest Oat known and big yielder; equal to Barley as a cleaning crop and as a nurse crop

KING CORN

EARLY NORTHWESTERN DENT

This famous variety was first introduced to the West by Steele, Briggs. Our stock is true to the original strain. Also Longfellow, North Dakota, Minnesota 13, and others

All fully described in our beautiful 136-page Catalogue. Write today for a copy (free to all)

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Canada's Greatest Seed House

Are you interested in Gas Engines?

If you are, write at once to our nearest office for our new

ALPHA ENGINE BOOK

It's brimful of horse-sense about Gas Engines. Sent free upon request.

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MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

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

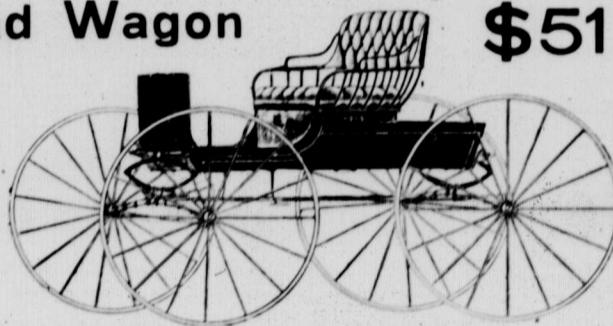
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Road Wagon

\$51.75

Write for Prices Delivered at your Station



A Saving of at least \$20.00

Study the construction of the wagon carefully; every part is made of first class material and finished equally as good as the highest priced vehicles. Wheels—1 in. rims, 40 in. front, 44 in. rear, Sarvin patent. Seat—Morrocline trimmings, swell side stick seat, spring cushion. Gear—Double reach, rear king bolt, fifth wheel, 15-16 long distance axle. Body—24 in. wide, with patent leather dash. Color—Deep black with green gear. No. 77, Our Special Low Price **\$51.75**

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Write us for Prices on DEMOCRATS, BUGGIES and ROAD WAGONS Delivered at your Station

THE FARMERS' SUPPLY CO. LIMITED

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LIVE OLD HENS WANTED

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

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

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

WONDERFUL CLOTH - WON'T TEAR - WON'T WEAR OUT - ABSOLUTELY HOLEPROOF.

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

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

WONT WEAR OUT SUITS \$5.50

MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY WILL SAVE YOU DOLLARS!

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

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

TROUSERS, \$1.80. BREECHES, \$2.
(3 PAIRS, \$4.50) DUTY & POST PAID (3 PAIRS, \$5.50)
Just to introduce this remarkable cloth, we offer a pair of well-cut, smartly-cut Gents' trousers for only \$1.80, Breeches \$2. or well-cut suit, right-up-to-the-minute in fashion for \$5.50 all Duty and Post Paid. With every garment we send a printed guarantee plainly stating that if the smallest hole appears in 6 months (no matter how small) we will replace it absolutely free. We pay all charges, Post and Duty. You have no more to pay.

FREE SAMPLES: Send merely 2 Cent stamp for grand free patterns, measure chart and fashion to our Toronto office, 1112 HOLEPROOF CLOTHING CO. 1112 STREET, TORONTO, ONT., or send \$1.00 for sample pair of Trousers (3 pairs \$4.50, with waist and leg measure and colour, direct to England. Don't send money to Toronto.

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Cheap Lumber for Farmers

THE CO-OPERATIVE LUMBER CO.
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Are now selling carloads of Coast Lumber to farmers direct from the mill co-operatively, in mixed cars of Dimension, Suiplap and Boards, Finish Lumber, Doors and Windows, Shingle, Lath, Mouldings etc. We can save you \$150.00 per car and upwards. All lumber guaranteed first quality. Shiplap, all widths, \$21.00 per 1000 square feet, delivered your station. All other lumber equally as cheap. Write for Price List. AGENTS WANTED.

SAVE MONEY BY BUYING OUR FITTED SHARES

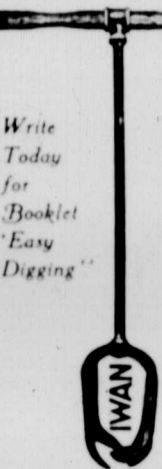


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ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED Write for Catalogue

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Hardware Mail Order Specialists
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Don't Work So Hard!



You can dig your field with a spade because it's a cheaper tool than a plow, but you know better than to waste your time and strength that way.

You can dig post holes with a spade, but with a tool made especially for the purpose, as the IWAN POST HOLE AND WELL AUGER, you can do it with far less labor and in a third of the time.

Read this from F. M. Shaver, Lacenter, Wash.: "I received the Auger all right, and used it, and find it a tip-top Auger for quality and speed. Would not take \$10.00 for it and do without one of its kind. It will sell itself."

The Iwan Auger will not cost you any \$10.00, but you can have the same satisfaction as he did.

Write us for "EASY DIGGING" booklet, and ask your hardware or implement dealer for the genuine Iwan Post Hole Auger.

Iwan Bros., South Bend, Ind., U.S.A.

East and West

Continued from Page 7

one considers the rapid increase of the population during the years which have elapsed since 1911, and when one considers that the people of the West consume more dutiable articles, products, than the people of any of the other Provinces, the estimate of \$40,000,000 is practically correct.

Let me now come to the years of administration of the late Government. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures in the Prairie Provinces for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1912:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Receipts | |
| Receipts collected in Prairie Provinces directly | \$19,551,769.58 |
| Approximate proportion of duties paid on imports - Port Arthur and Fort William, two-thirds | 1,643,314.19 |
| Approximate proportion of duties paid at eastern ports one-half | 7,044,943.71 |
| Approximate proportion of duties paid on sugars entering British Columbia | 591,415.80 |
| | \$28,830,433.28 |

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Expenditure | |
| Ordinary account (including proportion of civil government, etc.) | \$16,040,495.51 |
| Capital account - St. Andrew's rapids | \$ 50,939.49 |
| Hudson Bay Railway | 159,532.00 |
| | 210,571.49 |
| | \$16,251,067.00 |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Receipts | \$28,830,433.28 |
| Expenditure | 16,251,067.00 |
| Approximate surplus to the credit of the Prairie Provinces | \$12,579,366.28 |

I will give a similar statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911:

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Receipts | |
| Receipts collected directly in Prairie Provinces | \$15,781,467.36 |
| Approximate proportion of duties on imports thru Port Arthur and Port Arthur | 802,803.60 |
| Approximate proportion of duties paid at eastern ports | 5,188,997.02 |
| Approximate proportion of duties paid on sugars imported thru British Columbia | 505,846.11 |
| | \$22,280,114.09 |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Expenditures | |
| Expended directly from income in Prairie Provinces (including proportion for civil government, etc.) | \$13,999,251.21 |
| Capital account - Hudson Bay railway | \$184,149.81 |
| St. Andrew's rapids | 55,174.36 |
| | 239,324.17 |
| | \$14,238,575.38 |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Revenue, approximated | \$22,280,114.09 |
| Expenditure | 14,238,575.38 |
| Approximate surplus to the credit of the Prairie Provinces | 8,041,538.71 |

The amount, it will be observed, expended directly from income in the three Prairie Provinces was \$13,979,000, which, after deducting capital expenditure, consisting of Hudson Bay Railway, \$184,148, and St. Andrew's Rapids, \$55,174, leaves a surplus of \$14,283,575. And yet the hon. members of the Opposition are saying: Oh, how badly the West is treated by the present Government.

Mr. Marcell: Has the hon. gentleman the figures of 1896 to compare with those of 1911? The figures of the progress of Canada during fifteen years would be very interesting.

Mr. Aikins: I have here the expenditures of the late Government made in the West on capital account in these earlier years, not including expenditures on Dominion lands. The Government of Canada have received from the sale and leasing of Dominion lands over \$42,583,162. They have expended something in respect of surveys and necessary expenses of sale and the like of that, which would be paid out of the ordinary receipts from Dominion lands. But I venture to say that the \$42,583,162 received from the public domain in those three Prairie Provinces will not only pay back what was paid to the Hudson Bay Company, \$1,460,000, but will also pay for the whole administration of that territory, with interest.

In the year 1897, under the late Government, there were no expenditures in the West on capital account, save for Dominion lands. In 1898 and 1899 the

same thing was true. In 1900, there was the magnificent capital expenditure on the St. Andrew's rapids of \$6,501,100. In 1901, \$15,000 was spent on capital account; in 1902, \$9,584,760; in 1903, \$62,000; in 1904, \$17,000; in 1905, \$4,914. In 1906 there was expenditure on Dominion lands and no other expenditure. In 1907 there was an expenditure on the St. Andrew's rapids of \$99,213, and in 1908 an expenditure on the St. Andrew's rapids of \$251,000. In 1909, there was an expenditure of \$300,000, and in 1910, of \$53,000. I have already given the expenditures for 1911 and 1912. What magnificent expenditures made by the recent Government for the benefit of the people of Western Canada! In 1911, out of a surplus of over \$8,000,000 from the Prairie Provinces, they spend in them \$239,324. In 1912, out of a surplus of \$12,700,000, only \$210,571 was spent. In 1913, out of a surplus of \$17,925,000, only \$1,135,967 was spent. Are they not proud of their record? How grateful the farmers of Western Canada should be for the marvellous consideration given to them by the late administration.

Opening Up the West

Mr. Marcell: Does the hon. member not take into account the large sums expended by Canada to open-up Western Canada and to bring the tide of population that has flowed into the West?

Mr. Aikins: What expenditures were made to open-up the West of Canada?

Mr. Marcell: Were not a million people brought into Canada in the last fifteen years?

Mr. Aikins: But how brought? Over the railway and steamship routes.

Mr. Marcell: Through the action of the Canadian Government and people in voting the money.

Mr. Aikins: They voted the money out of revenues no doubt received from Western sources and no more. Moreover, Canada received millions of dollars out of the Western trade. I am glad the hon. gentleman has spoken, it shows that he has the same conception that other people have in respect of what the East is said to have done for Western Canada.

Bearing the Burden

It has been stated in this House and out of the House that the people living to the east of Lake Superior have made great sacrifices for the benefit of the West. How? Well, it is stated, did we not build the Canadian Pacific Railway? Think of that, hon. member for Calgary! Did the people of the East not build the Canadian Pacific Railway? I have pointed out what was expended on the Canadian Pacific Railway and how it was provided for. I say more, the people of Western Canada are bearing the burden of the cost of the Canadian Pacific Railway just as much as the people of Eastern Canada. Look what Western Canada is doing for Eastern Canada. We know it cost Canada about \$8,790,000 to build the railway on Prince Edward Island, and about \$97,138,379 to build the Intercolonial. As well might the people to the west of Lake Superior say: Look what we are doing for the people of the East; we have put our shoulder under the burden of the people of the East and we pay our proportion of the cost of those railways without the slightest complaint. Look at the enormous debt we have in Canada. We have been paying our way in the West and have been contributing also to all the old debt of Canada. Yet they say: We built for you the National Transcontinental Railway. Did they? Where is that National Transcontinental Railway built? It is 1,864 miles in length, and for 1,700 of those miles it is in Eastern Canada. For what? So that the people of the East of Canada might send their manufactured articles to the West of Canada. Wonderful generosity. Look what we in the East are doing for the West of Canada. I have already pointed out that the National Transcontinental Railway was not built alone for the Eastern and Western traffic. The right hon. gentleman who is leader of the Opposition has told us that one of the great purposes of the National Transcontinental Railway was to develop that splendid valley of 700 miles in length and 200 or 300 miles in width that lies in the northern part of the great Province of Ontario. Is that for

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**If You Can Read
C-D-E-F-G-A-B-C**

You can learn to play the piano and organ at home in from 15 minutes to 3 hours

You Get Full Instructions And 100 Pieces of Music Without Sending a Penny

You can't read Chinese, but when it is translated into English you read it easily. That is just what this new method does—translates the puzzling signs and mysterious marks of the old-style, hundred-years behind-the-times music into the modern, simple, logical way of denoting musical sounds by plain English letters (C-D-E-F-G-A-B-C) that tell you exactly what keys to strike and when to strike them. By this method children who never touched a piano before have played in less than an hour and some people who knew nothing of music have played inside of 15 minutes after starting with Easy Method Music.

All this we stand ready to prove. All you have to do is to write us, and we'll send full instructions and 100 pieces of best known music, beautifully bound, all charges prepaid. You keep it seven days; then if you're not so pleased that you can't part with it, send it back and owe us nothing. Or you can keep it by sending us \$1.50 and then \$1.00 a month until the price of \$6.50 is paid. Isn't that fair? Could we do this if our method didn't accomplish all we claim?

Write us today, stating, "Send me Easy Method Music for 7 days' FREE TRIAL, as announced in The Grain Growers' Guide." State also how many white keys on your piano or organ. Do you play old-style note music? Give home address, street and number, or R. M. D. Address.
Easy Method Music Co., 414 Wilson Bldg., Toronto, Ont., Canada.



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Why not against decay?**

There is a small chance that your buildings will be burned, but there is an absolute certainty that they will decay if you neglect to keep them well protected by good paint.

Protection depends upon the character of the paint you use. Some paint permits moisture to go through to the wood, which starts decay and soon ruins the building.

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LIQUID PAINT**

It adheres tightly and sets in a tough, durable coat that resists moisture and wears for years. It is the one paint that years of outdoor tests have proved will insure greatest protection of your buildings.

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Have the best looking house in your neighborhood. Our booklets will tell you how— "Homes Attractive From Gate to Garret," and "Guide to Farm Painting." Sent Free to readers of this paper. Write today.

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the benefit of the people of Western Canada. Let the people of the East bear their own burdens and perform their own duties in respect of them, but do not debit to the people of Western Canada a liability which is of no benefit to them but will be a continuous burden there, that National Transcontinental Railway. They say we in the East built for you—hon. gentlemen in this House have said this—the Canadian Northern Railway, and what have we done in return for that? Let me say that the subsidies given to that system were given to the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway and not to the Canadian Northern Railway western railway. I have given you the details of that. Moreover, some of these gentlemen have the complacency to say: Look, we are building for you an elevator in Calgary—think of that, hon. member for Calgary! We are building an elevator in Moose Jaw, and all of this is being done at the expense of the Dominion for the people of the West. All of this has been paid, as I have pointed out, out of the revenue contributed by the West, leaving the immense surplus which I have mentioned used elsewhere in Canada. They say, too:—We are building for the people of the West a terminal elevator at Fort William, and, more, a terminal elevator at Montreal. Think of these great sacrifices the people of the East say they are making for the benefit of the poor farmer of the West! God help the poor farmer if that be the conception that some people of the East have in respect to him! The farmers of the West are manly men and free, not bondmen. They come not as suppliants to the East. They say that the late administration never did perform properly its duty towards the West, that it did not understand the system which was provided for the purpose of establishing industries and developing those Western Provinces, and that they are suffering in consequence of that neglect.

The Canadian Spirit

I shall not continue my remarks concerning this matter except to say that the farmers of the West are kindly disposed towards the East, and that all the people of those Prairie Provinces are as real Canadians as those who are living in the East. They possess the Canadian spirit, the spirit of free men, the spirit of independence, the spirit that takes aims from nobody, but they demand that they shall be freed from all inequality with the people of the East. They know their rights and knowing, dare maintain them. They say: Let no injustice be done, give us a fair chance for a living; place us in conditions where our industry and intelligence can create prosperity and we shall then show the people of the whole of Canada that we can raise produce enough to pay our way and to help the East to pay off the debt of old Canada, we will quit ourselves as men.

THERE IT STICKS

In a letter to the Morning Post, on March 31, that stalwart Protectionist, Sir Joseph Lawrence, wrote:—

"Tariff Reform never got deep enough down into the minds of the Tory and Radical working classes in our big manufacturing towns until it was crystallized into a taking phrase: 'More employment, better wages, and fewer workhouses.' The phrase sticks for all time."

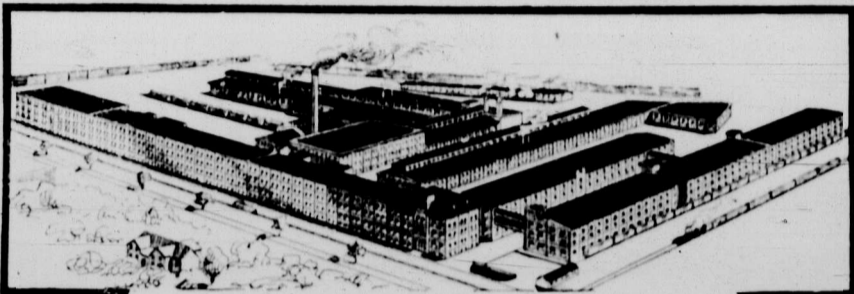
The phrase certainly has "stuck," and Tariff Reform has stuck along with it. Since it was first uttered, employment has reached its "bed-rock minimum." Wages have increased all over the country, and pauperism has decreased in a striking manner. It was denied that these results could be obtained by any other means than Tariff Reform; and the fact that they have been achieved under a Free Trade system is the reason why Tariff Reform, "crystals" and all, has been left sticking in the mud.

The great crime of our industrial and commercial civilization is that it gives us a taste for the things which may be bought with money, and makes us neglect the purest and truest joys which are always within our reach—Paul Sabatier.

**SMOKE
FOREST & STREAM
TOBACCO**

IT IS EXCEPTIONALLY MILD

Per 10c Tin



**Ask the Men
Who Specify It!**

The extensive Massey-Harris establishment shown above is only another instance where careful, foresighted business men insisted upon Brantford Roofing for their valuable plant. These immense premises represent a heavy investment. To protect their investment, the Company's officers specified the tried and tested

Brantford Roofing

Many of Canada's largest industrial plants are roofed with Brantford Roofing. The number of firms who choose Brantford Roofing in preference to all others is so large that it means more than mere coincidence. Ask yourself why the great plants of the Dominion are roofed with Brantford Roofing!

Can you do better than follow the example of Canada's shrewdest business men? Use Brantford Roofing and you can rest easy that your roof is proof against fire, heat, frost, rain, lightning, acids—in fact all the enemies of roofing. Brantford Roofing costs you no more than ordinary roofing material. Send a post card for big FREE book on roofing, and samples.

Our new patented appliance for laying Brantford Roofing is worth investigation. Positively prevents buckling or expansion.

Brantford Roofing Co., Limited

Brantford Canada
Warehouses: Toronto Montreal Winnipeg

71

**Trees, Fruits, Shrubs
and Flowers** If you want the Best—
Write for our Price List

From Our Own Nurseries

Island Park Nurseries, Limited
Portage la Prairie, Man

Make \$2000⁰⁰ more per Year

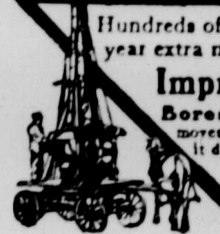
Hundreds of farmers right now are making from \$1000.00 to \$2000.00 a year extra money, besides keeping up their farm work, making wells with the

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; Bore 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.



CLEAN---No dust or flying ashes. Ash chutes guide all ashes into convenient pan.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

No ash shovelling necessary. See the McClary dealer or write for booklet.

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.



Try me - I wont disappoint you!

NOTE: Agents Wanted

MONEY CAN BE MADE

Every Washday if you do your Washing with an

I.X.L. Vacuum Washer

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

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

NO MOVING PARTS TO GET OUT OF ORDER NO POWER REQUIRED

SPECIAL OFFER G.S.G. Coupon

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

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Anyone desiring to communicate with a contributor to this department should write to the person, enclosing the letter in a plain stamped envelope, and forward it to Miss Beynon with a note giving the pen name of the person for whom it is intended.

A CHAT WITH OLD FRIENDS

I was so glad to hear again this winter from Albertan, for whom I was about to get out a search warrant. She was the very first person to write to our page, and a very delightful letter it was that she sent, fairly transporting us to the flower-decked prairies. My object in recalling all this is to answer her query as to how a woman on the farm can make pin money. I know one girl who painted Christmas cards and made a little extra in that way. Suppose you try something like that, since your talent runs in that direction, and send me a sample of your work.

I have a letter this morning from a reader in Alberta who is most anxious to have a beautiful home, and one of the questions she wants answered is how and what color to stain her wood work, but she forgot to say what kind of wood the house is finished with. I just mention this to show you that you cannot err on the side of giving too much information when writing in for help of this kind. Tell me everything you can think of about your rooms.

In forwarding letters to someone who has written to the page, please do not fail to observe the rule of correspondence given above.

We are indebted to the Homemakers' Club at Wapella, Sask., for very promptly attending to the wants of a needy family recommended to our care by the Associated Charities.

Don't forget to send in reports of the Women Grain Growers and other women's organizations to the Grain Growers' Guide.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

GOING TRAVELING

My Dear Miss Beynon:—I am anxious to secure a competent girl or woman to act as housekeeper for me this summer, while I make an extended visit to the States.

The work will not be difficult, as things are very convenient. We have a six room house, four miles from town; water inside, power machine and engine to wash with, in a detached building. The only outside work will be looking after the garden. There will be four people to cook for, my husband, my father, and two hired men who sleep in the bunkhouse.

I will pay \$20 a month. Anyone interested kindly communicate at once with

MRS. E. L. PLANK
Box 214, Roulou, Sask

DOCTOR'S VIEW OF FLAX SEED

My Dear Miss Beynon:—In the midst of one hundred things I drop you a line about that "flax seed," having just read "Western Plover's" letter in The Guide of April 15. If you wish the discussion to end now, please do not print this.

My mother's doctor whom, as I said before, is a F.R.C.S. of London, told me that undoubtedly the flax seed treatment was the cause of very easy child birth for almost every woman who took the tea as is usually prescribed. He said that in cases of strong, vigorous, hard-boned women and fathers there was no apparent ill effect upon the child, but he said he had observed that frequently in the case of children of overworked, under-fed mothers who could not be termed strong-boned, and the children of fathers engaged in sedentary and factory occupations, where the mothers used the flax seed the babies' bones were softer than normal, that they required the administering of lime and bone strengthening medicines and foods, and that the effects of the flax seed treatment rarely showed until the child was ten or twelve months-old, and from that time on until the lack of

bony matter was made up in the system. He said that a family physician acquainted with at least two generations on both sides could and would prescribe flax seed in some cases where it would not have the likelihood of affecting the child. He had prescribed it himself for some prospective mothers who were of the strong boned type and, having married late in life, were likely to have prolonged and painful labor. But he would not prescribe it for me—I was too soft-boned—and I know there are lots more like me.

Yours sincerely,
"CHARITY"

HELP SCARCE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I enjoy reading the Sunshine page every week. I think people seem to get benefited so much by it. I was wondering if I could get help thru the Sunshine page. I am in need of a girl to help in the house, and they seem so scarce around here. She would have a good place, as there is not much to do. We have three little girls, but only two at home, as one lives with her grandmother. If you would put this in the page I would be glad. I will close with a good recipe for soft ginger cookies. I will sign myself

SASKATCHEWAN

Soft Ginger Cookies—Eggless

Put one and a half cupfuls of sugar into a basin, add one cupful of molasses, one cupful of lard, or lard and butter mixed; one cup of hot water, two teaspoons of powdered ginger, two of soda and sufficient flour to make a soft dough. Roll and cut with cutter. Lay the cookies on buttered pans and bake. oven not to be too hot.



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

8091—Fancy Blouse, 34 to 42 bust. With Long or Three Quarter Sleeves.
8105—Fancy Blouse, 34 to 44 bust. With Three Quarter or Long Sleeves.
8124—Empire Neglige, 34 to 42 bust. With Three-Piece Skirt, Elbow or Long Sleeves.
8092—One-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. With High or Natural Waist Line, with or without Frill.
8120—Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 32 waist. With High or Natural Waist Line.
The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.
Note.—Everyone sending in for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

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PLEA

A Delicious Pudding Sauce

No, not the everyday lemon and vanilla, but something altogether different and a welcome change—

MAPLEINE

PUDDING SAUCE

Cook 1 1/2 cups of white sugar with 1 cup of milk until the mixture thickens a little. Add the whites of two eggs beaten stiff and 1 teaspoonful of Mapleine.

This is one of the many good things that Mapleine makes, besides flavoring white sugar syrup for the hot cakes, and flavoring cakes, frostings, candies, ices, etc.

Ask your Grocer

Crescent Mfg. Co.
Dept. V, Seattle, Wn.



THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

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

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?
And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

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

Address me personally—

R.S. MORRIS, Manager, 1900 Washer Co.
357 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

Cold Storage Accommodation

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

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

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

A QUEER HOUSE

Away down in Eureka, California, there is one of the queerest houses you would find in many a day's journey. As you could never guess in the world how this funny house was made I'll tell you. It is made of the log and stump of a great big Sequoia tree. The log is forty feet long and sixteen feet in diameter, and the stump room is twenty feet in diameter.

The use to which this strange house is put is even more remarkable than the house itself. In it are made and sold vessels of burl. Now burl is something that grows on walnut, redwood and some other trees when they are sick with a certain disease. It is really just a lump, like you get on your jaw when you have a dreadfully bad toothache, only it seems that with the tree it never goes away.

So men, pretending they are doctors, cut the lump off and make it into vessels, bowls, trays and other novelties. One of the places where this is done is in the Stump House, and the stump itself is used as a show room.

DIXIE PATTON.

A SWING

My sister Jane and I wanted a swing made. We asked our father if he would make us one, but as he couldn't find a rope that would be suitable for one, he didn't do it.

One day I looked all over for a rope that would be suitable. Then I went into the barn and I happened to spy two ropes. I tied them together. Then I climbed up an apple tree and tied the rope to the strongest branches. Then we went to find a seat. We had a hard time finding a seat that would be suitable.

After we had got the swing finished we brought mother out to see our work. She said it was splendid, but that she did not believe it was safe enough.

Soon father came home for dinner. He said our work was splendid. The first thing he did was to saw off the branches that were in the way.

Now we have a swing and like it fine because we made it ourselves.

LOTTIE COX, Age 13

Millett, Alta

MUMPS

There was a concert in our school-house this Christmas, so father and I decided to go.

We walked to the schoolhouse and got there about fifteen or twenty minutes before the concert began. A number of Jewish people arrived after we got there.

When one Jewish lady and gentleman were coming they had to come down a pretty steep hill. They did not have their harness fixed right on the horse, so coming down the hill it started to run away. The man dropped one of the reins, and in his attempt to catch it he fell over the dashboard of the buggy and scraped his chin, leaving the old lady sitting in the rig alone. Some young men who were coming to the concert caught the horse.

The concert passed off very nicely, but when we were serving the lunch I noticed a man with a white handkerchief tied around his chin. I thought he had the mumps, so I kept shunning him, as I had never had the mumps.

The day after the concert my cousin came over and he was telling us about the runaway and how the man got his chin hurt on the wheel, causing him to tie a handkerchief on it.

My mother and sister thought it quite a joke on me that I thought he had the mumps.

SWEETNESS

LOST ON THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

Before we moved to Canada we lived down in Illinois, near a city named Geneva. As you already know, there are always great celebrations in the States on the fourth day of July.

I do not remember what year it was when this happened, nor what age I was, but I must have been between four and six. We had all gone into Geneva

on "the Fourth," as we called it, to spend the day, and a very hot day it was, so I grew very thirsty. I knew the way to my uncle's house, which was in the city, and determined that I would go there and get a drink.

My mother kept a close watch on me, but I managed to slip away unobserved while her attention was attracted to something in the street.

There were a great number of parentless boys running about the streets, some of them being no larger than I was, so I thought I was large enough to go by myself if they were. It is a great wonder that I did not get run over, for I had to cross a street where numerous vehicles were running around. I arrived safely at my uncle's house, however, and found no one at home, so I took a pail and went out to a faucet to get a drink. I rather liked to see the water come out of the faucet, so I did not shut it off until the pail was full. I got a drink out of the pail, but could not lift it, so I left it there and went back to the house. I found my uncle there, and he took me back to my folks. I wasn't really lost, but they had thought I was.

HARRY H. BIRNIE

Age 12

A THUNDER STORM

In the latter end of the month of August the days had been extremely hot. About five o'clock a breeze came up from the north-west.

Two little girls started out for the cattle. They went to their father, who was cutting grain, and asked him if they would go, for hired help was scarce that year, and they were the only ones to get the cattle.

With the consent of their father they started out. Out over the rolling prairie they went. The grass in the sloughs was taller than they. It was hard for them to see around. On their way they saw two coyotes, and some sand-hill cranes or wild turkeys.

As the little sisters trotted on, for sisters they were, a great black thunder cloud rose up from the west. Often on the way they jumped up on stones and ant-hills to listen for any ding of the cow bell that might come to their ears. Doubtless they walked twice as far as was needed.

The wind grew stronger and the clouds drifted swiftly over the sky till all was darkened. In a poplar bluff the little girls found the cows. They hurried them on. Even the cows seemed to realize that something was going to happen.

When the children were about half way home the cattle started on the run. The wind grew wilder and stronger. A bunch of hay was whirled into the air. Heavy drops of rain began to fall. The drops grew heavier and more numerous. The cattle bellowed, and the steers bunted and kicked. Down came the rain.

One little sister struck across the wheat field. The other one, who was the older of the two, stayed with the cows. As the younger one made her way thru the long, wet grain, which was tangled by the wind, she was hurled from her feet more than once into the muddy puddles of water on the ground. The wind blew, and the lightning flashed, and thunder roared.

The other little girl was lifted from her feet and blown up against the cattle, who kicked and jumped wildly. They reached the house at the same time. When they got in they found themselves dripping wet. Their hair was matted about their faces. They stood with the water running off them in little pools on the floor, until their mother got dry clothes for them to put on.

Their father, who had previously drawn a load of hay to the end of the barn, was greatly surprised not only to find the rack and hay across the yard, but the wagon was over the other side of the fence. The little girl, who struck across the wheat field, then aged seven, is now the writer of this story, aged thirteen.

FLOSSY SMITH (Aged 13).

"Crushed"

(Not Ground)

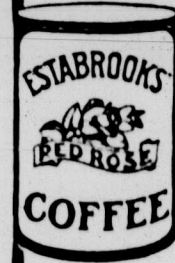
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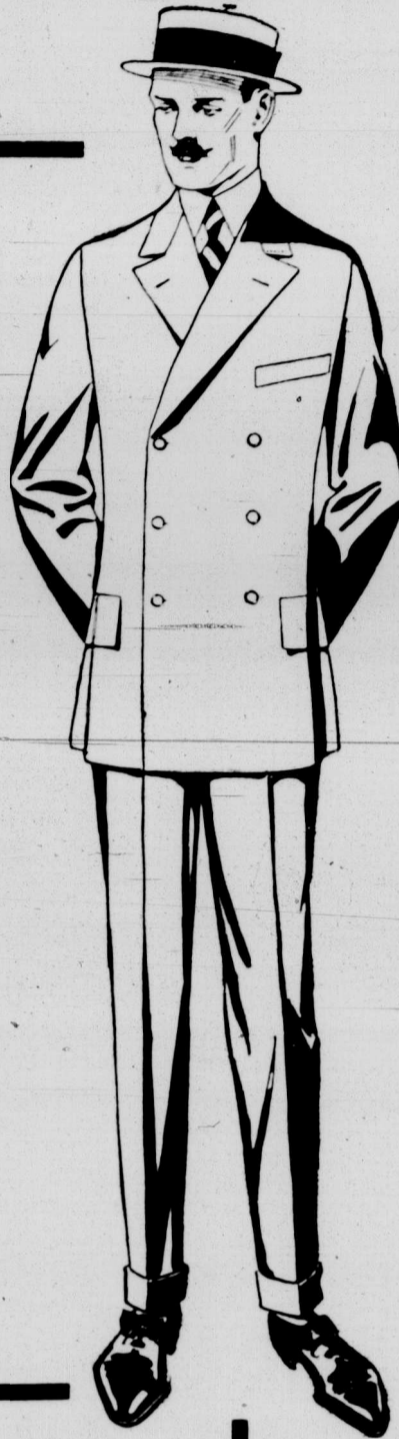
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EASTERNERS "KNOCK" WEST

OTTAWA, April 24.—The following interesting extracts from the speeches of government supporters representing Eastern constituencies in the budget debate indicate the attitude of some of the opponents of free wheat in the House of Commons:—

James Morris (Chateaugay):—"I am a farmer myself, but I am under the impression that there is a number of so-called farmers in our Western country, perhaps a large percentage of the wheat growers of the West, who do not merit the title of farmer. It is my impression (although I have never been there), that a large percentage of the wheat growers of the West are not farmers at all, but simply men who are exploiting our fertile land."

William Smith (South Ontario):—"I happened to receive a letter the other day from a Western gentleman in which he said, 'The crowd in the prairie that are shouting for free wheat are a class of Americans who hardly knew Canada was a country until a few years ago. Constituted principally of men with local ideas, they seem totally unaware that the ultimate goal of Canada's wheat is Britain.'"

Knocks Western Wheat

H. B. Morphy (North Lanark):—"A great deal has been said about Western Canada. Arguments have been put forward that, to my mind, are seriously to be deplored. The trend of these arguments is a trend of disintegration, of disunion." Then came a knock for Western wheat. "I had thought," said Mr. Morphy, "that the Western wheat was a splendid cereal which beat them all. Some Western members look in wonder that I dare make such a statement, but I have here the prices of colonial and foreign produce in British markets for 1913 and 1914. Canadian No. 1 in the London market was worth in January last \$1.05 1-5 to \$1.06 per bushel; that is, a standard bushel of sixty pounds; American best spring was worth \$1.06 to \$1.07 2-5; Australian, \$1.10 1-3 to \$1.11 5-6; White Bombay, \$1.14 to \$1.14 3-4; White Calcutta, \$1.13 1-3 to \$1.14; White Karachi, \$1.11 1-8 to \$1.11 5-6; Red Karachi, \$1.10 1-3 to \$1.11 1-8.

"The last four are Indian wheats; Argentina, \$1.08 7-8 to \$1.10 1-3. I do not wish to weary the House by giving all the figures. The point I wish to make is that we have been led to believe that Western wheat was king in the markets of the world; but I find that we have a great deal to do in improving the quality of our production before we can be considered in the same class as a lot of the nations that are competing in the markets of the world. I regret to say that, but it is well to know exactly where we stand."

Quit the Wheat

But the hardest knock of all came from Donald Sutherland, of South Oxford, who said:—"The hon. member for Qu'Appelle complains that he cannot get his wheat into the United States. He can get his wheat into the United States today without paying any duty on it whatever. He does not need to worry about that. But let him get busy like other farmers in Canada and pay close attention to his business; let him show that he is a proper farmer and not a miner of the soil, and then he will find that he has not such difficulties to contend with. What do you find? Sir, you find, notwithstanding their weary wail about what we would have had under reciprocity—"

Mr. Levi Thomson:—"I would ask my hon. friend if he has ever been out in the West, and if he has ever seen my farm? He will not undertake to say that he farms better than I do."

Mr. Sutherland:—"I am not talking about your farm; I am talking about your arguments, and I am telling you you can get your wheat into the United States and get more money for it if you want to without paying any duty. You can feed your wheat and send your stock over there and you do not have to pay any duty on it. They talk about wider markets in the United States, and all that sort of thing. You have today, under the present United States tariff, all the advantages that you would have had under reciprocity and you have not any of the disadvantages, yet they ignore all these things. No, it is wheat, wheat, wheat, nothing else but wheat."

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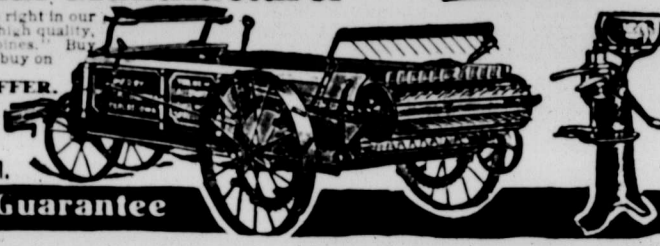


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Some City Problems

Continued From Page 7

It educates our children and entertains our visitors. It provides music in the parks in the summer and skating rinks in the winter. It enters our homes, inspects the installing of plumbing and lights and dictates what materials we must use. It goes even into our bedrooms and tells us how many can sleep in a room. Why all this "interference with personal rights?" Because today no man liveth or can live to himself! Neglect your back yard and you may give typhoid to the whole street. So our sanitary officials inspect our meat and our milk and our bread. In a modern city you can't even spit on the sidewalk without being fined!

Curtailling liberties? No! leading the way to greater liberty and better chances for all. The old time independence, which often meant selfishness, must give way to an inter-dependence which will admit of unselfish service for the common welfare. Turn back? Never! Rather we must press forward applying this principle to new fields where yet the old idea holds sway. More and more our

industrial and commercial life must be organized in harmony with this great fact of solidarity. It must be recognized, to put it another way, that the welfare of each is the concern of all.

The Farmer's Problems

Becoming specific again, the farmer must understand the problems of the city, and as he does so he will come to regard them as his problems. It is unfortunate for social progress in Canada that the country workers and the city workers are so widely divided. The attempt that is being made to draw them together should receive every support. But the difficulties are great. Not the least of these arises from the fact that the farmer is a Canadian, the mechanic an old country man. That means a difference of viewpoint, of ideals, perhaps almost of psychology.

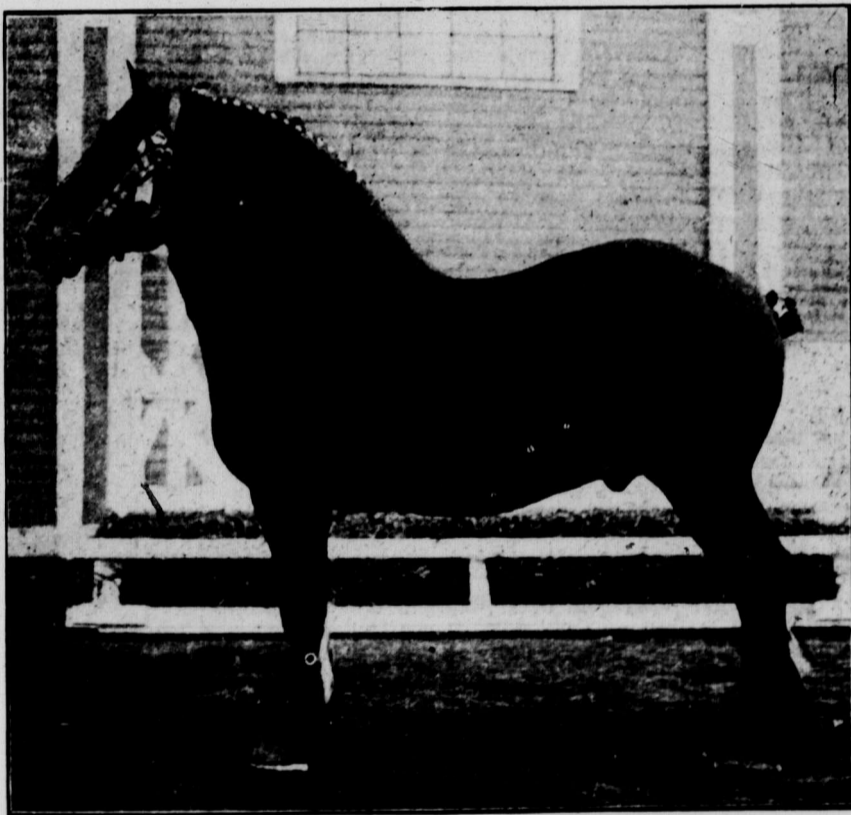
Whether or not I am successful in the role of interpreter, let me, as a nondescript go-between, assure my farmer friends that the city worker isn't a bad sort!

The Calgary Horse Show

During the five days, April 14 to 18, there was held at Calgary one of the most successful horse shows that has ever been witnessed in this progressive western city. Every year the shows in the West have come more and more into prominence until today they have to be reckoned with among the best and most

Kirby, of Napinka, Man., who judged Clydesdales and Shires; Robert Graham, of Toronto, who judged Percherons, Belgians and Suffolk Punches; and Commandant Feline, who placed the thoroughbreds, saddle-horses and hunters.

In point of numbers the Clydesdales and Percherons were about on a par,



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First in Aged Class and Champion Belgian Stallion at Calgary Horse Show, 1914
Owned and exhibited by W. W. Hunter, Olds, Alta.

widely recognized exhibitions held in the Dominion.

This year at Calgary the show was an unqualified success. The entries were large in all classes and the splendid line-up of light horses added greatly to the excitement of the competitions held in the arena and drew large crowds of delighted spectators to every evening's performance.

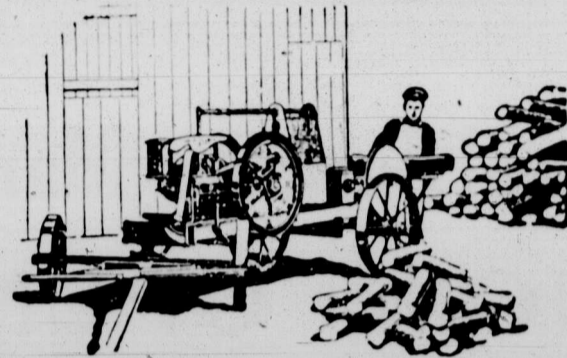
The awards were ably rendered by Alex. Galbraith, of Brandon, Man., who judged the Hackneys, Standard breeds, roadsters, carriage horses and coach pure-bred classes; James Me-

while a considerable increase over last year was shown by the Shires and Belgians. Many very even classes were shown, affording the judges a considerable amount of difficulty in placing the ribbons.

Clydesdales

Among the exhibitors of Clydesdales were: F. L. Wibray, New Norway; W. W. Hunter, Olds; Alex. Galbraith, Brandon; A. L. Dollar, High River; J. W. Durno, Calgary; D. Thorburn, De Winton; A. E. Shuttleworth and Sons, Blackie; Thomas McMillan, Okotoks; Thorburn and Riddle, Airdrie; Chas.

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Our Ottawa Letter

C.N.R. Deal the Big Topic—Steel Interests Already Taking Advantage of New Duties

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, May 1, 1914.—This has been Canadian Northern week in the capital. The first intimation that the government and Mackenzie and Mann had come to terms in regard to the proposed aid for their transcontinental system came with the announcement that a Conservative caucus had been fixed for Tuesday morning, in order that the details of the plan might be laid before the members. The caucus met at ten o'clock in the morning with a practically full attendance of members. The scheme was outlined by Premier Borden and the discussion which followed lasted for nearly three hours.

The first interesting development in connection with the caucus was the withdrawal from it of R. B. Bennett, member for Calgary, and W. F. Nickle, member for Kingston, as soon as the government's plan was announced. Neither of these two members, it is understood, made any remarks at the meeting. They simply withdrew as a protest against the proposal to give additional aid to the Canadian Northern. They subsequently made statements indicating that it is their determination to speak and vote against the bond guarantee of \$45,000,000 provided for in the bill to be introduced. Rumor had it that several other members to the right of the Speaker were also in a rebellious mood, but, apparently, this was without foundation and it now seems pretty certain that, with the exception of Mr. Bennett and Mr. Nickle, all have responded to the crack of the party whip. It is asserted, altho of course it cannot be definitely stated, that a number of Western Ontario members were brought into line by the government agreeing to bring in a measure to reimburse people who lost money owing to the failure of the Farmers' Bank. It is certainly worth noting that the resolution providing for the voting of the sum of \$1,200,000 for this purpose was given notice of on Friday evening last and just preceded the announcement of the calling of a caucus to discuss the C.N.R. proposals. In this connection it will be recalled that some difficulty was experienced by the government last year in lining up this same group of members in support of the C.N.R. \$15,000,000 gift. On that occasion it was stated that they were brought into line with the promise that the depositors in the Farmers' Bank would be reimbursed. In the closing days of the last session Premier Borden made the definite statement that relief would be afforded the depositors during the present session. The necessary step has been taken and it is, to say the least, significant that the formal motion should have synchronized with the introduction of the Canadian Northern resolution.

Liberals to Fight

The second development in connection with the situation was the holding of a caucus of the opposition on Thursday morning, to consider what they would do about it. The Liberals were in session for two and a half hours and when they broke up the statement was made by Fred Pardee, their chief whip, that a unanimous agreement had been arrived at to oppose this legislation. Just to what length this opposition will be carried is not known at the present time. The opposition has no doubt realized that a good opportunity to make political capital was lost last session when it put up only a half-hearted fight against the C.N.R. gift proposition. The probabilities are, therefore, that the contest to come will be more spectacular but whether or not the Liberals will go to the limit and force the government to put the bill thru under closure remains to be seen. Undoubtedly many of the opposition members would favor this course, but much doubt is being expressed as to whether it will be adopted. An ex-minister of the crown, in discussing the matter today with the correspondent of The Guide, said that the resolutions

covering the agreement are of so technical a character that no one has yet been able to find out what they really mean. He also stated that in some respects the form of the resolutions has undergone change since they were first on the order paper, and that the explanatory statement given out by the government on Monday night before the resolutions themselves were made public did not give an accurate summary of the agreement arrived at with the Canadian Northern. This afternoon in the House Sir Wilfrid Laurier drew the attention of the government to the fact that these changes had been made. Premier Borden said that it had been found necessary to do this and that the amendments, which were not important, would be introduced in a formal way. Sir Wilfrid also asked the government to lay on the table copies of the trust deed referred to in the agreement and other documents relating thereto. Mr. Borden promised that this would be done. This probably means that the C.N.R. discussion will not be commenced in the Commons until well on into next week, if then, and that the differences between the two parties in regard to the same are not likely to be clearly defined for some time. It would not be safe, therefore, to predict to what extent the opposition to the bill will be carried. In the meantime a great deal of interest will centre in the speeches to be made by Mr. Bennett and Mr. Nickle. It is understood that the former proposes to deal with the matter at great length.

Where Is the Money?

It is known that one of the chief objections which will be raised by the opposition to the aid measure is that no steps have been taken by the government to make Mackenzie and Mann give a strict accounting of their methods of doing business. It has been stated that a great deal of the money they have received has not gone into the construction of their railway but has been diverted to other purposes. In the resolutions introduced, the general statement has been made that the government is convinced that nothing of this nature has occurred. The supposition is that the government has taken the bookkeeping of Mackenzie and Mann at its face value. It is maintained that if daylight were thrown upon all their business transactions the contrary would be shown to be the case.

Watch and Wait

Conservatives and Liberals are disposed to agree that whatever there is to be said by way of detraction of the agreement it must be admitted that the government is entitled to considerable credit for having secured so many apparently important concessions from the railway magnates. It is something new in Canadian politics to have a government, either Federal or provincial, make what appears on the face of it to be a pretty close bargain with a railway in connection with a guarantee. This is no doubt due to a large extent to the marked change in public opinion which has occurred in recent years. Had the government introduced a straight old-fashioned guarantee there would undoubtedly have arisen a storm of indignation thruout the country which would have justified the opposition in going to any length to prevent the passage of the measure. But the terms of the agreement are apparently of such a nature that it is recognized that they must be studied and analyzed by the opposition as well as the people before a definite decision can be arrived at as to their real merits. It is well, therefore, to suspend final judgment until the agreement has been explained in the House by Premier Borden and Hon. Arthur Meighen, who were chiefly instrumental in framing it for the government, until the chief railway experts of the opposition have had an opportunity to analyze it, and those members of the Conservative party who are so seriously

opposed to it that they propose to break from the ranks have been heard from. This seems to be the disposition of some of the Eastern newspapers who give their support to the government. The Montreal Star, for instance, has not up to the time of writing had a line of editorial comment. Neither has the Toronto Telegram, altho the proposal has been attacked in the news columns of that paper.

The National Sink Hole

In connection with the resolutions it is interesting to refer to the amount of aid that has already been received by the C.N.R. from the Dominion and provincial governments. According to figures submitted during the hearing of the Western rates case, aid given to Mackenzie and Mann, previous to this proposal, has reached the immense total of \$197,916,125. Subsidies east of Port Arthur have been given to the value of \$28,316,263 and guarantees totalling \$49,352,024. In addition Ontario has given a land grant valued at \$2,000,000, and the company has received from the Dominion government land to the value of \$4,102,848. West of Port Arthur Dominion guarantees have amounted to \$23,976,600, Manitoba guarantees \$24,408,446, British Columbia \$21,000,000, Saskatchewan \$8,258,966, and Alberta \$8,685,082. All subsidies, including land, given to Mackenzie and Mann, have totalled \$62,200,290 and guarantees, \$135,715,834, making the grand total of nearly \$200,000,000 already mentioned. To this must be added, before the end of the session, this additional guarantee by the Dominion government of \$45,000,000.

The Potato Duty

W. S. Loggie, of Northumberland, moved that potatoes being the growth and production of the United States, shall be admitted free of duty as soon as the United States removes the embargo regulation now existing against potatoes produced in Canada. In support of his proposal he said that the acceptance of this motion would mean free trade in potatoes between the United States and Canada (a reciprocal offer having been made to Canada in the Wilson tariff), so soon as the present embargo is lifted. He gave figures to show that the total imports of the United States potatoes into Canada from October, 1912, to November, 1913, both inclusive, was 416,000 bushels, valued at \$356,702 on which a duty of no less than \$83,167 was paid. He maintained that practically all of these potatoes were of the new American crop which came into the country during the months when no Canadian potatoes were available. This sum in duties could therefore be saved to the Canadian consumer without doing any harm to the grower of potatoes in Canada.

On the other hand during the three months before the potato embargo came into effect the people of New Brunswick exported potatoes to the value of \$270,000 to the United States, on which they paid duty amounting to \$27,088. This sum of money, he said, should have been jingling in the pockets of the farmers of New Brunswick but, owing to the duty it went into the treasury of the United States. "If, by taking the duty off potatoes coming into Canada," said Mr. Loggie, "we were going to hurt the Canadian farmer to any appreciable extent, then my argument would not carry the weight that it does; but from my knowledge of how this trade arose and of the importing of potatoes going on in all parts of Canada, I believe that the Canadian farmer will not be hurt by the importation of potatoes into Canada. I repeat what I have already said, that nineteen years out of twenty, potatoes are much dearer in the United States than in Canada; and if they are dearer in that market, how can they be brought in and sold to compete with the prices that we get for our potatoes."

Says Farmers Lose Money

Hon. W. T. White noted that the resolution synchronizes with the embargo against our potatoes. He took the position that the House must negative the resolution as being inconsistent with the fiscal policy which he had an-

nounced in the budget. The Minister of Finance also maintained that the effect of the adoption of the resolution would be that the American embargo on our potatoes would become perpetual. He believed that this embargo is due to the opposition of American potato growers to the reduction in the duties from twenty-five to ten cents per bushel. This opposition would become all the stronger if the duty against Canadian potatoes were to disappear altogether.

Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, expressed himself as being opposed to the removal of the protection of twenty cents per bushel on Canadian potatoes. He maintained that the American duty of ten cents only means a loss to the Canadian farmers of four or five cents a bushel and that it would be better to put up with this and retain the present protection for the Canadian article.

Steel Graft Begun

During consideration of the new steel duties Mr. McCrea, of Sherbrooke, said that if there was any doubt in the minds of the members of the House as to who pays for this encouragement of the steel industry he would give a little personal experience which would make the matter clear. He said that the company with which he is connected is engaged in the construction of a paper mill. They had asked for prices on a large quantity of steel. Some of the orders were placed before the new tariff came in and some were not. In regard to the latter the steel firms simply withdrew their original prices and increased them to the amount of the new duties.

Mr. White practically admitted that the consumer of steel in Canada pays the duty. Nevertheless, he was satisfied because, as a result of his action, a large plant is to be established at the Sault employing Canadian workmen. He expected also to have large mills established at Sydney and at Hamilton as a result of the provision for the payment of the duty on large structural steel. While maintaining that the charging of a higher price may not necessarily follow the imposition of the new duties the minister said that the chances are that the Canadian consumer will pay more upon these particular products at least for a time, than they could be bought for by reason of the manufacturers in the United States dumping them upon this market.

The Truth for Once

"This," said Mr. Carvell, "is the fairest presentment of the protectionist policy I have ever heard in this House. I am glad the minister of finance comes out flat-footed and acknowledges the corn. It is the truth; we all know it is the truth; and I think the minister of finance is entitled to a great deal of credit for admitting it."

The resolution increasing the duty on the more highly finished stone for building purposes was debated at some length. It was maintained that the increase in duty up to thirty per cent. would be practically prohibitive and that a monopoly would be created which would not be to the benefit of the smaller quarrymen or of the consumer.

Mr. White said that he had been moved to increase this duty because of the many petitions received from quarrymen and stone cutters. He expressed the views that they knew their own business best and that he was justified in acting upon their recommendations.

J. G. Turriff wanted to know why, if that were the case, Mr. White declined to listen to the demand of the wheat growers of the West for free wheat but treated them as tho they did not know their own business.

Mr. White did not attempt to give an answer to this conundrum.

Canada's mining production, 1911, was \$102,291,686.

Canada's fishery production, 1911-12, was \$34,667,872.

Canada's drink bill for 1912 was \$81,392,969.

Canada's tobacco consumption: Cigars, 252,718,242; cigarettes, 7,821,662,841.

Western land sales, government and railway, 1911-12, averaged \$13.70 per acre, the highest on record.

Canada's timber production, 1911, was \$161,098,081.



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