

Feb 25 1920

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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FEBRUARY 25, 1920

Why Are Efficiency Engineers Paid \$100 a Day?

An efficiency engineer is a highly trained specialist in the business world. He is the product of years of training and study. He must combine the latest science and the most workable practice and apply them to solve the problems he meets. He is paid fabulous sums for his time and he is worth it. The brainiest business men of the world buy his services. Clever as they are, they know he, in his particular line, brings to bear on their problems new thoughts that they have never thought, and probably never will think of.

Will You Hire one for \$3 for Life?

In Professor John Bracken and Seager Wheeler we have, in so far as crop production in Western Canada is concerned, efficiency engineers for the farm. While they may not be paid in proportion to efficiency engineers in the business world, their knowledge, in their line, is just as valuable. Yet you can have the accumulated knowledge of the life and experience of these men for all time in their books which are described below.



SEAGER WHEELER

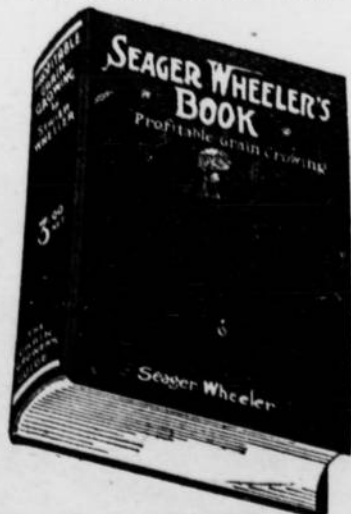
Profitable Grain Growing

This book will add thousands of dollars to the revenue from prairie farms through bringing about a better understanding of improved tillage methods.

The book contains 31 chapters—each one brimful of the practical experience gained by the world's champion grain grower. It contains 350 pages—is printed on good paper, has large, clear, readable type, and is relieved by 85 descriptive illustrations. The book is not designed as a text book but is written

in simple language expressly to meet the conditions on the average western Canadian farm.

Ch. 1.—General principles in overcoming three crop reducers—drought, frost and rust. Ch. 2.—How to seed, and amount of seed to sow to ensure strong growth—to resist drought. Ch. 3.—Time and method of breaking to secure large crops. Ch. 4.—How to kill weeds with a minimum of work, and, at the same time, grow profitable crops. Ch. 5.—How to make a home-made plank drag that will offset lack of spring rains. Ch. 6.—The two exact times at which growing grains may be harrowed without danger. Ch. 7.—How and how not to summerfallow to get results. Ch. 8.—How to prevent soil drifting. Ch. 9.—How to fall plow to grow a crop that stands up under a dry June. Ch. 10.—How to spring plow to prevent soil drifting. Ch. 11.—Fall cultivation of stubble to kill weeds, conserve moisture and get a good root bed. Ch. 12.—How to avoid rust damage. Ch. 13.—When to cut the crop to get the most from it, either under normal conditions or when it is effected by rust or by frost. Ch. 14.—How to use farm implements to the best advantage. Ch. 15.—Mass selection to improve grain. Ch. 16.—Head row selection to improve yields. Ch. 17.—How to prepare seed plots. Ch. 18.—How a seed plot can yield a profit on every farm. Ch. 19.—How to make a fanning mill pay dividends. Ch. 20.—How to keep up the quality of your seed. Ch. 21.—Marquis wheat. Ch. 22.—Red Bobs wheat. Ch. 23.—Kitchener wheat. Ch. 24.—How to harvest Red Bobs and Kitchener wheat. Ch. 25.—Victory oats. Ch. 26.—Canadian Thorpe and O.A.C. Barley. Ch. 27.—Selecting and growing potatoes. Ch. 28.—The importance of fairs. Ch. 29.—Preparing grain exhibits that win. Ch. 30.—Canadian Seed Growers' Association and the experimental farm. Ch. 31.—How to sell seed grain to the best advantage.



We are anxious to increase the number of readers of The Guide in your locality. For this reason we will donate to you, absolutely free, a copy of either **Profitable Grain Growing**, or **Crop Production in Western Canada**, if you will co-operate with The Guide in your own community. You will find it an easy way to pay for the book. Hundreds have paid for the book in this way.

OFFER No. 1.—If you will collect two new yearly subscriptions for The Guide at \$1.50 each and send us the names, together with \$3.00, we will give you either book absolutely free.

OFFER No. 2.—If you will collect one new yearly subscription to The Guide at \$1.50 and one renewal subscription to The Guide at \$3.00 for three years, and send us the names, together with \$4.50, we will give you either book absolutely free.

OFFER No. 3.—If you will collect two renewal subscriptions to The Guide at \$3.00 for three years and send us the names, together with \$6.00, we will give you either book absolutely free.

NOTE SPECIALLY.—Your own subscription will not count on any of these offers. All subscriptions must be from people living in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta.

Address Your Order to—

THE EXTENSION DEPARTMENT
The Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg, Man.

Crop Production IN Western Canada

This book combines the practical experience as a successful farmer, the best agricultural education afforded in this country and years of training as an experimentalist and investigator of crop production on the prairies.

Crop Production in Western Canada fills a long-felt want for an authoritative book by one having a thorough grasp of the variety of climatic and soil conditions in Western Canada. It is a book of 423 pages. It contains 15 chapters and a useful appendix. Three chapters of an introductory nature lead up to the discussion of the chief crops of Western Canada. These deal with the importance of good seed, the choice of crops and the principles underlying plant growth, subjects fundamental to successful crop production. Then follows ten chapters, each dealing with a separate crop, or group of crops. Wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, peas, root crops. The two last chapters in the book are contributed. One is entitled **Insect Enemies of Field Crops**, by Norman Criddle, field officer of the Dominion Entomological ranch; and the other, **Diseases of Potatoes**, by Paul A. Murphy, B.A., M.R.C.S.I.

You Can Get
These Books
FREE



PROF. BRACKEN

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A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period. The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

Remittance should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal note, postal, bank, or express money-order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



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ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display: 50c. per agate line. Livestock Display: 30c. per agate line. Classified: 8c. per word per issue.

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, 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 any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Clubbing the Farmer

Protected Manufacturers are Withdrawing Their Advertisements From The Guide to Force It to Change Its Editorial Policy—By G. F. Chipman

FOR many years readers of The Grain Growers' Guide have been kept closely informed on the movements and activities of the protected interests in support of the protective tariff. The proceedings in parliament, the speeches of leading protectionists and the advertising campaigns have all been dealt with in The Guide. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association and its off-shoot the Canadian Reconstruction Association and other organizations have been spending money in immense sums to educate the people in support of the protective tariff. The Guide has always opened its pages to the best arguments of the protectionists and voluntarily offered to publish without charge the strongest articles they can prepare. It has been the aim and purpose of The Guide to supply its readers with all the facts available on the tariff question, but despite all the money that has been spent by the protectionists organization it is doubtful if they have made a single convert in the prairie provinces.

For many years past the protected interests have been accustomed to having the tariff made to suit themselves. They have had secret dealings with governments, both Liberal and Conservative, and the tariff has been arranged quite satisfactorily. The result has been that the protected interests have been able to raise their prices usually by the full amount that the protective tariff permitted and have made the consuming public pay these enhanced prices for their products

Farmers Changed System

Until the organized farmers became an important factor in public affairs negotiations between the protected interests and governments were secrets, pleasant and no doubt mutually profitable. But from the beginning the organized farmers demanded publicity. They are as much interested in the tariff as are the manufacturers, because it is the farmers who pay the big bulk of the enhanced prices due to tariff protection. The farmers have been demanding that the tariff shall be reduced and have voiced their arguments and presented their facts against which there has never been any effective reply. The protected interests have absolutely failed to make out a case against the organized farmers' demand for tariff reduction. The farmers know that the tariff increases the cost of living and their own cost of production. The protected interests insist that they require all the tariff protection they now have and are not willing, judging from their published statements, to compromise one iota.

There are two schools of thought in the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. There is one group that is prepared to carry on its educational work by constitutional methods and to abide by the decision of public opinion as it is voiced through the parliament of Canada. This group naturally believes in the protective tariff and because of that belief will support it by every legitimate means. It is, however, composed of business men who do their business

on a business basis and are willing to allow that other people have a right to their own opinions as well as themselves.

The Divine Righters

But the second group in the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has much the same type of mind as the German War Lords. It is composed largely of men who believe that they have the Divine Right to make the tariff laws to suit themselves, and then raise their prices and make the people pay good and plenty for their products. This Divine Right group of protectionists are not prepared to abide by the decision of the people of Canada. They realize that all their arguments have failed and now they are going to exercise the financial club which they imagine they control. With this financial club the Divine Righters propose to make people change their opinions on public matters whether they want to or not. The plan is to withdraw their advertisements from all papers that have the courage to advocate a reduction in the tariff and thus to force these papers to change their editorial opinions, or failing this to put them out of business. The campaign to punish the low tariff press of Canada has been making progress for a few months past but is now only beginning to accomplish results. In order to show how the campaign is being organized we reproduce herewith an article published in the February issue of Marketing, a journal with a sub-title, Monthly Magazine of Canadian Business and published in the city of Toronto. The following article from Marketing describes what is going on today in Toronto:—

Plan to Punish Free Press

Publishers who believe in tariff reform are going to have to either shut up or take their medicine.

Said medicine being a refusal by manufacturers who are strong for a strong tariff to include any "opposition" papers in their advertising schedule for 1920. The policy is already in practice, as a few free trade advocates have had occasion to learn. But it is not likely to be as generally effective as its promoters hope—if indeed it does not soon fizzle out entirely.

There are, fortunately, not many business men who are so short sighted as to believe that such a course would in any measure be beneficial to the cause of protection. There are some who see in it a grave danger to the tight-tariff forces.

But this does not discourage the enthusiasts, who advocate this as a fine scheme to censor the press and "punish" those publishers who dare to express opinions unfavorable to the manufacturers' side of the argument.

A concerted effort is under way to persuade more manufacturers, particularly those who are large advertisers, to support the "business interests" in their tariff fight by refusing to advertise in certain publications which are supporting the demand for a lower tariff.

What publications? A "service bureau" has been organized to answer this question. Competent persons will carefully scrutinize the columns of the press, and interested manufacturers will receive bulletins fully advising them regarding the favorable or unfavorable attitude of all the principle papers.

This appears to be the plan. Of course, understandings of this sort are promoted on the quiet. It is all very confidential.

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Gold Standard
BAKING POWDER

Send Your Name and Address for free Recipe book.

It Raises the Dough

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Gold Standard Mfg. Co. - Winnipeg

LUMBER and MILLWORK

In car lots, direct from the manufacturer in British Columbia. Mixed cars of Building Material from our factory in Calgary.

ESTIMATES GLADLY FURNISHED
A. B. Cushing Lumber Company Ltd.
CALGARY - ALBERTA

AUTO RADIATORS

"Perfecto" Guaranteed Frost Proof. Ford Cars, \$48.

Ask your dealer, or write us direct. Repair work given prompt, careful attention.

Guarantee Sheet Metal & Roofing Co.
400 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



If You Are Not Ready

to invest in an instrument such as the Heintzman & Co. Piano, or Player-Piano, yet want a good piano in your home—let us suggest the purchase of one of the

Special Priced Pianos OF OUR Alteration Sale

Excellent instruments, fulfilling the requirements of the House of McLean standard of musical merit and reliable worth, specially priced from \$395 up.

Any one of these instruments will give you excellent service, and when you are ready to buy your Heintzman & Co. Piano you will be surprised at the remarkable trade value they possess towards the purchase of your new piano. Easy terms of payment where desired.

Write today for particulars of our Special "Alteration Sale" values.



The West's Greatest Music House
The Home of the Heintzman & Co. Piano, and the Victrola.

Dept. G,
329 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG

Watch Repairs

Send your Watch and Jewellery Repairs to us. The work will be done thoroughly and quickly.

"WE HURRY"

THOMPSON, THE JEWELER, Minnedosa, Man.

EGGS AND DAIRY BUTTER WANTED

Canadian Packing Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Man. Govt. Produce License No. 14
Successors to Matthews-Blackwell Ltd.



That Would Buy 100 Dishes Of Supreme Food—Quaker Oats

Consider that—the steak for an average family meal would serve 100 dishes of the food of foods.

Quaker Oats costs one cent per large dish. One egg would buy five dishes. One chop would buy twelve dishes, based on prices at this writing.

You can serve ten breakfasts of Quaker Oats for about the cost of serving one with meat, or eggs, or fish.

Based on Prices at
this Writing



Two Eggs
Would buy 10 dishes of
Quaker Oats



One Chop
Would buy 12 dishes



1 Slice Bacon
Would buy 2 dishes



Each Muffin
Would buy a dish

Saves 80% On Your Breakfast

But the true way to measure foods is by nutrition. The calory—the energy unit—is used for this comparison.

Quaker Oats yield 1,810 calories per pound, while round steak yields 890, and eggs 635.

This is the cost per 1,000 calories in some necessary foods at this writing:—

Cost Per 1000 Calories

Quaker Oats	6½c
Average Meats	45c
Average Fish	50c
Hen's Eggs	70c
Vegetables	11c to 75c

So Quaker Oats, compared with average meat foods, saves some 80 per cent. on a breakfast.

And the oat is the supreme food. It is almost the ideal food in balance and completeness.

It is rich in elements which growing children need. As a vim-food it has age-old fame.

Make Quaker Oats your basic breakfast. Start the day well fed. Use this saving to bring your average food cost down.

Quaker Oats

Flaked from Queen Grains Only

Serve Quaker Oats for its delightful flavor. It is flaked from queen grains only—just the rich, plump,

flavory oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel. Yet it costs no extra price.

Packed in Sealed Round Packages with Removable Cover

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Western Canada Dairy Show

FEBRUARY 16 to 21 saw the biggest collection of dairymen with which Winnipeg has ever been favored. The convention was in the hands of expert boosters, judged by the final outcome, for a wide interest was created before opening day and novel attractions about the town kept the affair continually in the public mind during the time of session. The result was a gratifying attendance, which, together with the high quality of the exhibits, instructive addresses and important business consummated at official sittings, made the show a worthwhile affair.

On the first day of the show scoring was completed in the biggest butter competition ever held in Canada. There were 225 entries. Intense interest centred on the "All Canada" competition, which, as the name indicates, was open to every province in the Dominion, and for which there were eight prizes, the first being \$100. The competition was for one box of 14 pounds of solid pack butter, made in September last and shipped to Winnipeg and held in cold storage ever since. There were 70 boxes entered in this competition and they came from all parts of Canada, even remote Prince Edward Island.

Alberta won first, second and third placings, Quebec fourth and fifth, Manitoba sixth, Quebec seventh and eighth. The successful makers were: R. W. Farmer, Wetaskiwin, score of 98; O. Seversen, Calgary, score of 97.9; W. H. Jackson, Markerville, score of 97.8, these were the Alberta winners; G. Cote, St. Valier, score of 97.7; E. Tessier, St. Cesaire, score of 97.6, these were both Quebec; Crescent Creamery, Winnipeg, score of 97.5; Gerald Houle and Alberta Houle, St. Simon, Quebec, scores of 97.4 and 97.3 respectively.

Ontario did not get a place in the first 30, yet her score was 94.1, indicating how extremely uniform was the make. On the preliminary tryout no less than six entries tied for first place.

The three judges, McLagen, of Montreal; Barr, of Ottawa; and Slade, of Vancouver, were unanimous in pronouncing it one of the most remarkable exhibits they have ever had to judge, owing to the great uniformity of the samples offered.

Attitude on Oleomargarine

At the executive meeting of the national Dairy Council, considerable attention was given to the question of margarine consumption. Dairy Commissioner Ruddick stated in part that "The federal department of agriculture had never been in any doubt as to where it stood in regard to oleomargarine, and added that, if an energetic organization like the National Dairy Council had been in existence at the time, it might have prevented the suspension of the law prohibiting the sale of this product in Canada. The person who states to you," said Mr. Ruddick, "that oleomargarine is as good a food as butter is either not well-informed or is guilty of misrepresentation. Further, there is no doubt in my mind that the introduction of oleomargarine has discouraged the production of milk in Canada. There are hundreds and hundreds of farmers who are hesitating about going into the dairy industry—that is to say, just in that condition when a small thing will decide for or against it—and when these people hear that oleomargarine has cut into the dairy industry (a thing which I myself do not believe), they decide against the milk business, and Canada is deprived of that many more milk producers."

Dr. Ruddick spoke at length and interestingly on production in Canada, showing the opportunity for development in the West which at the present time produces only 25 per cent. of the Canadian total, less than the province of Quebec alone.

Milk Foods and Health

One of the outstanding addresses was by Professor R. M. Washburn, who said in opening: "It is certainly a compliment to be handed a subject at once so broad, so exact and so vital as that contained in the advertised title of this address.

"Some would increase the strength and vigor of our citizens by universal

military training, others by systematized industrial work; others would lay chief stress upon schools and churches, and yet others would carry out health campaigns. With all of these I have no quarrel for they all have their place. It is for me, however, to confine myself more strictly to the phase of human well-being concerning which I am possibly better prepared to speak. That is the question of food in relation to our well-being. In this there are a multitude of phases, but the most important at the present time seems to be the more newly-discovered relation of food to best growth, both physical and mental, and to certain diseases.

"Some people almost resent the suggestion that there may be something for them to learn in the matter of food. It is clear, however, that one of the most important discoveries of the century has recently been made, amply demonstrated and fairly well systematized. The discovery in brief is simply this: That there is a something aside from mere bone-building, ash, muscle-building protein and energy-yielding substances required for general growth and well-being; that the young will not grow, but will, in fact, die if a sufficient quantity of this substance is lacking, and that older animals, man included, will sicken and die if deprived of these vital substances.

"The nature of this substance, or these substances, for there are known to be three or more of them, is as yet poorly known, but it has been fully and completely demonstrated that certain common foods lack wholly or largely in all three of these essentials while others contain liberal amounts.

"Among the deficient foods may be mentioned bolted flour of wheat, barley, corn and oats, potato centres, dry peas and beans, polished rice, sugar, muscular portions of beef, pork, poultry, mutton and fish, lard, tallow, vegetable oil, and nutmargarine. Any combination in any amount of the foregoing food substances would prove insufficient to maintain life. Something else is essential.

Vitamines

"The source of these so-called 'vitamines' is not a haphazard matter any longer, for it has been proven that the substances bear vital and intimate relation to the growing or vegetable portion of green plants and to the germ of seeds, and to foods such as milk and eggs, which by nature were produced to be foods for growing young. Thus we are prepared to discover the secret.

"Among protective or corrective foods is a long list of the most common foods, for example: Milk, butter, cream, cheese, egg yolk, cod liver oil, whale oil, green leaves, honey.

"In other words, foods in the protective group are either something growing, that was produced, like milk and eggs, to be the food for the young, or was a storage gland or extract thereof of a live, growing animal or vegetable. It is probable that other foods will be added to the long list already prepared that are protective and corrective, but we now know enough about these foods and their influence to protect us and our children from many ills, and in fact to give our young generation a stimulus to stronger manhood and womanhood than they would probably have developed in any haphazard system."

Other Addresses

D'Arcy Scott, secretary of the National Dairy Council, addressed the general meeting, pointing out the producers interest in his organization. Prof. T. J. Harrison, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, spoke on the progress made in the western provinces on the growing of silage crops. George H. Barr made a plea for methods leading to higher production. Addresses on the technical side of dairy manufacture were given by Mr. Marker, Alberta dairy commissioner; I. Villeneuve, Manitoba cheese factory inspector; L. A. Gibson, Manitoba dairy commissioner; Prof. R. M. Washburn, E. H. Stonehouse, president, Milk Producers' Association, Weston, Ont.; and Geo. H. Barr.

The auditorium of the Industrial Bur-

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 25, 1920

Muzzling the Press

There is a group of protected manufacturers in Eastern Canada who propose to put a muzzle on The Grain Growers' Guide. Their plan is to have The Guide under their control, so that it will do as it is told, much the same as their office boys. They claim that the editorial policy of The Guide is not in the best interests and general welfare of Canada. They have therefore arrogated to themselves the function of regulators of the reading matter which should go into the farm homes of the West. What they really mean, of course, is that The Guide's policy, in advocating tariff reduction, is likely to take some money out of their own pockets by causing them to reduce their prices. At present they have pushed up their prices practically as high as the protective tariff will permit, and they are determined to keep the protective tariff in its place. In order to accomplish this end they have decided that it is necessary to put a muzzle on The Grain Growers' Guide.

These manufacturers know, as practically everybody else knows, that it is the advertising revenue of practically every journal and newspaper in the land which pays the largest portion of the cost of producing it. Figuring it therefore on the financial basis, and the financial basis is the thing which appeals to them, they have decided to cut out their advertisements from The Guide until The Guide changes its policy on the tariff question. Their idea is that if they have to pay the piper they have a right to call the tune. They forget, however, that while they pay directly for their advertising in The Guide, it is the readers of The Guide who indirectly pay every cent of it. Consequently it is the readers of The Guide who are paying the piper, and it is the readers of The Guide who are calling the tune, and will continue to call it.

The editorial policy of The Grain Growers' Guide on the tariff question is in accord with the New National Policy, or, the Farmers' Platform. It has been endorsed by the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta, as well as by the Council of Agriculture. The action of these organizations fixes the editorial policy of The Grain Growers' Guide, and it will not be changed. The Guide will continue to advocate tariff reform and tariff reduction just as long as that is the policy of the organized farmers of Western Canada.

The Grain Growers' Guide in the past few weeks has been punished by the cancellation of a considerable number of advertising contracts, all on account of the editorial policy of The Guide. These manufacturers who have cancelled their contracts because they disagree with the policy of The Guide, and consequently disagree with the policy of the organized farmers, have withdrawn their appeal for the business of The Guide's readers. Apparently they do not want The Guide's readers to buy their goods. It is only reasonable to suppose that they are so much opposed to the opinion of The Guide's readers that they do not want to sell them any more of their articles. If readers of The Guide believe that the tariff should be reduced, now is the time for them to stand by their guns and stand by The Guide. They can do this in the most effective way possible by purchasing their requirements from advertisers in The Guide.

On page three of this issue of The Guide there is an article entitled Clubbing the

Farmer, written by the Editor of The Guide, and giving very full and complete information on the whole scheme to destroy The Guide. We would urge every reader of The Guide to read that article very carefully. This big scheme, hatched in Toronto, to throttle The Grain Growers' Guide must fail! If our readers will stand by The Guide we can make this boycott not only a failure, but an absolute rout. The farmers who believe in tariff reduction must support the only farm journal in Western Canada that, through thick and thin, has fought their battles for them. It now becomes a fight of the pocket book. If those high-browed protectionist manufacturers who are boycotting The Guide want to do business only with those farmers in Western Canada who are protectionists, they will not do a very heavy business. Those readers of The Guide who believe that the tariff should be brought down should buy their goods from those manufacturers who advertise in The Guide, and if they do this The Guide will carry on its fight just as vigorously as it has ever done in the past.

Painting the High-Tariff Tiger

Senator McLennan, a man of wide financial interests, who lives in Nova Scotia and belongs to the Montreal plutocracy, has launched, with the co-operation of the Montreal Gazette, a strategic movement for the reorganization of the forces of privilege in Canada. He and the Gazette, which holds among the newspapers of Canada the recognized place of senior political organ of the "big business" and "high finance" interests opposed to radical reform of the country's fiscal policy, propose to use as a means of camouflaging the stripes on the high-tariff tiger the name "The National Party." In Quebec it will be "Le Parti National."

"The Unionist party," says the Gazette, "has outlived its usefulness. It is a party that, having accomplished its purpose is reverting electorally into its original elements." The idea of launching this proposal for a strategic movement of the political forces of privilege and reaction is to hasten the downfall of the Union Government and the disruption of the Unionist party, and to consolidate the strength of the high protectionists as powerfully as possible. The outstanding feature of the manifesto in the Montreal Gazette is a declaration that the protective system must be maintained. In accordance with the established usage, the manifesto contains, of course, the customary plausible asseveration of the need of an enquiry by a tariff commission, and some of the customary flag waving; the omission of these two things would be a violation of all protectionist precedent in the history of Canadian politics.

The Montreal Gazette says that the proposed organization will draw into its ranks

all men of conservative belief, of wide vision, of temperate mind, men whom experience and observation have taught the lesson of prudence and caution in making innovations, and who understand that a new Charter of Rights, drawn by the discontented, by agitators and demagogues is naught else than an ineffectual parchment.

The platform of the organized farmers, which has established for itself across the Dominion its right to the name of the New National Policy, as being the only policy put forward by any organization which is a truly national policy in the interests of the square deal to all classes of Canadians, with special privilege to no class, is something

which the Gazette, of course, denounces without discussing, professing to see it as a product of discontent, agitation and demagoguery. Says the Gazette further of the new organization it proposes:

The name of the party is happily selected; the National Party. It is logical that a National Policy should issue from a National Party, a policy not of class, race, creed, or section, but a policy designed to promote the welfare of Canada and all its people. The Union party has failed to unite. The Liberal party remains disrupted. A majority of the electorate, as we believe, awaits a platform on which to stand, a flag under which to rally, a name with which to conjure. General elections are not remote, and it will be most unfortunate if these occur before the stable, sober-minded elements are consolidated in a political party with definite aims and acceptable leadership.

At the same time there are protectionists less extreme who want the Union Government continued in power. A newspaper which speaks for this element, the Ottawa Journal-Press, says that "some of our fine old Tories are suggesting another National Party, a rival of the Farmers' National Party, god-fathered by the Montreal Gazette, whose idea of a political paradise is high protectionism . . . we hope nobody would be so vulgar as to call it hog-protectionism." The Journal goes on to say that the proposers of the new organization "want a Cabinet of Simon-pure Tories, warranted to go the limit in the cause of high protection and high finance," and expresses the opinion that "the game will possibly result in smashing the cause of even moderate protectionism in Canada." The only thing to do to preserve what it quaintly describes as "moderate protection"—but which, as a matter of fact, is not merely immoderate but grossly inequitable and unjustifiable—is "to keep the present Union Government in power."

There are powerful interests which have no idea of submitting tamely to reform of a fiscal policy of the Dominion which is designed for their ever-increasing aggrandisement. Instead of being satisfied with the present tariff they want it made higher. The difference of opinion between these and the beneficiaries of the protectionist system who are satisfied with their present position of power to levy tolls upon the mass of the Canadian people is interesting as a sign of the times.

By No Means a "Slush Fund"

The progress which the New National Policy is making in winning the support of Canadians of all classes and occupations continues to stir up grievously the spleen of the Edmonton Bulletin, which almost every day succeeds in saying something more ill-tempered about the organized farmers than it said the day before. In a recent issue the Bulletin says:

The Grain Growers' Guide publishes an official statement of expenditures on behalf of the Grain Growers' candidate in the Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, by-election campaign. From this statement it appears that Mr. Gould had an election fund of \$6,677.08 to draw on. There was spent in organization \$2,150.07 and in the election campaign, \$3,823.10, leaving on hand a comfortable balance of \$703.91.

Another comment of the Edmonton Bulletin on the same subject is as follows:

Let's see! Wasn't it Solomon who said: "There is nothing new under the sun"? So far as the use of money in elections is concerned, the Grain Growers' party in Saskatchewan have nothing particularly new to offer, except in the size of their "slush fund" and their boast as to its amount.

By the expression "slush fund" has always been meant a fund used in an election

campaign in improper ways, with a view to securing the election of the candidate of the party in whose behalf the "slush fund" has been provided by interests and individuals that have material reasons for so doing, and whose contributions have been kept carefully concealed from public knowledge, as the uses to which "slush funds" have been put have likewise been kept hidden.

The fund that was provided on behalf of the election of Mr. Gould in Assiniboia was subscribed entirely by supporters of the New National Policy in that constituency. They made those subscriptions as a duty of citizenship. The financial statement to which the Edmonton Bulletin refers was a preliminary statement. In this issue of The Guide is printed a full, audited statement of the uses to which that fund was put, and of the balance on hand. The letter from the constituency committee transmitting that financial statement to The Guide closes thus:

To those anonymous political opponents who in the daily press, under the noms de plume of "A Disgusted Grain Grower," "Never Again," etc., found some small relief to feelings pent up since fond hopes were blasted on October 26, the committee desires to extend its consideration and sympathy, trusting that Time, the great Healer, will render less bitter the disappointment suffered by them politically.

The Guide has pleasure in commending the foregoing sentence to the attention of the Edmonton Bulletin and others whom it may concern.

Canada's National Status

Of the national problems confronting the Canadian people there is none of such pressing and fundamental importance as the problem of Canada's national status. The solution of it will determine our country's future. With the formal announcement of peace came also the announcement that Canada had acquired in the making of that peace a new status of nationhood. A conference is to be held in London within a few months,

at which Canada's national position must be definitely established. Our status of nationhood in the eyes of the world will be determined by the attitude of the Dominion Parliament.

Will the distinctive interest which Canada has in the League of Nations, as a member of that body, be interpreted through the channel of an Imperial Council, or directly from the capital of Canada by Canada's Government? Two enlightening articles in regard to this whole question of Canada's national status have been written for The Guide by O. D. Skelton, the writer of the life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, now running in The Century. He is a writer of authoritative standing on the constitutional, as well as the fiscal, problems which will have to be worked out by the Canadian people in the process of nation-building.

The first of these articles is printed in this issue. In its closing sentence Mr. Skelton writes: "It is the duty of our Parliament at its coming session to draw up the charter of Canadian nationhood and freedom." That declaration sounds the keynote of the second article, which will be printed in an early issue of The Guide. Mr. Skelton's contribution to the discussion of this great question will be found to be one of vigorous, clear-sighted and inspiring Canadianism.

Piffle for the Privileged

Toronto Saturday Night, a weekly which discusses public affairs exquisitely from the point of view of the clubs and ballrooms of Toronto, prints a portrait of W. J. Orchard, president of the political executive of Saskatchewan supporters of the New National Policy, with these words beneath it:

President Orchard, of the United Farmers of Saskatchewan, who is busy organizing his province on a platform of straight free trade and agricultural domination. He is an eloquent exponent of his destructive tenets.

If Toronto Saturday Night had the cour-

age and honesty to print the truth, instead of printing piffle to please the Smart Set it caters to, it would publish the following sample extracts from the address of John A. Maharg, M.P., president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, at the convention in Saskatoon the week before last:

Many who are opposed to the farmers' political movement are continually misrepresenting the farmers' position re tariff matters and also claiming a selfish class movement.

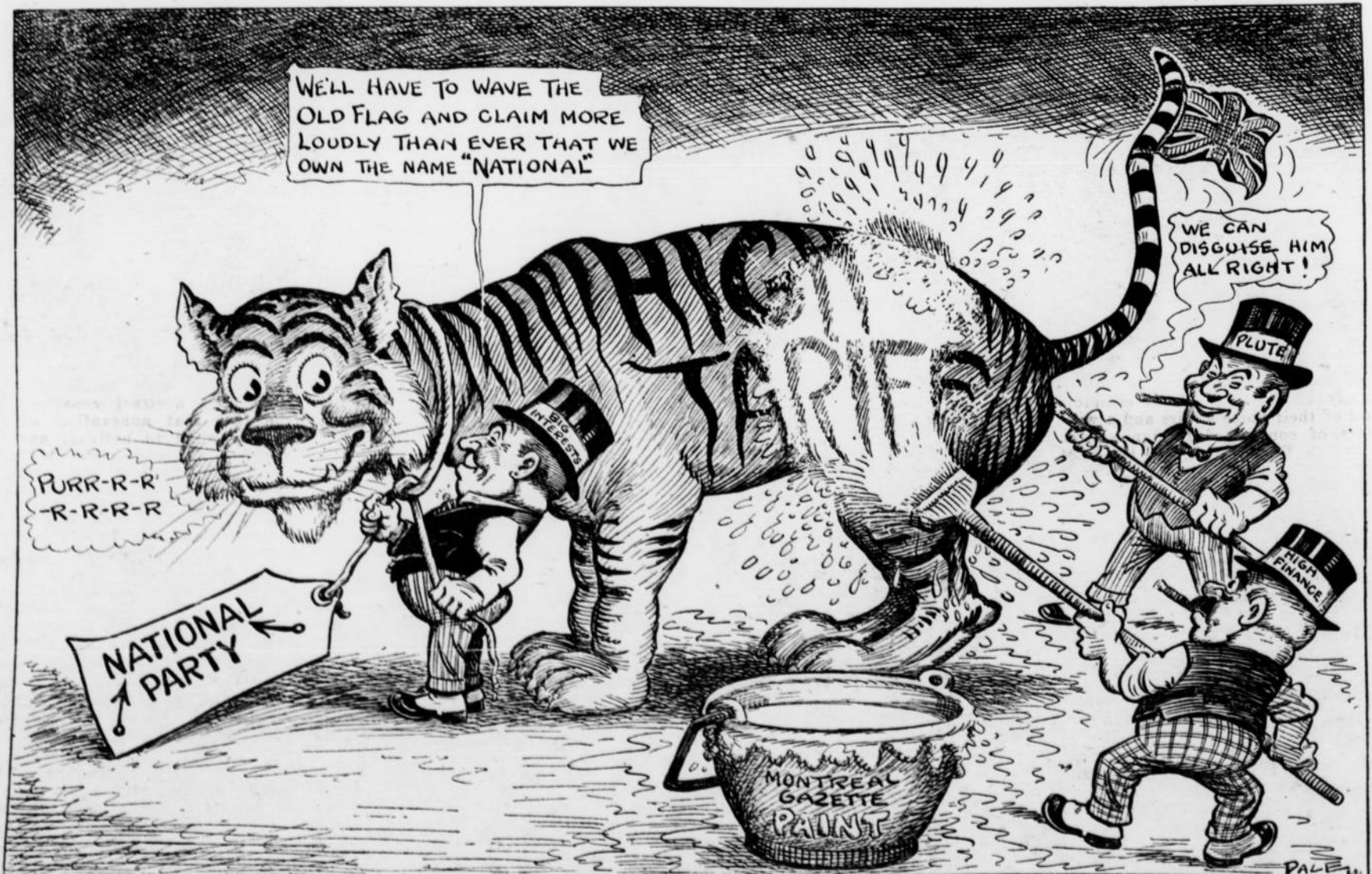
In regard to the tariff they are continually stating that the farmers are in favor of an immediate and complete removal of the tariff. This is a gross misrepresentation, as nowhere in the New National Policy is there anything which even suggests grounds for such statements, the only mention of free trade being in connection with Great Britain.

True, there are some things which the farmers have asked placed on the free list, the first being all foodstuffs. I would like to ask wherein lies the selfishness in this proposal, unless it can be shown that offering to meet open competition in what is almost the entire production of the farm can be called such.

Then we are asking that agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oil be placed on the free list, but we do not stop here, we go further and ask that all raw material and machinery used in their production also be placed on the free list. Here again we are asking that the manufacturer be placed in the same position as the farmer, in that he will be given the opportunity of going into the markets of the world to purchase his raw material and machinery of production.

Equally gross is the misrepresentation that our political action is a class or occupational movement. There can only be two reasons for thus describing this movement. Either a lack of knowledge, or a deliberate attempt to discredit it.

No journal in Canada can honestly claim lack of knowledge as a plea in defence of the sort of misrepresentation which Toronto Saturday Night provides for its readers. There is left only the other horn of the dilemma stated by Mr. Maharg in the closing sentence of the foregoing extract from his address.



Painting the High Tariff Tiger



Central Board, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1920.

—Photo by Steele, Regina.

Top row: Thos. Sales, T. M. Morgan, E. P. St. John, W. T. Hall, W. J. Orchard. Second row: M. McLachlan, P. M. McCaffrey, W. R. Penny, H. Marsh, R. M. Johnson, C. W. M. Emery, J. S. Inglis. Third row: A. Baynton, Mrs. C. E. Flatt, J. B. Musselman, Secretary, J. A. Maharg, President, A. G. Hawkes, Vice-president, J. Evans, John Burrell, H. C. Fleming. Fourth row: John Millar, Mrs. M. L. Burbank, Mrs. Violet McNaughtan. Bottom row: G. A. Hope, D. Japp.

Canada, the Empire, the League

ARTICLE I

THE problem of Canada's national status has been with us for many a year, but never in so insistent form as today. The war brought home the anomaly of a relationship under which we are liable to be involved at any moment in quarrels which are none of our making. The peace recognized the Dominions as members of the League of Nations in their own right. The Imperial Conference of 1917 arranged for holding a special Conference, which is to meet in London this year, in order to discuss "the readjustment of the constitutional relations of the component parts of the Empire." Particularly in view of this momentous Conference, it is essential that Canadian citizens, and particularly members of the Canadian parliament, should make up and express their minds on the policy to follow, and not let the discussion go by default, to be settled over our heads by a few ministers gathered in London.

Canada and the other Dominions are in the peculiar position of being nations in strength and self-consciousness, but colonies in form and legal status. A hundred years ago they all were weak and straggling settlements, wholly under the control of the United Kingdom, governed in Britain's interest or supposed interest, and defended at Britain's cost. Growing in numbers and wealth and confidence, they have gradually taken over almost complete control of their home affairs and a wide measure of control of foreign affairs. The British Empire today is the most extraordinary political organization of this or any other time, including as it does, a real Empire, India, Egypt, Nigeria, Gibraltar and so on to the earth's end, governed in real imperial fashion by the United Kingdom, and side by side with this, five great Dominions, some of them continents or half-continents in extent, bound to the United Kingdom by ties of sentiment which are living and strong, and by legal forms which are dead and should be buried. Can this organization or disorganization, as Sir Robert Borden has termed it, continue? General Smuts declared the other day, in answer to the advocates of an independent South African republic, that "the British Empire which you are criticising ceased to exist in August, 1914." What is to take the place of these outworn forms? We are told by the Round Table missionaries of imperialism that Canada has already attained the greatest measure of freedom open to her along the lines followed in the

"It Is the Duty of Our Parliament at the Coming Session to Draw Up the Charter of Canadian Nationhood and Freedom"

BY O. D. SKELTON
Kingston, Ontario

past, and that if we are to rise to the powers and responsibilities of full citizenship we must seek another road.

The Imperial Federation Idea

What roads are open? A vigorous propaganda urges us, first, toward the goal of imperial federation. The essence of imperial federation is the making the British Empire into a real empire, a single state, directed from London. It is important to note that imperial federation proposals take more than one form. Most familiar is the scheme of parliamentary federation, the setting up in London of a parliament elected by citizens of all the parts, or all the white parts, of the Empire, with control over foreign policy, including defence and trade and power to levy or assess the taxes necessary for these ends. When this scheme failed to find lasting favor, the centralizers put forward the plan of an imperial council, representing the governments or parliaments of the different parts of the Empire, seated permanently in London, possibly with only advisory powers at first, but destined soon to take to itself executive and taxing powers. A variation of this plan is the proposal to set up an imperial cabinet, composed of members of the various governments, who would meet every year or oftener in London to determine imperial policy, and might later ask their respective parliaments to carry out or ratify this policy. Still another proposal, urged and already to some extent put in force by Lord Milner, is the establishment of innumerable boards, bureaus, commissions, centred at London, to make investigations, give advice, and eventually carry out policy on trade, shipping, natural resources, defence and every other subject which can be made out to be of imperial concern. Whatever the form, parliamentary federation, executive federation, administrative federation, all look eventually to the same goal, a centralized empire, inevitably dominated from and by Great Britain.

What do the advocates of imperial federation urge in defence of their policy? That it gives expression to the

imperial sentiment which is strong in Canada and in the other Dominions; that it is the only way whereby we can remain in the Empire and at the same time secure a voice in foreign policy; that it is the only effective means of organizing the strength of an Empire which is the chief force for peace and justice in the world today; and that the federation of the empire is the natural sequel to the federation of the provinces or states of Canada, Australia and South Africa into single Dominions

Canada Has Out-grown That Idea

Weighty arguments, if valid, but not so weighty or so valid as 30 years ago, and not strong enough or valid enough to convince Canadians today. If imperial federation expresses imperial sentiment, or rather British sentiment (or Canadians know and care little about any part of the Empire except Great Britain), it ignores and would over-ride the national sentiment which every day grows stronger. It is not true, as will be noted later, that we do not now control any part of our foreign affairs; federation today, instead of increasing our powers would involve the sacrifice of the power we now enjoy to make our own tariff and trade agreements, to settle boundary issues with the United States, to shape immigration policy, to control our own armed forces. As to effective organization, could any central parliament or council in London have ordained or secured a fraction of the forces the Canadian people and the Canadian parliament of their free will sent to France and Flanders? The federating of Canada, Australia, South Africa, has made nations, self-conscious and self-reliant, not mere provinces content to sink their individuality in a centralized empire. No; we have many years ago passed the turn that led to imperial federation. Small groups here and there in Canada and influential circles in England, will, doubtless, try to make the country go back to that turn of the road, but every year makes the attempt more hopeless.

Another Obsolete Idea

A second group, less numerous and less active, urge us to emerge our identity not in a centralized empire but in the republic to the south. They emphasize the community of interest between the English-speaking peoples of the continent, the economic advantages which would come from union, the impregnable security against attack, and picture Canada gaining from union with the United States as Scotland from the union with England. The arguments are not without force, and there are not wanting shrewd observers who believe that business depression, high taxes, and the spectacle of chaos in Europe would stir annexationist sentiment in Canada, or the triumph of a revolutionary labor party in Britain put a severe strain on the pro-British sentiments of Canadian capitalists. Yet there seems little possibility of such factors proving sufficiently strong to sweep us into the union. There is much we admire in the United States, but it has problems we are not over-anxious to share. We wish to work with our neighbors, we must work with them; but we do not think it necessary to sacrifice our nationhood to do so. Each country is already as big as can be controlled from a single centre with efficiency and local freedom. The world will be better for two experiments in democracy north of the Rio Grande rather than one. Immensely stronger than such abstract considerations is the fact that annexation would run counter alike to national and to imperial sentiments which no material gain could soon re-shape or out-weigh. That parting of the ways has also been passed long since.

The Independence Proposal

Independence has its advocates, and will have more. It gives complete expression to that new confidence, that recognition of Canadianism as something distinctive and our own, which is the outstanding development of the past 20 years. We are no longer Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Frenchmen, living "overseas." While proud of the lands of our fathers, our first thoughts are for our own land, the land of our sons. We have become convinced, rightly or wrongly, some modestly, some bumptiously, that in war or in peace we can hold our own with the men of any other land. In no way, except by out and out independence, urge its advocates, can we express the passionate Canadianism which is rising among us today. Independence would

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THE art of livestock breeding has reached its greatest perfection in Scotland. No other race of people so clearly recognizes the beauties and utilities of animal form and function, and no other distinguishes so intuitively the traits in an animal that are really inherent and those that are the product of environment and the feeders' art. It is well known among breeders that animals may look alike and breed differently, but the Scotchman seems to be the master artisan who can distinguish the animal that can send on and on those values that make the well selected pure-bred the tool of the constructive livestock breeder. Basic in the success of the Scot as a stockman lies his ability to secure an ideal which combines with the highest utility a beauty of form and type that challenges the artistic nature of man as well as his technical sense. Among a score of breeders triumphs, the Ayrshire Dobbie, Aberdeenshire Shorthorn, Galloway, Cheviot, Border Leicester, Blackfaced Highland, Scotch Collie, and Highland ox, justly stands the lordly Clydesdale as the real climax of Caledonian ingenuity.

In order to prove this supremacy in detail it is necessary to consider just what it is that constitutes a breeder's ideal, a breeder's triumph. First the animal must be as near perfect mechanically as it is possible to attain with reference to the function it is to perform. Secondly, it must have a sufficient attractiveness in type and carriage to make it appeal to more interest in the breeder than his pocket-book. Thirdly, it must possess the ability almost infallibly to reproduce the good qualities for which it is noted. Most of the Scotch breeds fulfill the first requirements, all of them fulfill the second, but only one of them, the Clydesdale, fulfills the third to a breed-wide degree. By that I do not mean that all Clydesdales are alike, but I do mean that there is less variability in balance throughout in the Clydesdale than in any other breed now in domestic service.

It is in the second characteristic, however, that the Clydesdale particularly excels any other draft animal. It is perhaps difficult to make this question of beauty and its attendant interest something more than an arbitrary assertion among Clydesdale lovers, because it is so thoroughly admitted among them, as to require no proof. Yet other horsemen are not unanimous with them, and I think that such proofs as exist can well be cited.

Have you ever considered how few breeders of Clydesdales ever quit breeding their favorites as long as they are physically able to continue operations. In other breeds men quit if they lose a little money on their animals and give up the production of drafters in disgust. Only financial ruin will separate a Clydesdale breeder from his animals and then if opportunity offers you find

him back with them when conditions become favorable again. Unless the breed had an appeal more potent than the mere perfection of function and efficient utility this loyalty could never result. It is because the Clydesdales appeal to the finer sensibilities of the horseman that he finds it impossible to shake his interest in them. I am confident that there are fewer breeders of Clydesdales who have become discouraged by depressive markets, fluctuating demand and power competition than can be found in the supporters of any other draft kind. I am also confident that the percentage of "in-and-outers" in their ranks is less than that to be found among the supporters of equine, bovine, swine or ovine breeds.

The Appeal of Beauty

One of the most interesting facts that I learned while on the other side of the water was that the men who had formerly been breeders of hot-blood horses, thoroughbreds and hunters, in both Scotland and Ireland were turning to the Clydesdale because it alone of all the heavy breeds possessed the requisite charm of lineament and disposition to attract and hold their interest. In Ireland a few years ago the Irish hunter was recognized as one of the world's peerless equine productions. Today the change in attitude towards the perquisites of the owners of the big estates has turned these masters to the Clydesdale, since it is the breed that can satisfy their exacting tastes. In a similar manner, some of our own breeders of Virginia, Maryland and other states that have been centres of thoroughbred and standard-bred breeding in days gone by are now being attracted to the Clydesdale standard.

There must be some fundamental reason behind this growing attraction and it is to Scotland that we must turn to find the answer. Perhaps I can give the best evidence in one direction by the relation of a couple of incidents that met my attention during the few days I was allowed in the Clydesdale country. As I was walking down to the village of Tilliecultrick after my visit at J. Ernest Kerr's, I passed at the bend in the road just to the east of the village limits, a pit in which two teamsters with a gelding and high-wheeled cart each were loading gravel. One had finished his load and was up at the roadside taking a quiet smoke, while the other threw on his last few shovels full. The pit was some hundreds yards away and was reached by a narrow winding lane of extreme steepness. Just as I arrived, the laborer from below sang out that he was ready and the man in the road whistled shrilly to his horse with the loaded cart. At least two-and-a-half tons were on that cart, but the gelding without further control, leaned his weight into the collar, lifted the load out of the soft gravel at the bottom, and commenced the almost perilous ascent of the

tortuous lane. His driver sat and smoked, while the horse took the hard pull, made two rests to catch breath, started again without signal and emerged at the road at the proper interval ahead of the other cart.

A few miles out of Ayr on my way to Ochiltree I saw an equivalent expression of intelligence. A pair of Clydesdale mares were hitched to a sulky plow, and a small gathering of the neighborhood was apparently assembled to watch this team turn a straight furrow without a driver. The teamster was at one end of the field and his son at the other, and each set the plow properly at the beginning of the furrow then left the pair to their own devices to proceed the length of the field, some 300 yards. I have never seen a straighter furrow turned in my life, and a few of the more enthusiastic of us gave the horses and teamster a bit of applause, when the pair had finished one round of the field. When horses can do as intelligent and interesting pieces of work as these, I claim them to be deserving of the heartiest support a breeder can give.

Individuality and Uniformity

But this is only one of many sides of Scotland's draft horse accomplishments. There are many contributory influences to Clydesdale supremacy. Nowhere have I seen as perfect a recognition of breeding type as in the selection of the animals to be mated together. At Mr. Kerr's no stallion is kept in spite of the wonderful collection of mares he possesses because he feels that there can be no stallion of a type so perfect as to give the best results with each of the mares that he owns. Hence he selects a stallion each season to be mated to each mare, and ships his mares to the proper farm.

As a student of breeding I recognize this system to be highly valuable in producing good individuals, showtypes, which Mr. Kerr has been very successful in doing, but it would seem that from the standpoint of raising the average of the breed it would be worth more to him to make some successful sire that he undoubtedly can produce, responsible for the uniformity of his stock than to assume that responsibility himself.

The methods of such breeders as Mr. Dunlop and Mr. Kilpatrick, whose places I also visited, are more likely to affect breeders as a whole. To men in the proper locations in America I can commend their methods and results, knowing that from a breed standpoint, only good can obtain. Each of these breeders is carrying on the Baron o' Buchlyvie heritage, Mr. Dunlop through the world-known Dunure Footprint and Mr. Kilpatrick through the almost

equally well known Bonnie Buchlyvie. These are the two leading sires of Scotland as judged by the showyard performance of their progeny, the former excelling the latter to a slight degree by this standard. Both animals have a sufficiently wide demand among outside breeders to give equal opportunity to study their progeny from closely and more distantly related animals. I think it is highly important to note that the standard of improvement and increased uniformity is carried forward by more of their progeny out of related than of unrelated animals. And, most important of all, we find that the comingling of their bloods is giving even greater potency than any other combination, if type of young colts be any criterion. Certain it is, the Scot has come nearer to solving the question of pedigree matings in a satisfactory manner than the breeders of any other nationality.

To me the real secret of their success lies in three things: first, to their unfaltering honesty, which makes it possible to accept their statements as to parentage of a colt and build further matings on the bloodlines thus blended; second, to their masterly combining of these bloodlines; and third, to a most rigid selection on the basis of individual merit in these animals of concentrated bloods by the acceptance of the showyard verdict as to the utility and perfection of their moulds.

Testing by Leasing

Such breeders as Mr. Dunlop and Mr. Kilpatrick are able to achieve the broadest results from their studs through the leasing of the best sons of their pre-eminent sires, and their observance of the breeding performance of each in the hands of leasing associations. It is thus possible for them to bring back to their own studs their best colts from the breeding and type standpoints, after they have had an opportunity to prove themselves elsewhere. Thus Mr. Kilpatrick's Cawdor Cup colt, Craigie Litigant, has proved himself sufficiently to make it advisable for him to give Litigant his opportunity at the Mains next season on Craigie mares. If our breeders who are producing a number of stallions could follow this practice for a few seasons, even if it involved their active participation in the organizing of the leasing associations, and if they would provide at a decent salary a trustworthy groom to care for their horses, I believe that the results of ten years would show the greatest advancement in draft horse breeding that the United States can realize.

Continued on Page 62

The Big Round-Up

Some Notes for Mange Day, June 1, 1920

THE mange question has always been a ticklish one to deal with editorially. It has been serious enough to call for strong comment. After 19 years fight by the Dominion Veterinary authorities infection is still abroad, indeed the mange area has been increased in that time until, in Alberta alone, it comprises 28,000 square miles, and it requires an eleven-hour train journey to traverse it either way. The long maintenance of such a large mange area has cost farmers and ranchers uncounted thousands of dollars, as cattle marketed from within its boundaries have always been discriminated against.

The spread of the disease has never been alarming, as out of the 70,000 cattle from the mange area which went through the Calgary market in the last year on record, only 79 were unquestionably affected. However, the publication of the slightest details relating to the health of animals is immediately seized upon by our British contemporaries as another reason why Canadian live cattle should be excluded.

Happily, steps have been taken which will end this nuisance. On June 1 and 10 every animal in the affected area must be dipped, and from that time the blanket area will be lifted, allowing cattle from ranges previously proscribed to go into open competition with others. This great wave of dipping, in order to be successful, will have to be preceded by a campaign of education in order that those interested will have an accurate knowledge of the disease and accord the greatest possible measure of co-operation for the banishment of this costly plague. These few remarks may find a place in that campaign.

Selection of a Site

In selecting a location for a dipping plant the fact that animals work better up grade should be considered, and corrals and running chute should slope up to the entrance of the vat. The whole plant should be on level ground, preferably extending north and south, with the entrance at the south, as it has been observed that animals work better when not facing the sun. A considerable quantity of water is used in dipping so the vat should be close to an adequate supply. It should not, however, be built on low or marshy ground.

There are many styles of plants, but the illustrations accompanying this article show a very workable one. In addition to the vat and runs, there should be receiving corrals large enough to accommodate the largest herd to be dipped. A holding corral at the other end of the process is indispensable also. After the accepted principle of all corral construction, these should be built without corners, for range animals in strange surroundings crowd and injure each other in square enclosures.

A draining pen will be found essential, for when cattle emerge from the dip they carry out some of the dip, which runs off their bodies very rapidly. The dip should be saved and returned to the vat, not only because it may be used over and over again, but because if it is allowed to drip off in the holding corrals it will collect into pools, from which the animals may drink, possibly

with injurious results, and even if no cattle are injured in that way the mud holes formed are objectionable.

Directions for Dipping

If dipping is to be successful it is necessary to give close attention to details and see that the work is performed carefully and thoroughly. Before cattle are brought to the vat they should be watered and fed, so as not to be hungry or thirsty at the time of dipping; on the other hand, when dipped they should not be gorged with feed and water. If they are watered and fed from two to four hours before dipping they are likely to be in the best condition for the operation. When cattle have been driven, and are hot at the time of reaching the vat, they should be allowed to cool off before they are dipped, as it is dangerous to dip them while they are overheated. When the nights are cold dipping should be finished for the day early enough for the animals to become dry before sunset.

The dip in the vat should be maintained during dipping at a depth of 70 or 80 inches, or a depth sufficient to swim the tallest animal to be dipped. The quantity of dip necessary to obtain that depth should be ascertained before it is prepared. The average 1,000-pound, short-haired steer will carry out and retain about two quarts of dip, and a long-haired one of the same weight will retain about one gallon. The total estimated quantity of dip which the animals carry out and retain, plus what is required to charge the vat, should equal the total, if none is lost by leakage, or otherwise wasted.

The capacity of the vat is usually calculated in the following manner:

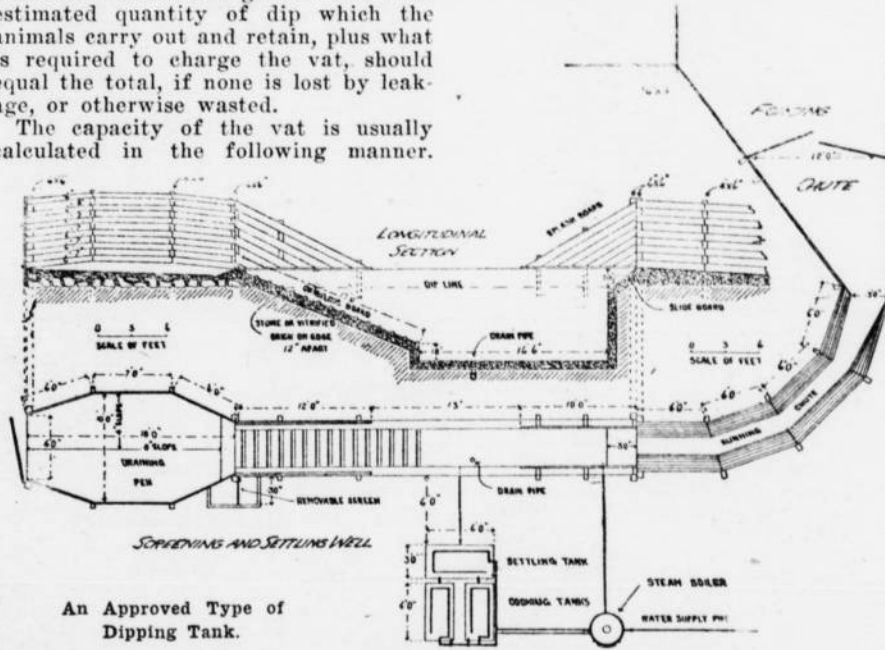
Multiply the average length in inches by the average width in inches, then the product by the depth in inches; this will give approximately the number of cubic inches of space to be filled with dip. Divide this by 231 (the number of cubic inches in a gallon) and the result will be approximately the number of gallons of dip required to charge the vat. Gauges, or rods, should be prepared and marked to show the number of gallons at various depths in the vat and tanks.

After the vat is filled to the required depth the contents should be mixed well by stirring, in order that the dip may be of uniform strength and temperature throughout. A good method of stirring the dip is to take a pail, or empty dip container in which a wire bail has been fastened, attach a rope or dipping fork to the bail, allow the vessel to fill and partially sink, then drag it rapidly from one end of the vat to the other, repeating the operation several times.

Stirring plungers also are useful implements, and as they are easily made, one or more should be provided at every vat. Their use is similar to that of the dasher of the old-fashioned hand churn. The plunger is pushed to the bottom of the vat and raised rapidly, the process being repeated as the operator moved slowly along the vat.

Running the Cattle

Before beginning operations, the pens,



An Approved Type of Dipping Tank.

chutes, slide-board, vat, etc., should be examined for projecting nails, broken boards, or any object that may puncture or wound the cattle, as the dip may injure those having fresh wounds. The animals should be handled as carefully as possible, although in dipping wild range cattle the attendants can exercise very little control in the matter. Range cattle, not accustomed to being handled, are easier to dip than tame farm animals, as they go through the chutes and enter the vat more readily than the tame ones.

After the animals have started running through the chute it is often necessary to restrain them to prevent their piling up and drowning in the vat. At large dipping plants a gate usually is provided in the chute near the intake to the vat so that the animals in the chute may be held back and allowed to pass only as room is made for them in the vat. If the chute has no gate, a bar, which can be slipped across the chute between the side-boards, will answer the purpose. Gentle farm animals, and especially old milch cows, usually do not enter the vat readily—in fact it is often necessary to push them on the slide board.

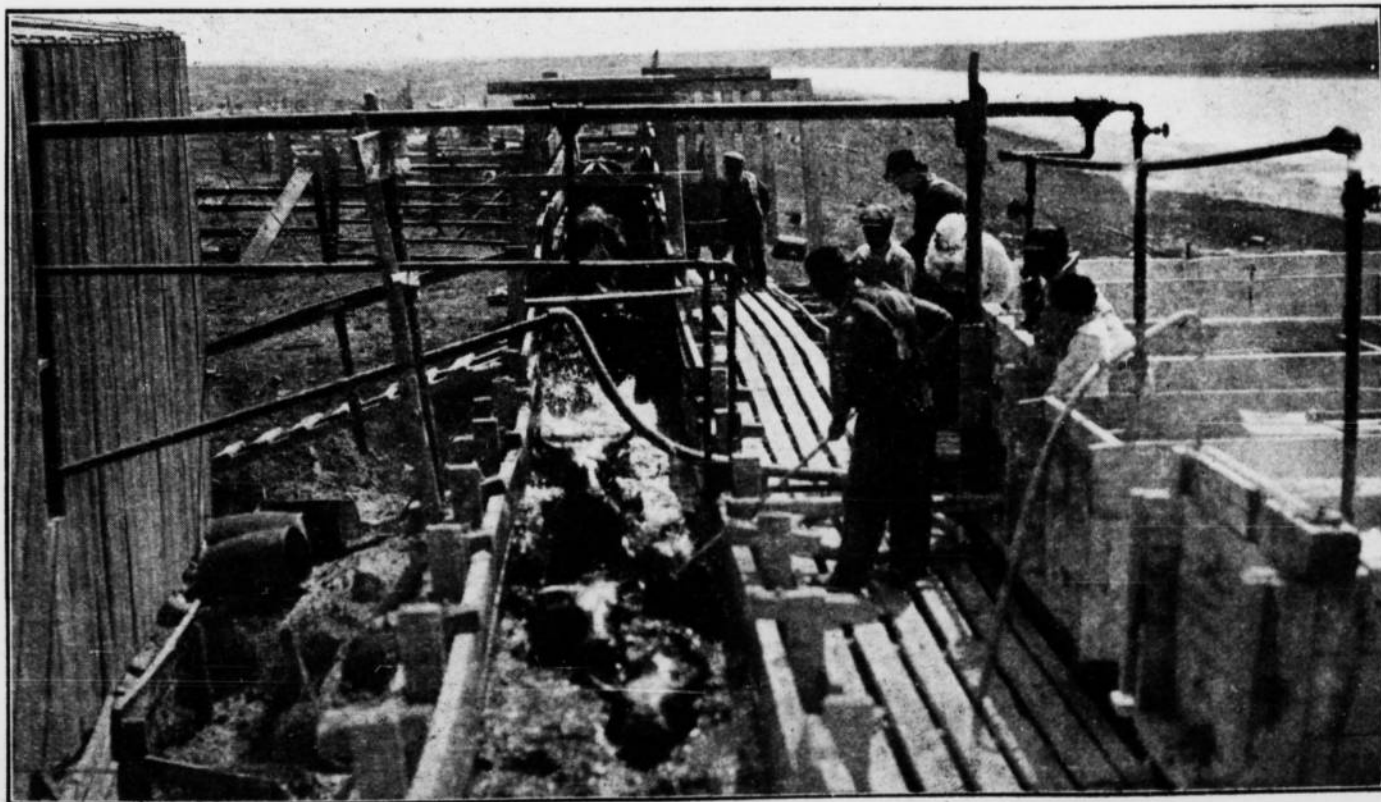
Whenever there are crusts, or hard scabs, they should be broken and hand dressed with a solution of the dipping fluid so as to soak the affected parts well before the cattle are dipped. Visibly-affected cattle should be held in the vat two or three minutes and their heads submerged at least once, but only for an instant, and assistance should be rendered promptly if they appear to be strangling. Men with dipping forks should be stationed along the vat to duck the head of the animal and to keep the animal's entire body submerged except its head. This may be done by placing the dipping fork over the withers and pushing the animal under the dip.

After the cattle leave the vat they should be held in the draining pens until all surplus dip has drained from their bodies. The dip in the vat, regardless of the number of animals that may have been dipped in it, should be changed as soon as it becomes filthy. In cleaning the vat the entire contents, including all sediment and foreign matter should be removed and the floor of the vat flushed out with clean water.

Preparing the Dip

While there are several dips in use, the lime-sulphur combination is deservedly a general favorite. Its chief recommendations are that it may be used in hard and alkaline water without damage to the cattle, although it gives best results in soft water. If hard water is used it may be "broken" by using lye or sal soda, but no excess of these should be allowed; one to four pounds of soda or one to three of lye is usually sufficient for 100 gallons of water. The lime-sulphur dip should be used warm. The temperature, while the animals are in it, should be from 95 to 105 degrees Fahrenheit.

Lime-sulphur is made in the proportion of 12 pounds of unslacked lime (or 16 pounds of commercial hydrated lime) and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur or sulphur flour to 100 gallons of water. The lime and sulphur should be weighed and the water measured. Do not trust to guesswork. Slake the lime in a shallow, water-tight



Dipping Cattle on the Bow River, South of Gleichen.

LIVESTOCK POSSIBILITIES IN NORTHERN ALBERTA

BY W.F. STEVENS



At Deep Creek Farm, Grande Prairie.

THE name of Alberta suggests livestock. Twenty years ago it suggested large herds of horses and cattle running at large on the open prairie, annual round-ups and animals "rustling" their food both summer and winter. A decade ago, the spectacular side of the business had largely disappeared. The centre of production had moved northward where climatic conditions compelled a considerable amount of winter feeding, and providing some winter shelter. Conditions were less favorable for running large herds and the maximum size of these was represented by two or three figures rather than by four or five as was previously the case farther south.

But the northward movement of the livestock industry, particularly the cattle industry, continued, even though climatic conditions required more shelter and more winter feeding. Instead of being confined to the country south of the Saskatchewan and east of the fifth meridian, as was the case a score of years ago, or south of the Athabasca and east of range six west of the fifth meridian, as was the case a decade ago, it has now not only reached the Peace but is rapidly penetrating the country along that stream in its northward course, a distance of 300 miles. Its western boundary has, likewise, been rolled back in places not only to the western limits of the province, a distance of 190 miles, but it has penetrated the Peace River block of British Columbia as far as Ft. St. John, an additional 30 miles.

Instead of subsisting on short grass on the open prairie during the summer months, the cattle of the north feed on a longer, more succulent but less fattening grass and range on bush or semi-bush pastures. Their winter sustenance must be provided by cultivation, by drainage, or by removing the brush from natural hay meadows. Although many districts in these northern areas are well suited to wool and mutton production and to horse-raising, notably the country adjacent to Lac la Nonne, the north banks of the Peace and a large portion of the country adjoining the Smoky and Wapiti Rivers, the country as a whole is a cattle country, but the character of the feed throughout the greater part

of the country is better suited to milk than to beef production.

As fast as railway transportation is brought within hauling distance of the settlers, mixed farming is destined to become the dominant system of agriculture there. Outside the limit of economical hauling by wagon, beef production must prevail.

The Lease Question

The greatest impediment to the rapid development of the beef industry in these outlying districts has been the lack of legislation that will secure to the stockman such a tenure as will justify him in erecting such buildings and developing such hay meadows as will be necessary to carry his animals through the winter months. A little has been accomplished in this respect within recent months, but much still remains to be done to bring about the greatest immediate results and at the same time prepare the way for settlement by mixed farmers as fast as railway lines are extended, and retain the rancher settlers as small stockmen instead of driving them cityward or out of the country as soon as the farmer appears, as has too frequently been the case in the past.

The two vital problems of the northern stockman are securing water and hay. In most districts the water supply is obtained from springs, streams or lakes; in a few districts artificial reservoirs and wells have to be resorted to. Where crop raising is carried on, the winter roughage consists of the by-product of the grain crop, namely straw, but in the absence of crop growing the main reliance is the native hay which consists of what is usually referred to locally as upland, slough, red top or meadow hay. The upland, as the name indicates, grows on the high ground well above the water level and is the most highly-prized, and employed largely as horse feed. The slough grass produced a coarse sappy fodder that suffices for maintenance but is not relied on exclusively when an increase in weight is desired. In the older settlements the term meadow hay usually means one of the cultivated grasses; in the newer, it means hay secured from what is called a beaver meadow.

Drainage Projects

Throughout the north-west one finds districts in which there are a large number of ridges adjoining a flat area;

these vary from two to five feet high; unless an opening is cut through them they prevent the water from running off the areas adjoining. They were doubtless built decades ago by the beavers and are known as beaver dams. They are the cause of the formation of the beaver meadows which vary from one to 80 acres in extent. The beaver meadows supply a very good quality of hay. If these dams are cut so as to let off the water in summer, and then closed to flood the ground in the spring, such meadows can be mowed every year for an indefinite period.

In addition to the beaver meadows there are a large number of shallow lakes and sloughs which are capable of being reclaimed at a moderate expense in comparison to the value of the returns that can be obtained from them. The grass in these places varies from the flat washy slough grass to red top and the highly-prized blue joint. The largest drainage proposition of this character is that of the Kleskun Lake Ranching Co., headed by E. Thompson, of Kingman, Alberta. When completed this project will consist of 14 miles of open ditches varying in size from 12 to 30 feet at the top and from four to eight feet deep. It will reclaim approximately 12,000 acres of excellent hay land, and when fully stocked will winter 5,000 head of cattle. There are 1,000 head of whitefaced cattle being wintered on the ranch at the present time.

Spectacular and interesting as such propositions are, they are not the ones that it is in the best interests of the province to promote. They are all right in districts long distances from railway transportation or where, as in the case of the Kleskun Lake Co. the nature of the project requires a large amount of capital to carry them through. The above is the largest project of this nature that has yet been attempted in Alberta, and it will always rank among the big undertakings in reclamation work in this province. There are, however, hundreds of opportunities for draining similar areas varying from ten to 20 sections in extent and thousands of tracts of smaller size. There are also large areas originally forested but now practically prairie owing to forest fires in which there are no natural meadows and where



Cleland's Ayrshires, Halcourt, Grand Prairie District.

Continued on Page 68

Pens and Palaces

By W. C. McKillican,
Superintendent
Brandon Experimental Farm

A Discussion of the Various Methods of Housing Swine in Winter

Object of Housing

AT first thought it would appear that the only object in providing housing for swine in the winter time would be to keep them warm. This, however, is not altogether true. Warmth is an important consideration, but if it is made the sole consideration very unsatisfactory results will be obtained. Many a man has made a success of pig-raising in poor makeshifts of buildings, and, spurred on by that success, has built a fine warm, air-tight piggery, only to find that his success has left him, and failure has taken its place. The difference is charged to bad luck, but it is really due to perfectly natural causes. The old cabins and sheds may have been cold, but they were well ventilated, even if unintentionally so, and the air in them was dry. The new "pig-palace" has no ventilation, and in cold weather the air gets heavy with vapor, and the walls lined with frost, with the result that the pigs cripple up with rheumatism and die. Far more important than warmth to the pig is dryness. He can stand cold fairly well, if necessary, but dampness he cannot stand.

Piggery Construction

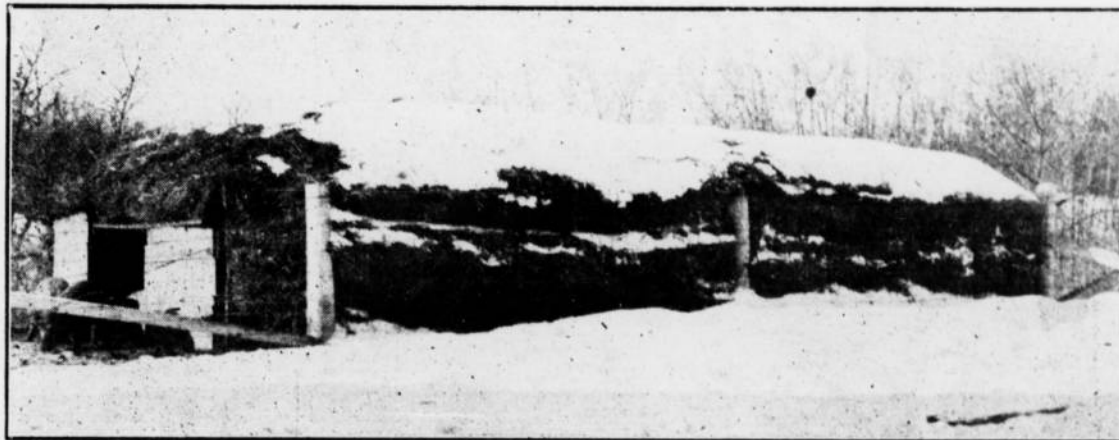
It is very doubtful if any but the extensive breeder of pure-bred swine is justified in building a piggery under prairie conditions. For him such a place is necessary for the fitting of sale and show pigs, and the farrowing of early winter litters. For commercial pork production the cost makes the overhead expense too great and the danger of bad results makes the venture hazardous.

Where a piggery is to be built, certain principles of construction should be followed. First, the walls should be built so as to be conducive to dryness. Cement walls are most objectionable, and brick or stone nearly as bad. Such walls are always damp on the inside. Wooden walls, with dead air spaces and building paper are best. Two ply of lumber outside the studding, with two ply of tar paper between, and wood sheeting inside the studding makes a good wall. Cement floors are best if dry sleeping places are provided. Cement is best for the floor as it is clean and sanitary, and can be laid to provide drainage. Sleeping platforms may be laid on the cement floor, leaving an inch air space, or they may be

elevated to form a second story to the pen. Sleeping platforms may occupy about half the area of the pen. The front half next to trough should be bare cement and be lower than the back. When elevated sleeping porches are used, greater floor area is provided in the same size of pen. The chief difficulty is to avoid cutting off too much light from the windows.

The ceiling of a piggery should be low, as low as it can be without inconvenience in working under it. A high ceiling gives too great a volume of air for the pigs to warm up, and makes ventilation difficult.

Ventilation in a piggery is most important. Although we have not got this style at Brandon, I believe the slatted ceiling and straw loft style of ventilation is the most satisfactory. We have tried this with great success in poultry houses, and it has proven successful in



A Common Type of Straw Hog House.

piggeries elsewhere. The moist air filters gradually through the straw, and the moisture is absorbed by the straw. There is no draft caused by this method, and it seems very effective in keeping a building dry. Where a tight ceiling is put in the escape of foul air by flues as in the King, Rutherford, and other similar systems of ventilation, should be provided. Of these, the Rutherford, which calls for a direct flue from ceiling to peak is the simplest, and probably the best. These flues should be large, 18 to 24 inches square. Smaller flues have too much surface friction, allow the air to get chilled, and deposit frost; and are thus often gradually filled up. They should be well insulated and air tight so that the rising warm air gets out without being chilled. They should also be as direct and free from bends as possible. The opening at the top should be wide open, no shutters or back turns are wanted. A damper at, or near, the ceiling level will be needed to regulate the flow of air.

If the outlet of foul air is well provided for, as indicated above, the letting in of fresh air is of much less importance, as it will get in itself somehow. However, there will be fewer drafts and less frost around doors if the cold air is allowed in at some place where it will not

strike the pigs directly, but will furnish them with fresh air.

Wintering in Cabins

So long as breeding operations are conducted so as to avoid the farrowing of litters in the cold weather, there is no reason why commercial pig raising cannot be carried on without any such buildings. At Brandon, where we have a very fine piggery, we find that breeding sows, and boars, and growing pigs above weaning age, do better if wintered in cabins. We use the piggery entirely for the young litters and for finishing market pigs, and while the

a wet climate, or a poorly drained location, floors would be necessary, or otherwise the pigs would often have to lie in mud. Where floors are used it is more important to keep the cabin well banked to prevent the wind from getting under, and well bedded with dry straw. The "A" shaped cabin is preferred to one with straight walls and shingle roof, because it costs only half as much to build, is lighter to handle, and having less air space in proportion to ground area is warmer in winter.

Swine wintered in such cabins have to come outside to eat. That does not do them any harm as they do not have to stay out long enough to get chilled. If they are given hot food, or hot water to drink with their feed, the cooling they will get will be only skin deep. The exercise is good for them and for that reason it is better that the feed trough should be at some little distance from the cabin. Sows wintered in this way have produced larger and stronger litters than those wintered in a fine piggery but without exercise.

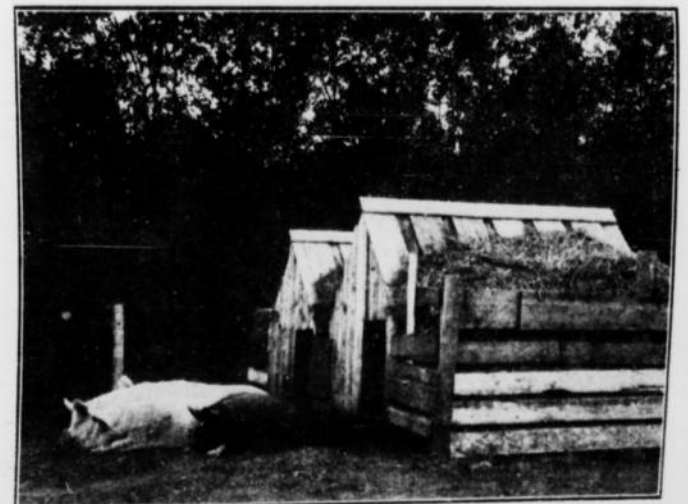
Straw Shelters

Straw shelters, made of simple framework covered with straw, are also satisfactory housing for pigs. These may be made in many different ways. One in use at the Experimental Farm this winter consists of two old discarded hay racks turned upside down, the upright ends keeping the floor about four feet from the ground. A strip of woven wire around them keeps the pigs from destroying the straw walls from the inside, and another fence around the outside, four feet away, keeps them off from the outside. The intervening four feet is packed with straw and straw is piled over the top. A few boards nailed on the front reduce the opening to about four feet wide. Over 70 late spring and summer pigs are sheltering in this place and are perfectly comfortable. Where a shelter is to be made with only a moderate quantity of straw the pigs must be prevented from burrowing in the straw, otherwise the whole shelter will soon be under foot.

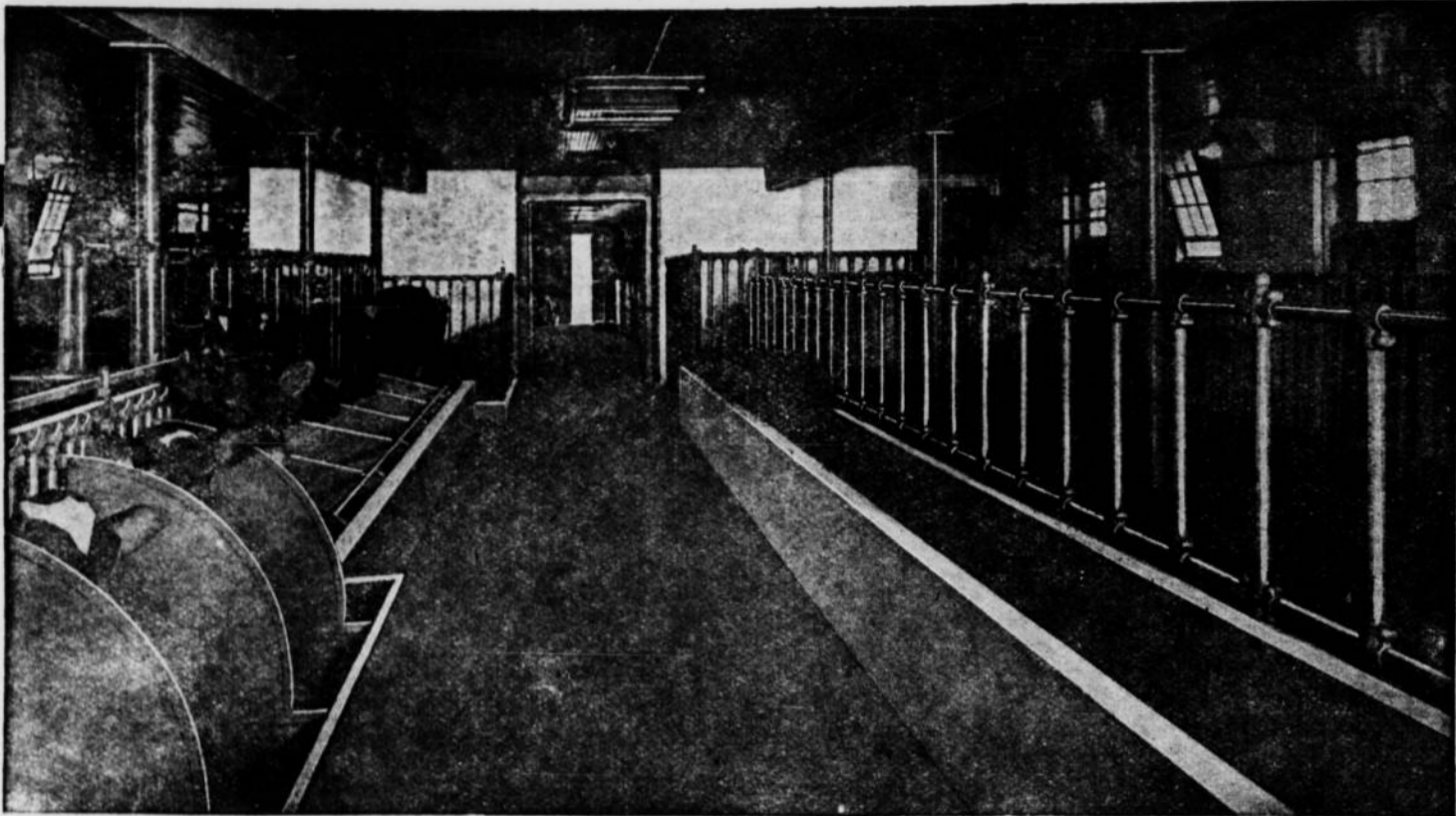
Continued on Page 71



The "A" Shelter Makes a Good Type of Building for Winter Use.



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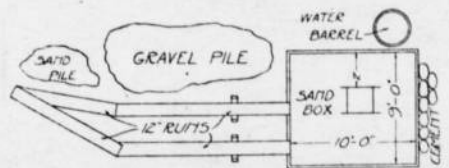
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Concrete on the Farm

CEMENT concrete is made from cement, sand, gravel and water. The cement commonly used comes in paper or cloth bags containing 87½ pounds each. When stored it must be kept dry. It readily absorbs moisture, becoming lumpy and useless. Keep in a dry building and if necessary on a floor of rough lumber blocked up to allow the air to circulate underneath. Lumps in the cement due to pressure, and which can easily be crushed in the hand do no harm to it.

The sand should be coarse, but nothing is classed as sand that will not pass through a quarter-inch screen. It must be free from vegetable matter, be sharp and bright with no traces of clay or loam. Very fine sand should be avoided. If only fine sand is available use from ten to 15 per cent. more cement.

Gravel should be free from clay, loam and vegetable matter. It is best of varying sizes, from quarter-inch to one-and-a-half-inches in size. Sometimes bank-run gravel contains sand and gravel in the right proportions.



Arrangement of Materials, Runs and Mixing Board.

By using a quarter-inch screen for the separation of a sample this can be readily determined. If the bank run is not uniform or if the mixture of sand and gravel is not about in the right proportions, it will pay to sift it and mix it in the right proportions. Where crushed stone is available it may take the place of gravel, the same sizes and proportions are used. Crusher dust should be removed.

The water used should be clean. Strong alkali water will weaken the concrete.

Table 1 shows the sizes of boxes to use for a two-bag batch of the strengths commonly made with sand and gravel. Table 2 shows the same using bank-run gravel:—

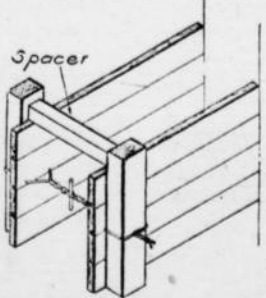
Table 1—Two-Bag Batch Using Sand and Gravel

Strength	Cement Bags	Inside Measurement of Boxes	Gravel	Concrete Cu. Ft.
1:2:4	2	1'9" x 2' x 11½"	2' x 3'6" x 11½"	8
1:2½:5	2	2' x 2'3¼" x 11½"	2'3¼" x 4' x 11½"	10

Table 2—Two-Bag Batch Using Bank-Run Gravel

Strength	Cement Bags	Inside Measurement of Boxes	Concrete Cu. Ft.
1:2:4	2	2' x 3'6" x 11½"	8
1:2½:5	2	2'3¼" x 4' x 11½"	10

When drawing the gravel place it so as to save work in mixing. The illustration shows the location of the various ingredients and the runs and mixing board. The mixing board for ordinary use is nine by ten feet. When made of rough lumber two thicknesses should be used. Place the lumber so that the shovelling is done lengthwise of the boards. A scantling nailed around the outside will save concrete from being wasted. If the runs are carefully made it will greatly lighten the work.



Form with Twisted Wire and Spacer.

In mixing first fill the sand measuring box (the measuring boxes are without bottoms), then remove the box and spread the sand out three or four inches thick. Two bags of cement are then spread out thinly and evenly over the sand. The whole is then turned over into another flat pile. Shake the mixture off the mouth and sides of the

Selecting Materials—Mixing Concrete—Basement Walls—Stable Floors—Concrete Walks and Watering Troughs

shovel. When the entire pile has been turned over once repeat the operation until the mixture is back in its original position. Then place the gravel measuring box on top, fill with gravel and remove. Spread out the gravel thinly and evenly over the mixtures and throw about three-quarters of the amount of water required over it. Then turn with shovels, but instead of shaking off dump the shovel and drag back part of the load toward you. This rolls the gravel stones in the sand and cement, which adheres to them. Add more water where it is needed. Three turnings after adding the gravel should be sufficient. If the mixing is properly done no streaks will show, the cement, sand and water being uniformly distributed throughout the mass. The proper consistency is that of a jelly-like mass in which a man will sink to his ankles. Two men work to good advantage.

The concrete should be placed immediately. In walls place in layers about six inches deep. Work it into place by cutting into it with a spade to make it settle in close to the forms. Also run the spade down along each side so as to work the large gravel stones back from the forms. This will leave a smoother finish.

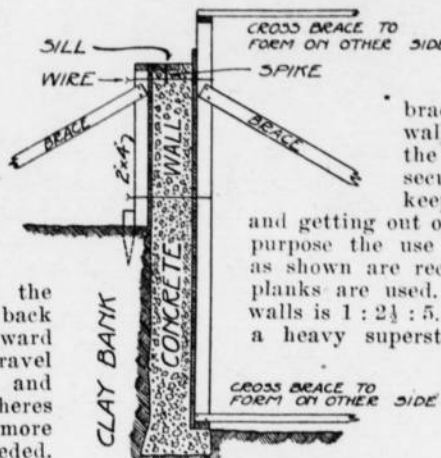
Basement or Foundation Walls

Ditches for the foundations of buildings without excavation should be dug down to the solid clay. For barns these should be at least two feet deep. If the sides of the ditch will stand up well the concrete may be built against them. If any earth falls in during the course of construction have it carefully removed. In this case the outside of the ditch must be exactly on the lines of the building. At the bottom the foundation should spread out to about twice the thickness of the main wall. In the case of basements as for a house this foundation should be below the floor. With stiff clay the outside flange may be dug in the side of the ditch.

Forms for house basements may be made from material that will afterwards be used in the superstructure, and should be cut so as not to destroy it for that purpose. Cut the studding for the partitions and use them for the framework. The uprights are placed two feet apart and lined with the lumber that will later be used for sheeting. It is essential that the inside forms be braced securely not only by means of stakes but also right across the basement to one another, for since the concrete is built against the earth on the outside there is nothing to tie inside forms to, by means of wire. The low form needed for the outside above the ground line may require little bracing. It is held in place by twisted wires passing through between the boards of the forms and around the uprights. Spacers keep it out the right distance from the inner form. This form must be accurately lined up so

that the outside of the foundation wall will be even with the framework of the building.

For foundations of barns the forms may be built in sections about four feet high which are raised as the work proceeds. Few braces are used after the wall is well started, but the forms must be very securely tied together to keep them from spreading and getting out of alignment. For this purpose the use of bolts and spacers as shown are recommended. Two-inch planks are used. The proportions for walls is 1:2½:5. Barn walls, carrying a heavy superstructure are best ten inches thick; frame-house basement walls eight to ten inches.



Form for House Basement.

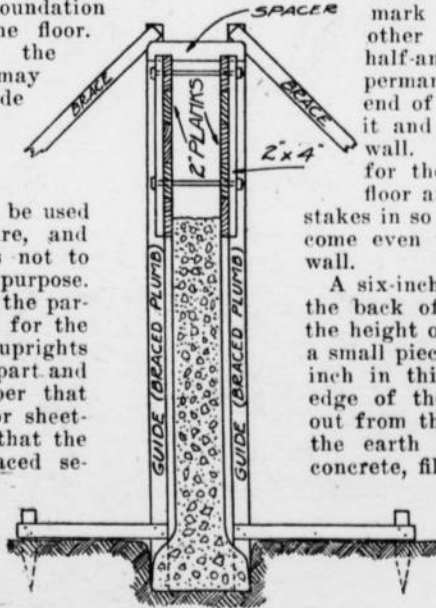
Laying a Stable Floor

Cow stable floors are five inches thick. The strength used is 1:2:4, as it should be more or less waterproof. The walk behind the cows slopes an inch toward the gutter. The floor of the stalls on which the cows stand has a slope of one inch. The feed alley between the mangers, if the cow face in, is crowned one inch. The whole floor is made to slope so that the liquid in the gutters and the water which is used to flush out the mangers will drain to one end of the stable where



Cross-section of Cow Stable Floor When Cows Face In.

it may be taken away with tile drains. The levels of the floors are worked from the sills of the doors. If the cows are facing in, the general slope of the floor may be secured by starting at the high point of the floor of the litter alley. Make a mark on the wall at this point. Take a 12-foot straight edge, hold it against the wall to the mark and level it. Put a mark on the wall at the other end, measure down half-an-inch and put on a permanent mark. Drop the end of the straight edge to it and draw a line on the wall. Repeat the operation for the full length of the floor and drive a few small stakes in so that the tops of them come even with the line on the wall.



A Movable Form to Save Lumber.

The guide posts are placed near the corners and the forms are wedged tight against the wall at the bottom when they are raised.

A six-inch scantling is used for the back of the gutter. To get the height of this scantling, dress a small piece of wood down to an inch in thickness, lay it on the edge of the scantling and level out from the stakes. Clear away the earth to the depth of the concrete, fill in with the concrete and level with a straight edge, removing the stakes as fast as you come to them.

Next place the form for the front of the gutter which is 16 or 18 inches wide. Eight-inch plank are used, set two inches higher than the back form. At the front use a 12-inch plank placed so that the concrete placed against it will form the front wall of the manger curb, which projects seven inches above the level of the stall floor at this line. It will, therefore, be eight inches higher than the eight-inch plank at the gutter.

To get the level use a eight-inch block on the gutter form and level across. Seven inches down from the top of the wide plank nail on a narrow strip. This gives you the level for the stall floor at the front.

It is assumed that you are installing metal fixtures and these are now placed in position. The directions for doing this should accompany such outfits. The stall floor is now levelled off to the desired depth and the concrete placed. You have the form at the rear and the strip at the front to serve as guides for the straight edge. The concrete will be worked in carefully around the feet of the uprights of the fixtures.

The front form for the manger is next put in. Nail two pieces of boards together V-shape, so as to get a seven-inch face on one side. Lay it on top of the green floor allowing for a five-inch space between it and the other curb form. The tops of the two forms will be level. Tie across with cleats and drive a few nails through into the green floor. Fill in between, making sure to get the staunchion fasteners in place.

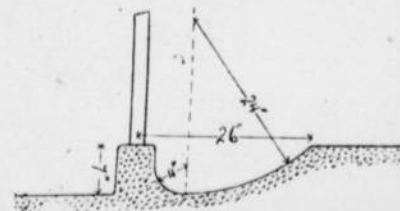
If swinging metal mangers are used it is necessary to have the wall next to the feed alley dished so that they will fit snugly to it. Metal templates giving the proper curve are on the market, but wooden templates can be sawn from lumber if necessary. A form is set to the height of the feed alley floor and back from the side of the finished manger a few inches. The concrete is placed, and, standing on the feed alley side the curves are worked in by drawing a straight edge, guided by the templates toward you. The gutter floor is put in by digging out to the required depth and well under the edges of the concrete already in place and working the concrete well

under so as to get a strong and waterproof bond.

The concrete is finished with a wooden float to give it a rough finish that will provide a good foothold. To allow for cattle of different sizes it is a good plan to have the gutter run at an angle from 4 ft. 8 in. at one end of the row to 5 ft. at the other. Metal fixtures have an adjusting device on the staunchions for cows of different sizes. Some prefer to have their cattle face out so that the manure can be easily taken out with a jumper. The above directions will be sufficient, with a few alterations, for putting in a stable of this design.

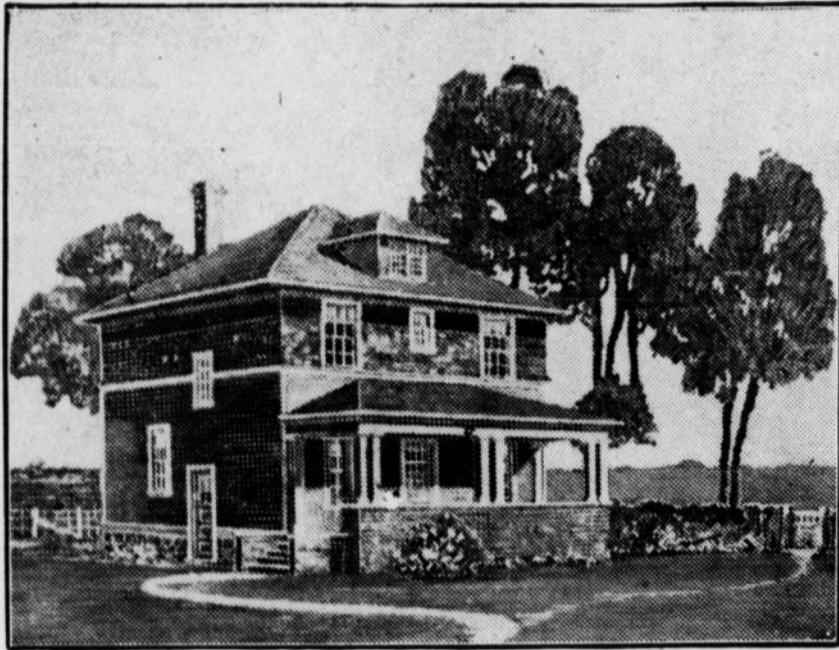
Making a Sidewalk

For making a sidewalk dig a trench a few inches wider than the finished walk, allowing for four inches of gravel. Tamp the gravel well. Lay down four-inch scantling on edge with cross pieces of the same every three feet. Fill in alternate blocks with concrete of 1:2½:5 strength to a depth of three inches. When the concrete has begun to set remove the cross pieces and fill in the intervening blocks. With the corner of the trowel make a narrow groove between the blocks to allow for con-



Cow Manger, with Raised Feed Alley Floor.

traction and expansion due to changes of temperature. Finish with a wooden float and before the concrete has hardened too much put on the finishing coat one inch thick of two parts of sand to one of cement. Keep the groves



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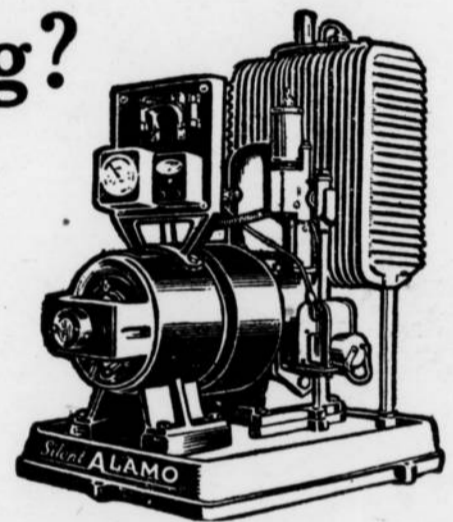
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Framing and Finishing a House

Detailed Instructions For the Man Who Does His Own Carpentering

IN the article on Concrete Construction, directions are given for the building of concrete basements for houses. The wall plate, made of straight, strong 2 x 4 scantling, is embedded in the wall at the top on the outside. This is the beginning of the frame work and must be perfectly straight and level or it may throw the whole building out. The mud sill, a beam supported at the ends by the wall and in one of two other places by posts, should be level with the top of this bed plate or crowned a little in the middle to allow for settling.

Figs. 1 to 3 show sections of the side wall of a house. Fig. 3 shows a section of the wall at the ground floor. Note the end view of the wall sill imbedded in the concrete. The ends of the joist must be cut square so that they will line up from the edge of the wall sill.

The bottom plate of the outer wall rests on the rough floor. The wall is sheathed both inside and out with shiplap, that on the outside beginning about half-an-inch or so below the wall plate, nailed to this and the ends of the joist and then on up the studding. The beam filling between the ends of the joist stops all the cracks. This should be done very carefully or a lot of cold air will leak through. The outside shiplap is covered with two-ply building paper, the inner white and the outer tar paper. In place of the paper, sheathing felt may be used. Fig. 3 also shows how the baseboard and drip cap are nailed in place and how lap or novelty siding is then carried up. The shiplap lining on the inside of the studs is covered with two-ply building paper held in place with lath strapping running up and down at 16-inch centres. On this strap the lath are nailed. The figure also shows the finished flooring, under which one or two-ply building paper is laid. The plaster, baseboard and the quarter-round in the corner completes the construction at this point.

A section at the first floor or ceiling joist is shown in Fig. 2. The gains in the studding, which take 1 x 4 ribbing, are framed in before the studding are nailed in position. The ribbing also keeps the studding at 16 or 24-inch centres as the case may be. The various features of the construction at this point are shown in the cut.

Fig. 1 shows the construction where the roof rests on the wall of the building. In this case the ceiling joist are carried out the width of the eave and support the rafters. The outside finish at this point is shown in detail. The frieze board is nailed in place and the siding finishes up to it. The soffit is of V-joint nailed on the under side of the projecting ceiling joist, a bed mould being used in the corner. The fascia is nailed on the end of the ceiling joist. It supports the eave trough and should project down about three-quarters-of-an-inch below the soffit. The shingles should lie snugly on the upper outside corner of the fascia. A layer of white building paper covered with a layer of tar paper is laid on the sheeting under the shingles.

Another form of roof construction is shown in Fig. 4. In this case the angle of the roof shows in the upper room. The collar ties are of 2 x 4 nailed on the side of the rafters. The heels of the rafters are trimmed off to two inches in depth as shown. The soffit consists of a board nailed with a bevelled edge to fit snugly against the fascia and nailed on the underside of the rafter heels.

Trimming the Openings

The manner in which the openings for windows are trimmed is shown in Fig. 5. Where two-light windows are used the opening should be trimmed seven inches wider than the width of the glass to allow for the sash, the window frame and some play for plumbing the frame. In depth, the openings

should be the depth of the two lights, plus nine inches to allow for the sash and top and bottom of the window frame. Both head and sill should be double and also the side trimmers so that when the inside finish is put on there will be something to take the nails.

In cutting the studs it is necessary, of course, to make an allowance for the space taken up by the top and bottom trimmers. As the scantling commonly used is dressed on one side it is less than two inches in thickness. A double trimmer will take up about three-and-a-half inches so that seven inches must be allowed for the head and sill in marking the studs for cutting. From where the bottom cut is made to the top of the finished window stool is about seven inches. If, therefore, the cut is made two feet from the rough floor the window will finish about 2 ft. 7 ins. from the finished floor. Some difficulty may be experienced by the amateur in making these cuts. It is best to tack a strip which will reach across several studs to hold everything in place. Put a square line on both the edge and side of the stud and cut to the line so that when the stud is sawn off it will be level to take the sill. It is good practice where more than one stud is to be cut to get the height for one by measurement and then use the level in marking the other studs. This insures that the sills will be level and may save trouble in levelling the window frame.

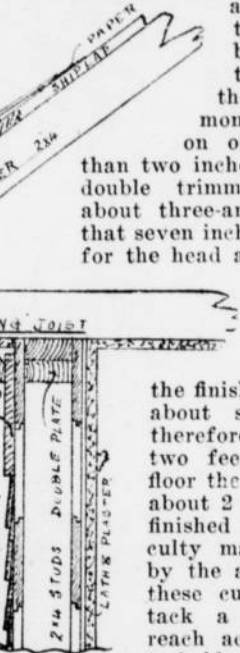


Fig. 1.

When trimming the opening for an outside door make it four inches more than the depth of the door and about three inches in the width clear, to accommodate the door frame and leave play for plumbing. As in the case of the window opening three-and-a-half-inches must be allowed at the top for the trimmers. It is well not to trust entirely to the spikes in the ends of the trimmers to take the weight of the building above.

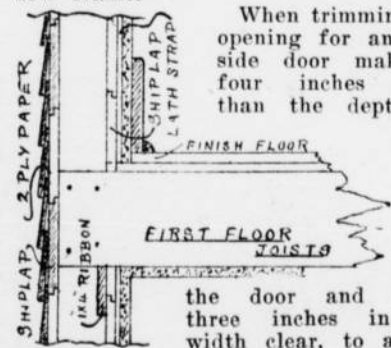


Fig. 2.

In case the opening trims close to a standing stud an extra trimmer should be nailed on the inside of the stud so that it will take the strain of the weight on the top trimmer. It is a good plan to have the sill of the door frame let down so that the inside edge will rest snugly on the rough flooring. To accommodate the pitch of the sill it will be necessary, therefore, to trim off the rough flooring and probably some of the ground floor joist. For an inside door, which has, of course, no sill, the opening may be about three

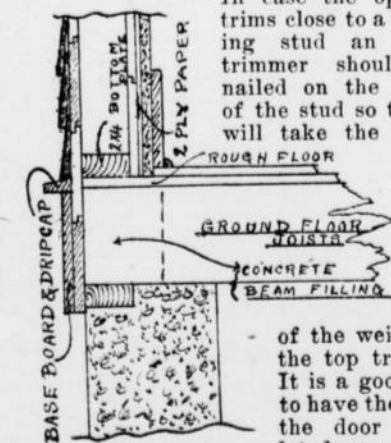


Fig. 3.

inches deeper than the door to allow for the finished floor and the frame. Trimmers for openings should be made of sound, straight material. The side trimmers should be nailed in perfectly plumb and the bottom and top trimmers perfectly level.

Making Outside Frames
It may be explained that in the cuts showing the detail of making frames, the lines have been broken to save space.

The cellar frame is the easiest of the outside frames to make. The detail is shown in Fig. 6. The amateur carpenter had better get his measurements from the size of the window. Be sure and have the head and sill lapping over the side jamb so that the frame will stand up under the weight that may be put upon it by the building above. The detail of a window frame is shown in Fig. 7. The first thing to take into consideration is how to secure the measurements. For two-light windows, that is, those in which there is only one pane of glass in each sash, the inside width of the frame is four inches more than the width of the pane. The head and the sill at the shoulder are cut three-quarters-of-an-inch longer than this, however, as they are let in the side jambs three-eighths-of-an-inch on each side. The sill is given three-quarters-of-an-inch pitch to drain the water off. To get the right depth for the frame always measure it along the inside of the groove which takes the parting stop as the lower sash slides up and down inside of this. The depth, inside measurement, for two-light windows, is six inches more than the combined depths of the two panes. In Fig. 7 the cross section shows how the different parts come together. Imagine one side of a window frame after being nailed in position being sawn through and that you were looking down on the sawn ends. The 2 x 4 is the studding in the wall, which is usually double. The frame is held in position by being nailed to this studding through the blind stop. The top sash slides between the blind stop and the parting stop and the lower sash between the parting stop and the window stop. Outside of the blind stop the outside window casing is shown. The upright section through a window frame with the sash in position and the inside and outside trimming all in place is shown in Fig. 8. At the top is seen the manner in which the lap siding comes down on the drip cap at the top to throw the water out. The pitch of the sill is also shown. Note how the joints are broken by the different members of the construction to keep out the cold. On the inside the stool and apron and the cap trim are shown.

Outside door frames are made from specially milled material which is rabbited out to take the door. The construction is somewhat similar to that of a window frame. The blind stop, instead of projecting out as in the case of a window frame is kept back three-eighths-of-an-inch. The door sill must be finished off flush with the inside of the jamb. This is so that the floor and threshold will finish against it.

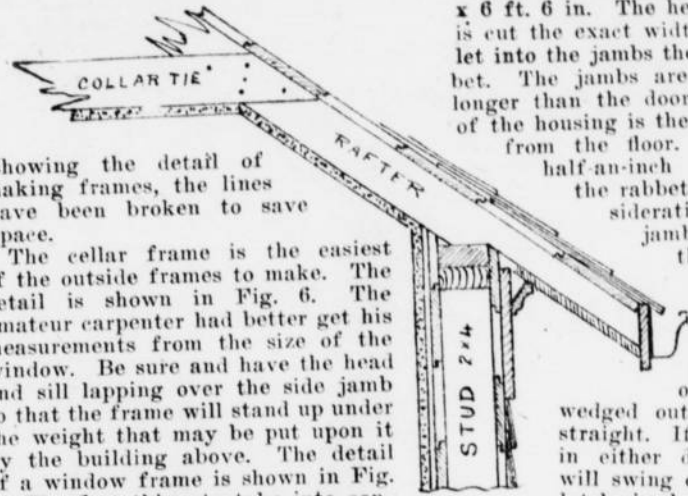


Fig. 4.

The sill is given a pitch of three-quarters-of-an-inch and must be levelled off where the door closes over it. The depth of the frame should be measured from where this level part of the sill comes. The top of the frame and the shoulder of the sill are cut the exact width of the door and then nailed in between the side jambs.

Finishing a House

The downstairs floors are laid before the finish is put on. The inside door frames are then made and set. The downstairs doors are generally 2 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 8 in.; the upstairs 2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. The header of the frame is cut the exact width of the door and let into the jambs the depth of the rabbet. The jambs are cut three inches longer than the doors and the bottom of the housing is the depth of the door from the floor. This will allow half-an-inch clearance when the rabbet is taken into consideration. The hinge jamb is first nailed to the studding, being toe-nailed through the thick edge and nailed directly through the corner of the rabbet. It is wedged out until plumb and straight. If it is out of plumb in either direction the door will swing open or shut. The latch jamb must be directly in line with it or the door will not fit snugly all around.

Hanging a Door

The hanging of a door is more easily done before the opening is trimmed. First straighten the edge that is to take the hinges. Use a try square to see that you are running your plane level. When you have this edge so that it fits snugly against the jamb stick a nail or a bradawl in one of the cross stiles and pull the door as near into position as you can get it. Mark it with a pencil down the edge of the other jamb and rip off the excess wood. Trim with a long plane until the door is a quarter-inch narrower than the opening, allowing an eighth clearance on each side. Now hold it closely against the hinge jamb and mark across the top to get the line by which to trim off the top. Use the plane to get a fit. Then wedge up into position and scribe a half-inch from the floor. Trim off and your door is fitted.

To hang the door begin by wedging into position tightly against the hinge jamb. With a half-inch chisel mark off the door and jamb 11 inches from the floor and again six inches from the top. Use a hinge gauge, which can be had for about a dollar, to mark the distance the hinge is kept back from the side of the door and the corner of the rabbeting. You will thus avoid hinge binding. Let the hinge parts into the wood the depth of the metal. They are made to hold the door out the proper distance. Be sure to keep the top hinge below the upper chisel mark and the bottom hinge above the lower one. Screw the halves of the hinges into position, put the door up. The bolts should drop in and the door swing freely with the proper clearance. Don't get discouraged if it doesn't do this with no further fitting.

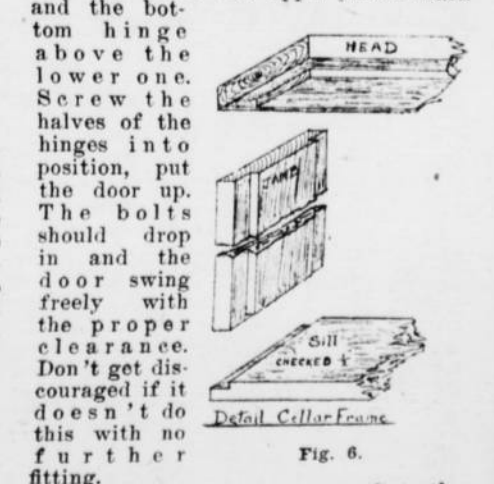


Fig. 6.

The locks are placed so that the knobs are 3 ft. 2 in. from the floor. First make the mortise, then insert the

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How to Frame a Barn

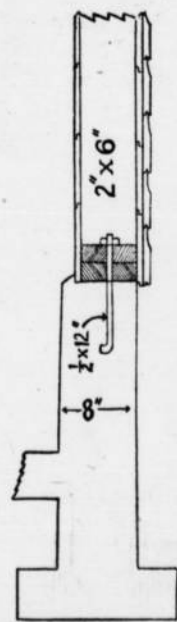
Procedure in Framing a Building of Trussed Rafter Construction

THE weight of a barn should be taken by a concrete foundation. The concrete walls may be the full height of the basement in which case they should be lined with matched lumber with provision for a dead air space.

When concrete walls are used for a low foundation only they should be about two or three feet above the ground line. Bolts are inserted every seven feet to hold the sills, which are made of two thicknesses of six-inch scantling. The manner in which the sills are fastened to the foundation is shown in the detail.

The building of the superstructure should not be begun until after the concrete is well set. Select sound, straight 2x6's for sills. Beginning at one corner place one piece of the sill on top of the bolt shanks, taking care to have it exactly above the position it will finally occupy. Hit it a smart blow with the hammer over the first bolt. This will give you the mark by which to bore the first hole. Bore it and replace. The bolt will catch in the hole if one man holds the sill down a little, and this will hold the piece in position endwise, while the places for the other holes are being marked in the same manner. Use a short straight-edge to keep the edge of the sill plumb over the side of the wall while the marking is being done. Bore and place each piece as you go along. Do the same with the top piece of the sill, lapping the corners and breaking the joints. Remove the sill pieces on one side of the building at a time and spread on the wall a thin uniform layer of rich concrete made of cement and fine sand from which the pebbles have all been carefully screened. Replace the sills and screw on the nuts, with the sill perfectly level both lengthwise and crosswise.

The posts that support the girders stand on concrete abutments, going down well below the stable floor and with a good, large bearing surface resting on the solid earth beneath. If wooden posts are used 8x8 solid timber is best. When cutting the posts make allowance for an eight-inch corbel and the 12-inch girder. When the cows face in the posts are spaced so that they will come in line with the staunchions and between stalls. Saw them perfectly square at each end. Place them perfectly plumb in position and brace them past all possibility of moving. On top of them place corbels three feet long as shown in the detail, toe-nailing first with common nails and then with six-inch spikes. Line the tops of the posts and the corbels up true to a chalk line. Then build up the girders using 2x12 plank. Break the points, but, if possible, have them all come on the corbels. Use plenty of six-inch spikes from both sides in making the girders.



Detail of Foundation and Sill.

Put some more braces up to make sure that the girders and posts will stay in position even if an 80-mile gale does come along.

Framing the Studs

The studding in the plan are 14 feet high. This leaves a loft with eight-foot walls. They are squared at both ends and the only framing required is a housing in each to take the ribbing piece. This is six inches wide, or rather five-and-three-quarter-inches, and is let into the inside edge its own thickness. The ribbing is to support the floor joist. The top edge is one-inch below the level of the top girder line to allow for crown. Mark all the studs from one pattern, and when making the pattern make doubly sure, and then some, that you are getting the housing the right height from the foot of the

stud. Have the pattern made from the straightest scantling in the pile, and for the other studs always have the housing on the hollow side if they are warped. This will throw the tops in and help keep your barn from becoming sway-backed. Only the side studs are housed for ribbing.

Now lay out your sills for the studding at two feet centres, remembering that the first one from the corner should be placed so that its centre is two feet from the outside of the framework. Be sure and space the studs on both sides from the same end of the building. Make your marks on the sill so that the side of the studs will come to them and put a cross on the side of the line on which the stud will stand. After you have the sill laid out pick out your ribbing pieces, lay them on their edge and lay them out to correspond with the sills. Have each joint come exactly in the middle of a stud. Cut the last ribbing piece so that those used on a side will be considerably less than a

sixty-fourth-of-an-inch, either longer or shorter than the corresponding sill. This will help you to get your corners plumb.

Now you are ready to begin raising. The corner post is made of two straight studs kept two inches apart. Plumb it with a spirit-level and straight-edge and brace it temporarily but firmly on the inside to the sills. Then put up the stud that comes at the first joint or the ribbing piece and brace it plumb. You then put up the first ribbing piece. Nail it securely flush with the outside of the corner studs and half-way on the other stud.

Your next step is to put up a couple of joists to tie these studs to the girders. Ten-inch plank will do if the spans are not over 14 feet. If sized lumber is being used no further work than squaring the outside ends will be necessary. The outside end rests on the ribbing. The end joist is kept in far enough from the outside of the frame work to leave clearance for the end studding. Spike the joist firmly to the studs taking care not to loosen the braces. The ends of the joists should be flush with the outside of the stud but not past them or you will en-

counter trouble when you come to put on the outside sheeting. The nails into the girder will have to be drawn again and the heads are left out far enough to allow this to be done. Brace the joist firmly to the foot of the posts, using plenty of nails with the heads left out half-an-inch.

The rest of the studs for the space on which you are working are then put into place and nailed through the ribbing. Braces are nailed on the inside of the studs and a couple more joists can be put up and stayed to the bottom of the studs. When bracing don't forget how hard it can blow in this country. Complete the studs on both

sides. Then put up the end joists of the middle span. They will lap over the ends of those already up. Try the corner studs again to see that they are still plumb. Then holding the two lapping

ends of the joist together run the saw down through the two right over the middle of the girder. The middle one will then move out to its place the width of the studding from the end of the girder. Toe-nail it there firmly and nail a piece of ten-inch board over the joint on the inside. Lay out the sill and joist for the end studding and raise the studs spiking through the joist into them. These give the wind the chance it was looking for so don't be sparing with the braces, placed on the inside of course.

The door openings are next in order. As they come down into the basement wall the studs will not have been placed there. Frame a truss as shown on page 18 for doors six feet wide or over. Sliding doors, which are the best, are six inches wider than the opening.

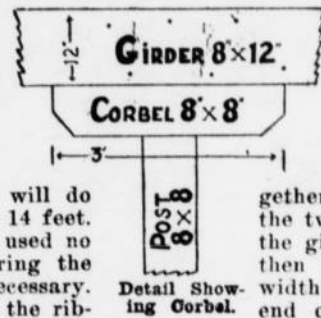
Before trimming the window openings put on two courses of eight-inch shiplap on the outside, beginning flush with the bottom of the sill. Then above the ribbing tack a board across the studs that are to be cut and onto one at each side that will not be cut. These hold the cut studs in their proper position. Now trim out the openings using double trimmers on each side. For a nine-light stock sash with panes 9x12, the opening will be 2 ft. 11 in. wide and 3 ft. 10 in. high in the clear.

The shiplap can now be carried up the height of the first story. Trim it even with all openings and don't leave it projecting out at the corners or you will be laying up trouble for yourself. Draw the nails that tack the joist that are up to the girders.

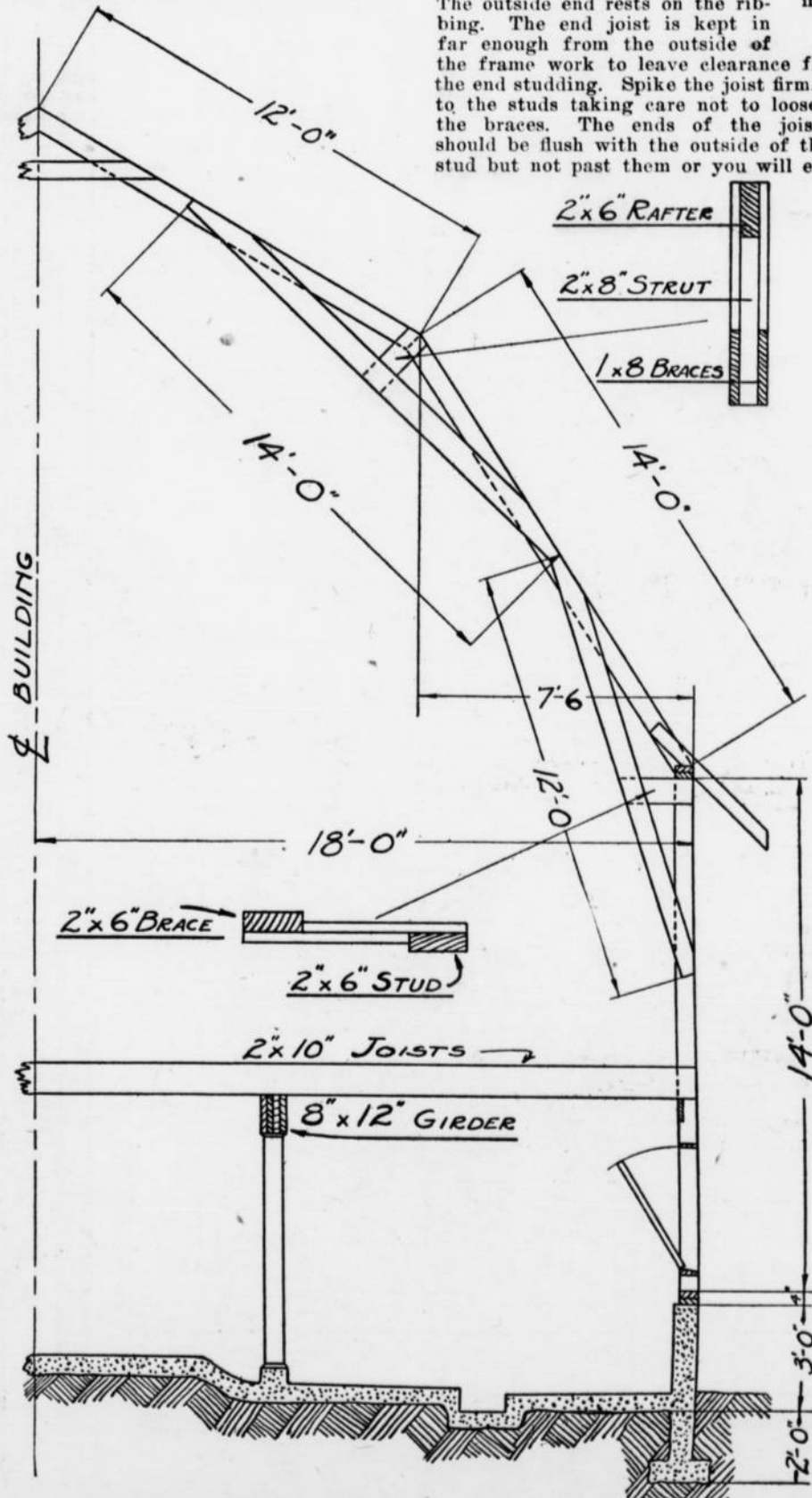
By sighting along the top edge of the shiplap you can now straighten your outside walls. One man does the sighting and another loosens the braces one at a time and brings the wall into line. The balance of the joist for the outside spans are placed and spiked to the studs. The inside joists are placed and the laps spiked, taking care to have all the middle joist on the same side of the outer ones so that your lumber will not be wasted. Line up the joist across the barn by sighting and toe-spike them firmly to the girders. Bridging, such as is shown in the detail, is placed between the joist in the middle of each span.

The siding is then put on up as high as the joist. This will necessitate the placing of the door and window frames. Use two-ply of paper, one white next the shiplap and one of tar paper over it. Use a good quality of paper and put it on carefully with plenty of lap. The shiplap is discontinued above the first story. To take its place put 1x2 strips on the outside of the studs so that the siding will carry up properly.

If you are putting two-ply of lumber on the floor of the loft one-ply may now be put on to make the work on the roof easier. Then lay out the plates by marking them by the studs at the floor. Put the marks on the upper side of the plate. Spike one end of the first

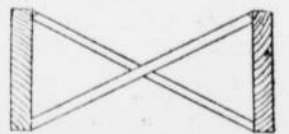


Detail Showing Corbel.



Elevation of Barn of Trussed Rafter Construction.

This construction is suitable for barns up to 36 feet in width. Each rafter is trussed as shown. The lower edge of joist should be not more than 8 feet 6 inches above litter alley floor.



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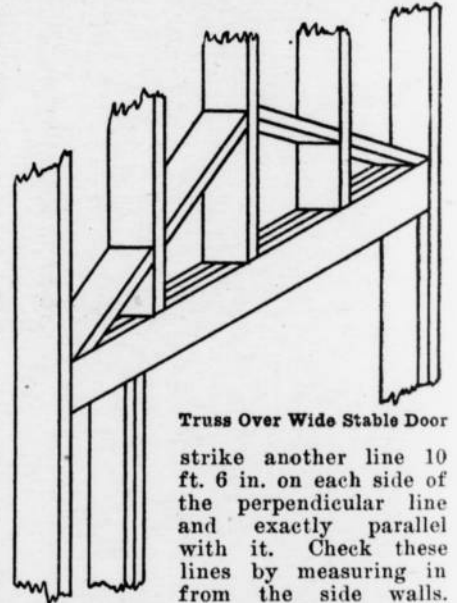
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plate to the corner studs. Let one man then take the free end and work it from side to side to bring it over the stud to which the other is nailing it, for the upper ends of the studs will not be in line as they stand alone. If the plates are not quite straight put them with the crown side in. Follow the same procedure with the second plate breaking the joints well. Line up the plates by means of braces nailed to cleats on the floor and with a slight curve inward. You are now ready to tackle the roof which will call for a cool head.

Framing the Roof

Clear off a big stretch of the floor to lay out your arches on. The studs, which have all been spaced from one end will be exactly opposite. Strike a chalk line from the sides of two opposite studs so that the feet of the arch will rest against them when it is lying down just as they will rest on the plate when it is up. Find the exact middle of this base line and strike a line up the middle of your barn for about 18 feet. For a barn 36 feet wide



Truss Over Wide Stable Door

strike another line 10 ft. 6 in. on each side of the perpendicular line and exactly parallel with it. Check these lines by measuring in from the side walls. They should be 7 ft.

6 in. from the wall. Mark off a point on each of the secondary lines 12 feet above the base line. The point is the hip of the roof. Take a 14-foot 2x6 scantling. To get the plate cut for the rafter lay the scantling in its place and cut it to fit against the stud. Place the rafter heel thus made against the stud on the base line with the point out to the shiplap. Lay it so that the top edge crosses the line where the point is marked. Then take a 12-foot scantling for an upper rafter. Put it in position so that it lays over the end of the 14-foot rafter and reaches to the centre line. Tick off the points on both rafters where they intersect, on both edges and make the cuts. To get the top cut place your square exactly over the middle perpendicular line. Square the lines all around and cut the bevels. You now have your pattern rafters. Make a set of rafters from them and with the latter proceed to build an arch to see that everything is O.K. before cutting any more.

Lay the set of rafters in position and nail them together at the intersections. Cut a collar tie five feet long with the long bevels properly cut, and after it is squared up accurately with the perpendicular line spike it across the tops of the rafters. Put on the 14-foot 1x8 pieces in the same manner. The lower braces, which are of 2x6 stuff, are not put on until the arches have been hoisted. Patterns should be taken from each piece used before it is fastened on. Build in the struts as shown in the detail. Take a good look to see that everything is alright and then mark on the floor with heavy pencil lines just where each piece comes. Cut your roof and build up the arches in the same place as the first one keeping close to the lines so that the trusses will all be exactly alike.

You are now ready to hoist the end arches into position. Plumb, nail and brace them securely. Then fill in the end studding cutting them to fit the rafter. Work in from the sides, plumb each stud separately sideways and nail through the rafter into it. Do not nail through the face of the stud into the rafter or you will get too much crown in it. When the studs are in place



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Framing and Finishing a House

Continued from Page 15

lock, mark around the square part and house out the depth of the metal. House out the jamb for the bolt and catch. Let the metal in the depth of itself with the edge of the catch the same distance from the shoulder of the rabbet as the face of the lock is from the corresponding side of the door.

Trimming an Opening

The casing for doors and windows is kept back an eighth-of-an-inch. The baseblocks for doors are a little wider than the casing to allow a margin on each side. Cut the side casings about two inches longer than they will finally be and square off at the bottom so that

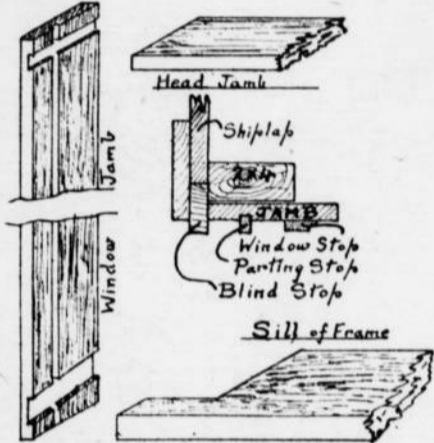


Fig. 7.—Details of Window Frame.

when they stand on the base blocks they will line up into position. Tack into place. If a built-up header is used take a short straight-edge, hold it an eighth-inch above the lower edge of the upper jamb and put the marks on the casings. Cut and replace trying with the straight edge to see that they are the proper length and square with the opening.

For built-up door and window caps the fascia is about five inches wide. This is cut so that the ends come even with the outside of the casings. The cap mould is returned around the ends of the fascia by mitring. The fillet which goes along the bottom of the cap is three-eighths thick and an inch wide. The ends project a quarter-inch past the ends and are rounded to form the return. Tack the fillet on top of the casing with a couple of brads and then place the cap in position. By means of the plane fit the cap down on the fillet if it does not already fit over the casing. Then nail the cap in position and fasten the fillet to the cap with inch brads.

To fit a window first trim the top sash so that it will fit into position and move up and down freely against the blind stop. Then put in the top parting bead, cutting it long enough that the ends will fit into the grooves at the side. Cut the side beads with the correct bevel on the bottom and just long enough to fit in against the top bead. Then cut to fit under and support the top bead. Remove and drop the sash to the sill and mark on the parting rail the distance that the parting bead comes out on it. Cut the sash to suit, replace it resting on the sill and slip the bead down the groove till it also rests on the sill and tap into position. When both beads are placed the sash is put up to place and fastened there with small cleats between the parting beads and the blind stops. The lower sash is then trimmed to the proper width and placed

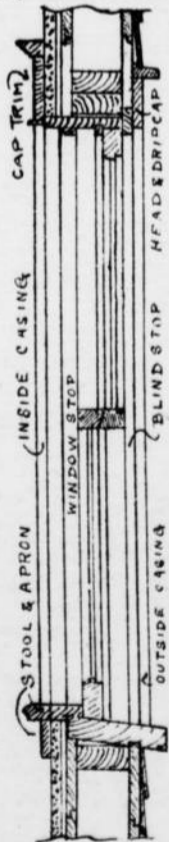


Fig. 8.—Cross-Section of Window.

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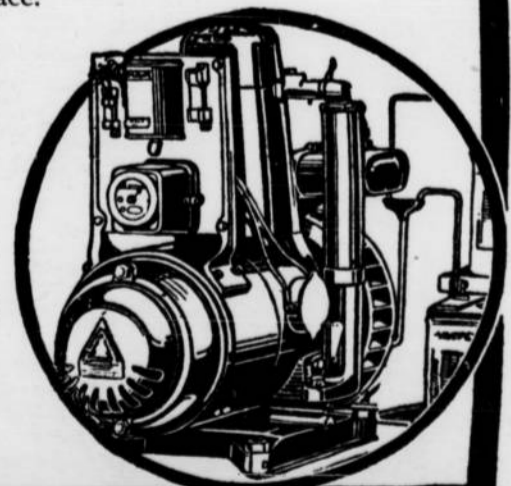
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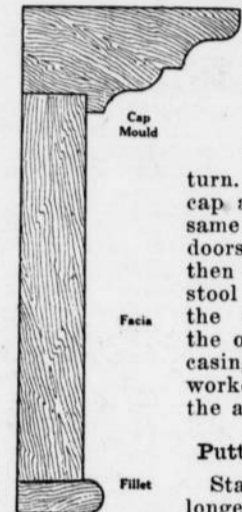
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against the beads around which it is fitted. With a pair of dividers find the distance that the sash must be dropped to bring the tops of the parting rails flush on top. Scribe along the sill on the outside and rip off the excess wood on the bevel of the sill. Use the smoothing plane to get a good fit. The top sash may be lowered an eighth-of-an-inch to bring the rails flush if necessary.

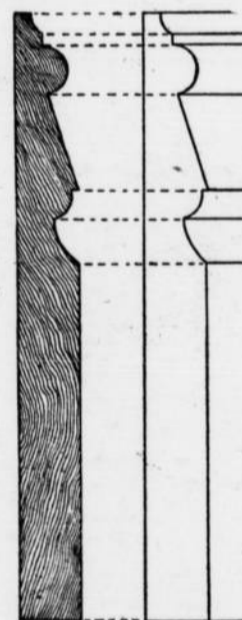
The window stool is then fitted to go snugly against the sash with enough on each side of the opening to take the window trim and allow an inch-and-a-half for return. The casings and cap are put on in the same manner as on doors. The apron is then fitted under the stool being as long as the distance between the outer edges of the casings. Returns are worked on the ends of the apron.



Detail of Trim over doors and windows.

Putting on the Base

Start the base on the longest wall span and away from the door and work toward that opening. The ends of the first piece are cut square. Two thin strips of wood may be used to get the exact length. Nail into every stud in two places, once through the heavy member near the top and once near the bottom. The corners are not mitred as mitres will open with nailing. To get the length of the second baseboard to be put down get the full width of the wall on which it goes and cut to that length or a little longer. Make a mitre cut down through the machined members of the base as shown in the cut, taking care not to cut away any of



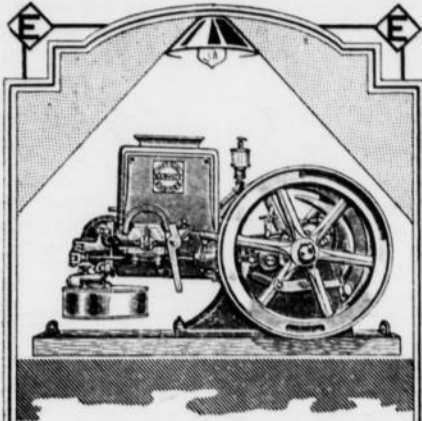
Coping Base.

The line following the members is gotten by a mitre cut. When cut along this line the end will fit against the face of the other baseboard.

around the members of the mould following the edge of the mitre cut. If this is done skilfully the end will fit snugly to the face of the first board. This process is called coping and is much better than mitering.

A quarter-round and picture moulding are put on in much the same manner as base. They are also coped at the corners. A coping saw, it may be explained, is a special one made for the purpose and resembles a scroll saw.

Nothing has been said in this article about stair building. To build a stair properly calls for special skill, and the farmer would be well advised to employ a carpenter to do it. It is also well to get his advice on the size to make the well hole, which is the term applied to the opening in the ceiling through which the stair passes. This will vary according to the pitch of the staircase.



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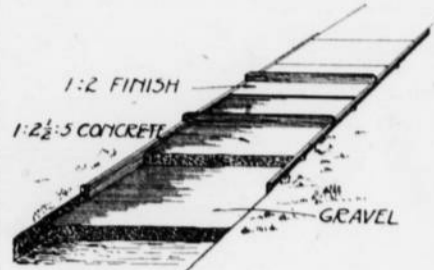
Concrete on the Farm

Continued from Page 13

between blocks open. Give enough crown to shed the water freely. Do not trowel the surface too much.

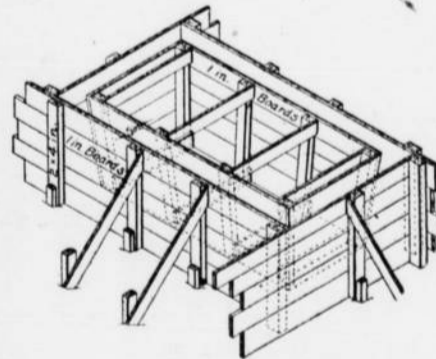
To Make a Watering Trough

A water trough must be made all



Building a Concrete Walk.

in one piece to prevent leakage. Clear off the piece of ground where it is to be placed with a slight slope to provide drainage. For the outside form drive 2 x 4 stakes in the ground spaced not more than three feet apart. To the inside of these nail common lumber to the desired height. The inside form should then be made ready to place in position as soon as the concrete forming the bottom of the trough is in position. It is in the form of a bottomless box with the uprights on the inside. Make with a slope so that the finished walls will be six inches thick at the bottom and four inches thick at the top. Nail cross pieces so as to prevent the form from bulging inward when the weight comes on it. Now lay six inches of 1:2:4 concrete in the outer form. Imbedded in this, about two inches from the bottom are pieces of twisted fence wire which are bent so as to come up within the same distance of the outside of the walls to serve as a reinforcement. When the bottom is laid smooth it off with a trowel. Then place the inside form in position tying the top across to the outside form with cleats. The uprights of the two forms should be opposite to take the cleats. The inside form lies on the floor of the trough. Before beginning to fill place a tapered plug, previously well oiled, between the two forms to provide a hole for drainage. It is later removed and another and somewhat larger plug inserted so that the water can be drawn off when necessary. Fill up between the forms with concrete and level the walls off smoothly at the top, rounding the top edges. After leaving the forms in position for 12 hours remove them and paint the trough inside and out with a



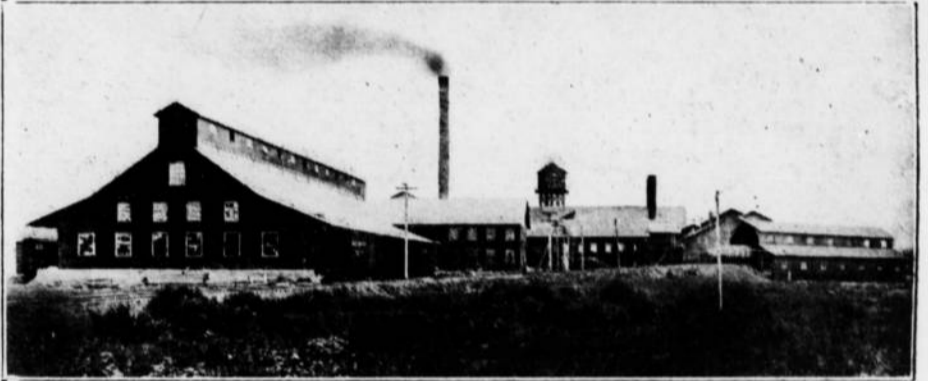
Forms for Making a Watering Trough.

mixture of cement and water of the thickness of cream. Keep covered with wet horse blankets until the concrete sets. After two weeks the trough is ready for use.

Flashing a Chimney

When a chimney is being built pieces of galvanized iron should be built in with each course of brick where the courses intersect with the roofing boards. They are placed in the chimney far enough to be perfectly solid and project far enough to bend down to the boards, and then out four inches on the sheeting. They are given sufficient lap to drain on to one another. The shingles are nailed over the sheets of iron. When a chimney is built up through the side of a roof a saddle is built in behind it. Gutter iron is placed in the valleys and the back of the chimney is flashed in the same manner as the sides.

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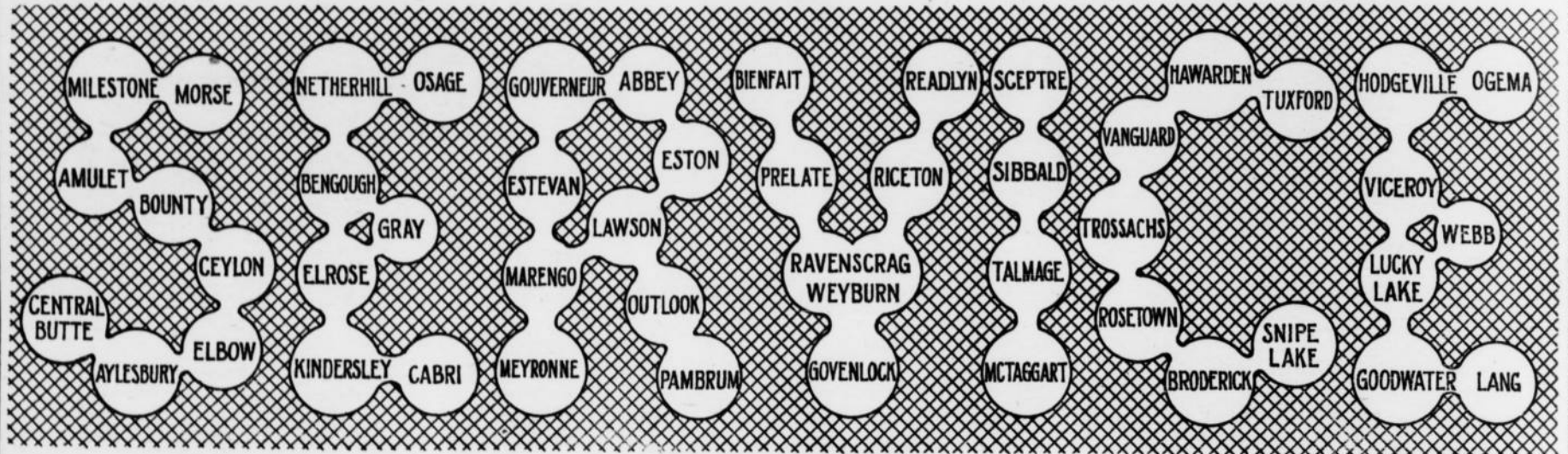
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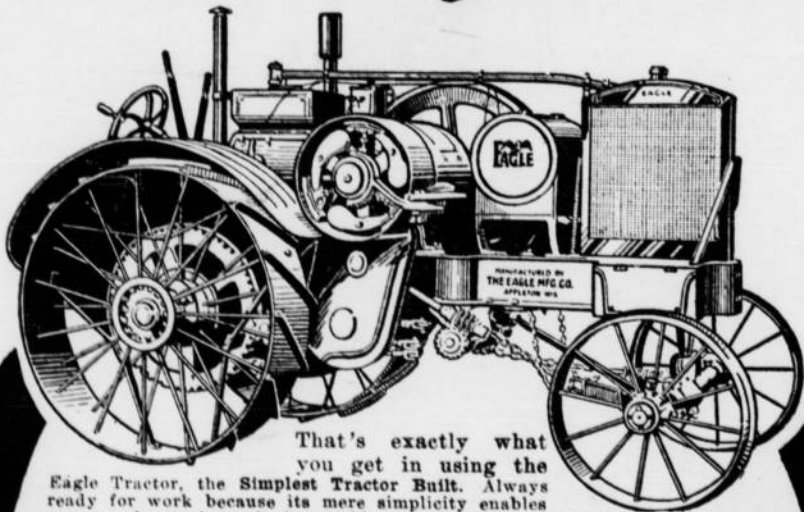
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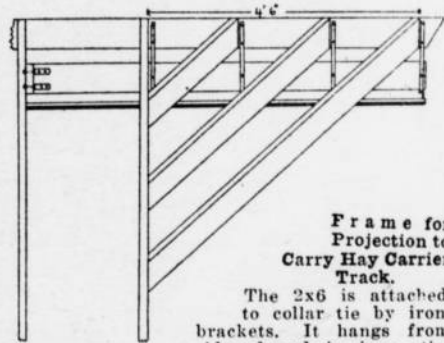
How to Frame a Barn

Continued from Page 18

brace them with scantling to the loft floor and carry up the siding to the top. Now sight the end wall and if it is out of plumb correct it by the braces.

Fasten a rope to the collar-beam of the end arch. Insert a rope and swing up the other arches by means of it using their heels as pivotal points. Tack boards on top of them horizontally to hold them in position. Mark off one row of these boards at two-foot centres to space by. Nail in additional braces on the under side of the rafters but out of the way of the 2x6 braces which connect the arches with the frame. Cut these braces from a pattern and spike them in place building in the cross tie as shown in the large cut.

Your next step is to lay out a lookout. This is of 2x4 and is put in at half pitch so that 12 and 12 on the square will give you the angle for the plumb line at the outer end. They project about two feet on the level. Put one in place and get the line of intersection between it and the upper edge of the rafter. Leave space for a couple of eight-inch sheeting boards so that you have footing to stand on the plate and start the roof sheeting. Leave a board loose every five feet or so and after you have the board above it nailed down lift it out, move it down and tack it so that when you get to it with the sheeting you can drop it into place. These spaces give you foot-holds while sheeting and carrying up the



Frame for Projection to Carry Hay Carrier Track.

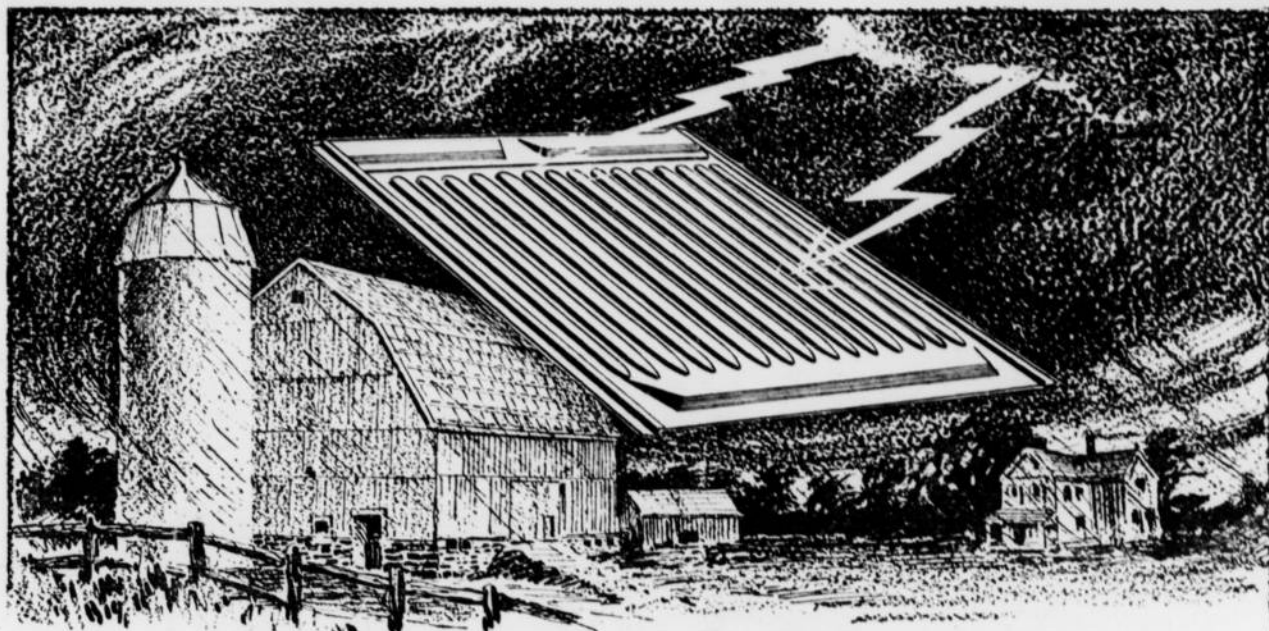
The 2x6 is attached to collar tie by iron brackets. It hangs from ridge board in iron stirrups and is stayed to outlook rafters by iron rods to keep it in line.

bundles of shingles. Let the sheeting project over the ends to trim down to 16 or 18 inches. The trimming is done by a chalk line and should be done as soon as the sheeting is finished.

To put on the lookouts nail one in position at each end. Then at intervals nail in others, sighting them to keep them in line. Stick in a nail at the upper outside corner of each of the lookouts and stretch a chalk line tightly on them. The other lookouts are then nailed in place being each brought to the line. The siding is then carried up and trimmed off flush with the top edge of the lookouts.

Bring the sheeting down over the lookouts. Nail a fascia board six inches wide on the ends of the lookouts and high enough to take the shingles. Put the fascia on the ends of the sheeting boards after nailing in pieces of 2x4's through the sheeting at intervals to support it. The end fascia is brought down past the side fascia, nailed to it and sawn off flush. Project the shingles two inches past the side trim and an inch past the end trim. For toe-holds when shingling, use 2x4's. Lay the scantling on the roof. Every four or five feet nail a sound shingle with the butt toward you using at least a dozen shingle nails well staggered. Turn the scantling over and put a straight row of nails through the shingle about an inch from the butt. It is then an easy matter to take the toe-hold off by simply prying up on the scantling.

In case you want your hay carrier to work from the outside the door opening is framed when the studding is being put in. The manner in which the projecting frame is put in place is shown in the detail. This is framed in before the siding or sheeting are put on. With the kind of frame described here it is necessary to make provision for carrying the track out by a frame level with the bottom of the collar ties. Use a 2x6 supported by iron bands and tied across to the rafters with iron rods to hold it against side-draft when unloading.



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Fresh Air for Stock

The Rutherford and King Systems Explained—By Prof. L. J. Smith

"IS there anything in this barn ventilation idea that we see advertised in the farm papers these days?" "Well, that depends," was the reply. "If the barn is cold and you can see holes and cracks in the walls, there is a fair amount of ventilation to be had without installing a new system for getting rid of the foul air. If, however, your barn is warm and well built, you cannot afford to ignore the question of obtaining a steady and uniform supply of fresh air for your stock."

The Importance of Fresh Air

The one thing most essential for our existence is fresh air. We can

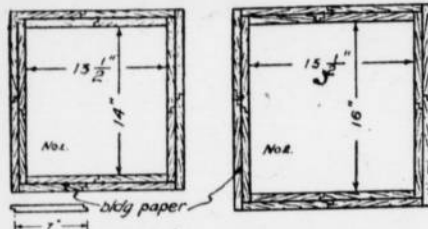


Fig. 1.—Cross Section of Flues.

live without food for over a month; we can do without water for several days; but one can exist without air for only a few minutes. When one pauses to consider the matter, this is a startling comparison. We can live 1,500 to 2,000 times longer without water than without air, and, relatively speaking food is of no consideration to a human being, for one can exist 7,000 to 9,000 times longer without food than without air.

In the face of these facts, very little thought is given to the important matter of furnishing our stock with fresh air. The writer has heard of authentic cases where barns were so tightly closed at night that a lantern would not burn in the barn in the morning.

We are giving a great deal of time and thought to the important problem of ridding our stock of tuberculosis, but are giving very little consideration to the great preventative of this dread disease—fresh air. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." We know that tuberculosis is a house disease. We also know that wild animals living in the open are not subject to it. Why not, then, endeavor to as nearly as possible approximate outside conditions in the housing of stock.

Standards of Ventilation

For public buildings, the standard amount of ventilation per person per hour is 2,000 cubic feet of air. The late Professor King's standard for cows is about 3,600 cubic feet per hour, which is the highest standard set. King's figure is based upon this ideal: that the stock should not breathe air that has in it more than 3.3 per cent. of air which has been breathed before. In other words 96.7 per cent. of the air must be fresh. The average cow in the stable breathes about 120 cubic feet per hour. This 120 must not constitute more than 3.3 per cent. of the

air allowed for her, which calls for 3,600 cubic feet of fresh air per hour. A purity of 95 per cent., which is considered ideal by many, calls for about 2,400 cubic feet of air per hour for each cow. Applying King's ideal to the adult human, the amount of fresh air required would be a bit over 500 cubic feet per hour since the average adult breathes about 15 cubic feet of air per hour as against a cow's 120. In other words, if we could give our dairy cattle 3,600 cubic feet of air per hour (which we cannot in our coldest winter months), we would only be giving them one-quarter the standard purity of air that we are demanding for ourselves. In the face of these facts we are largely depending upon the dairy cow for the main article of diet for our babies and small children. The health of the future generations is largely dependent upon the average health of our dairy herds. Is it not time for us to wake up to the importance of safeguarding the health of our children.

Fresh air is also essential to horses during the winter months, for there is not much team work to be done in the winter and the horses are, therefore, confined to the stable a greater portion of the time. If horses pass their winters in dark, badly-ventilated barns it is not surprising that they are in poor condition for getting on the land when the spring rush sets in. It is also true that many a good colt is not raised because the mare has not had plenty of light and fresh air during the winter months.

Is Ventilation Possible During Coldest Months?

Taking it for granted that animals need fresh air while confined to barns, the natural question asked is, can we ventilate our barns during the coldest months, and, if so, to what extent? It might as well be emphatically stated right at the start, that barn ventilation

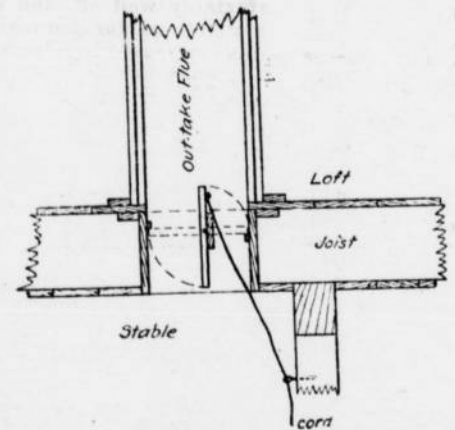


Fig. 3.—Regulating Damper, Rutherford System.

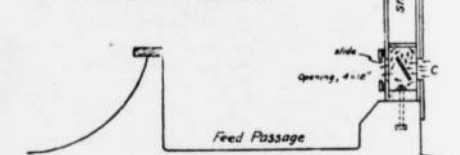
is impossible unless the barn is warmly built, and economically built so far as the volume per animal is concerned. A barn may be so poorly built that the heat from the animals can scarcely keep the temperature of the stable above freezing, and there is no surplus to heat

the fresh air required, to the temperature of the stable. Many barns are well built, but the stable is far too large for the number of animals contained. The barn is far too wide and the ceilings too high. Cut down the size of the stable to a minimum. Keep the volume per cow under 550 cubic feet, while for horses keep the volume per animal below 650 cubic feet.

A warm, well-ventilated barn is better than wide feed passages and alleyways and high ceilings. The walls of the stable must have two layers of boarding with good building paper between on the outside of the studding and one thickness of tight boarding on the inside. The loft joists are better ceiled underneath unless there is plenty of feed in the loft to keep the loft floor warm. A bare loft floor will let more cold into a barn than the same amount of outside wall space.

It is possible to get from three-and-a-half to four changes of air per hour in a well and economically-built stable at a temperature of 20 below zero and keep the temperature of the stable above 40, which is very satisfactory

Fig. 4.—Introducing Fresh Air in Front of Animals.



ventilation for our cold winter months. The writer has tested barns under the above cold weather conditions and has found by actual measurement of the foul air passing up the out-take of flues, that the animals could each be given 2,000 cubic feet of fresh air per hour. In one large barn recently tested, the 122 cows were getting nearly one-quarter-of-a-million cubic feet of fresh air per hour. In the light of actual tests, it is now an indisputable fact that horses and cattle can be given a reasonable amount of fresh air even in our coldest winter months.

Methods of Obtaining Fresh Air

The general principle which must be followed in all systems of barn ventilation is the same as that applied to the burning of fuel in a stove or furnace or a steam boiler. The burning of fuel requires air. The result of combustion is heat, and heat rises. The hot gases in the chimney or smoke-stack are tighter than the surrounding air, and they therefore rise in the pipe, causing a draft of fresh air passing into the furnace below. The taller and more warmly built the chimney the greater the draft.

Each animal in the stable is an individual furnace, drawing fresh air into its lungs, the oxygen of which is consumed, generating the heat necessary to keep the animal alive. In order that the animals will get the fresh air so essential for life, warm chimneys or foul air flues are installed, passing up

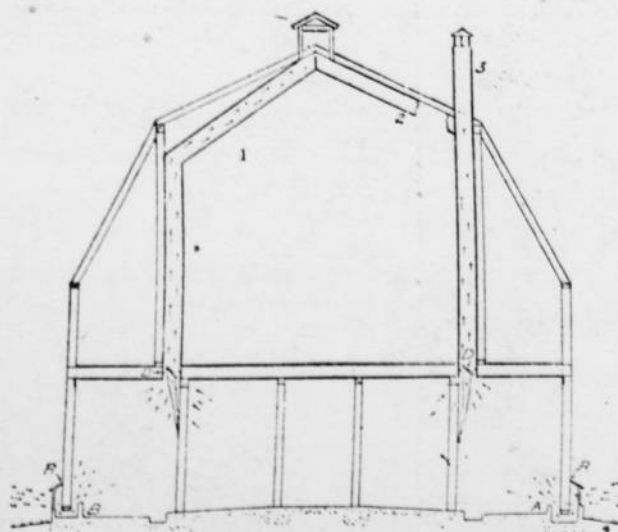


Fig. 2.—The Rutherford System of Ventilation.

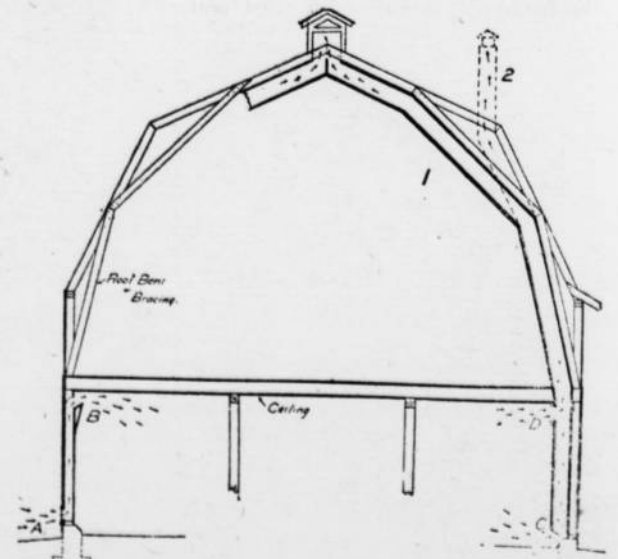


Fig. 5.—The King System of Ventilation.

through the loft of the barn, and out through the roof. Openings called "intakes" are made at intervals along the sides of the barn to allow fresh air to enter the barn under control. These out-take flues give a fairly steady draft in still and in windy weather, which is very important in ventilation of any kind.

The out-take flues must be warmly built. A very satisfactory flue can be ready-made using two thicknesses of dry shiplap with a layer of building paper between. Fig. 1 shows the method of constructing two of the common sizes of flues used in barns.

One length of the smaller flue requires six lengths of 1x8 shiplap and two lengths of 1x10 for the inside layer; and two pieces of 1x8 and six of 1x10 shiplap for the outside layer. The larger flue will take two lengths of 1x8 shiplap and six of 1x10 for the inside layer; and six lengths of 1x10 and two of 1x12 for the outside layer. Temporary cleats of 1x4-inch stuff are tacked on the inside while building up the flue. These are afterward knocked out.

Rutherford System of Ventilation

The system of barn ventilation developed in Canada and most widely used in this country is known as the Rutherford. It was originally developed in its crude form by Dr. Rutherford, our former Dominion veterinary-general, when he was practicing at Portage la Prairie, in the early days, and has since been developed and improved until it may be considered best adapted to the average Canadian barn. There is nothing in the system difficult to understand and install. Fig. 2 illustrates its application to a gambrel-roofed barn. The foul air out-take flues rise from the ceiling some distance in from the outside wall, which is the correct principle as it draws foul air equally from all directions. These flues generally rise in pairs to the same cupola. In this connection, it should be strongly urged that the location of the cupola be determined by the proper location of the out-take flues. The flues can be carried up in any of the three methods shown in Fig. 2. Method 1 is preferable to 2 as it is more direct. Method 3, in the writer's opinion, is most preferable as it is the most direct.

The fresh air is brought in at the door level as shown at "R.R." This is the ideal method where the animals face out; but when they face in the King inlet is better (this will be shown later)

The amount of foul air passing through the out-take flues is controlled, according to the outside temperature, by slides or by dampers at "D," where they can be readily seen. Fig. 3 illustrates the common method of adjusting dampers. They pivot on a three-eighths or half-inch iron rod. Many prefer a sliding shutter at the mouth of the flue which can be opened and closed by a pitch-fork.

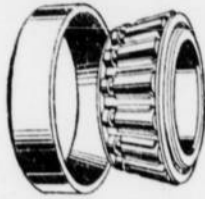
In the Rutherford system of ventilation, the total area of out-take flues is gotten by multiplying the number of animals in the barn (when full) by 20 to 24 square inches—20 for cattle and 24 for horses. For example: If a barn held ten cows and 24 horses, the total out-take flue area would be 200 plus 576 square inches or 776 square inches. This would require at least three out-take flues, 15x15 inside. It would be better, however, to stretch a point and put in four out-take-flues, two at each end of the barn.

The intake flue area recommended is half that of the out-take area, ten square inches per cow and 12 per horse. The fresh air inlets should be made smaller with 4x12-inch openings controlled by slides. Fig. 4 shows a good method of introducing the fresh air in front of the animals. A baffle board is set on an angle in the opening to break the force of the wind. The intakes may all be closed when it gets much below zero, and one can still get three to four changes of air per hour by leakage around the doors and windows and loft openings.

The King System

In the United States a slightly different system of barn ventilation has been developed which is known as the King system. Fig. 5 illustrates the arrangement of intakes and out-takes. The

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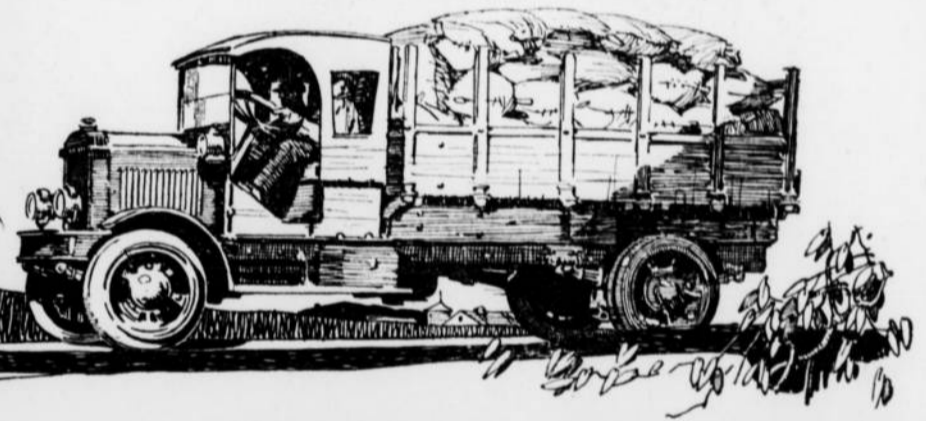
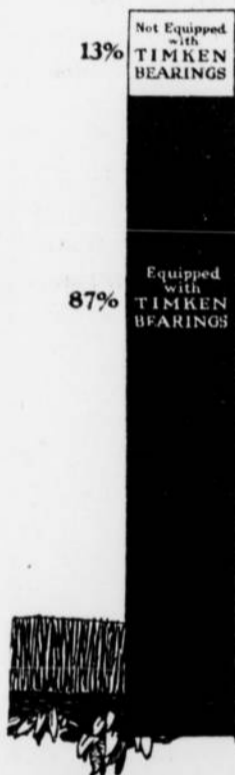
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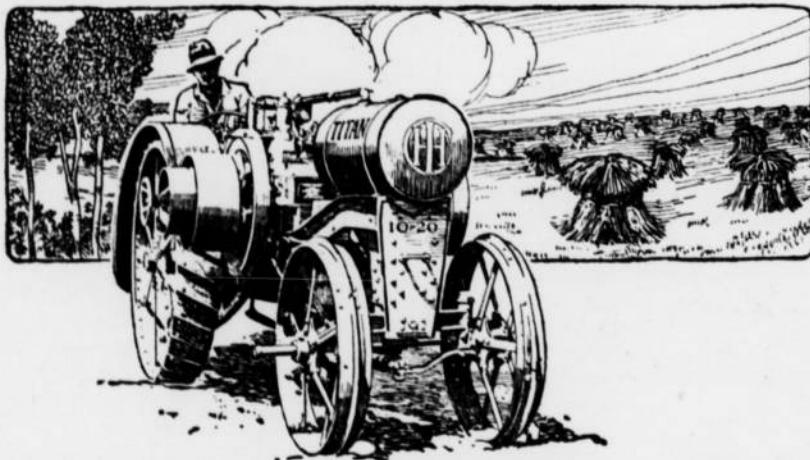
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popular of popular tractors. The scene at the tractor plants is one of night-and-day activity, with 5,000 men on the job. It is probable that, by the time this notice appears, producing volume will have been increased sufficiently to enable you to get a **Titan 10-20** for early spring delivery *if your order is placed at once*.

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method of taking in the fresh air is just the reverse of the Rutherford as is also the openings for carrying away the foul air.

The fresh air enters between a pair of studding at a point "A" just above the foundations, and rises entering the stable near the ceiling as at "B." Mixing with the warm air of the stable as it comes down to the animals. This type of intake is very good for box-stalls and where the animals "head in," while the Rutherford intake is better when the stock "head out."

The King out-take starts at the floor carrying off the foul air at the lowest point "C." For warm weather a slide may be opened at "D." These out-take flues rise in pairs, two to each cupola. This arrangement is very good where the animals "head in," but in the large proportion of our western barns of the narrow type, the animals "head out." The followers of the King system advocate the same area of intakes and out-takes. For our conditions the Rutherford idea of half as much intake area as out-take area is better. The number of square inches of out-takes per cow for the King systems is 34 and for horses 40, which is too much for the north-west, 22 and 26 square inches being better for our conditions.

Flue Regulations

No ventilation system will work satisfactorily without some attention. A thermometer should be kept in the stable. Keep the temperature above 40 degrees Fahr. by closing some of the out-take flues during the coldest weather. Do not partly close all the flues. Have them either wide open or shut tightly. This applies to our coldest months.

No Louvers in Cupolas

One should cut out all the louvers in the cupolas, as they pack the air up under the roof of the cupola and cause back drafting in windy weather.

In conclusion, give the matter of fresh air for the stock serious consideration. It is not only the human thing, but it will pay well in the end.

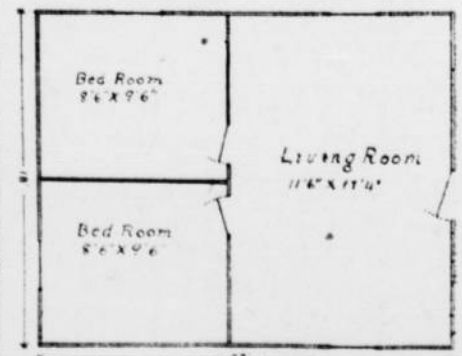
Solves Help Problem

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The illustrations show the plan of the cottage in question and how it appears from the outside. It is 18 by 22 feet. It has two ply of boarding outside and in, and the bedrooms are lined with beaver board. It was put up in the spring of 1919 and cost between \$700 and \$800. Garden stuff, milk and fuel are provided and the woman helped one day a week with the washing.



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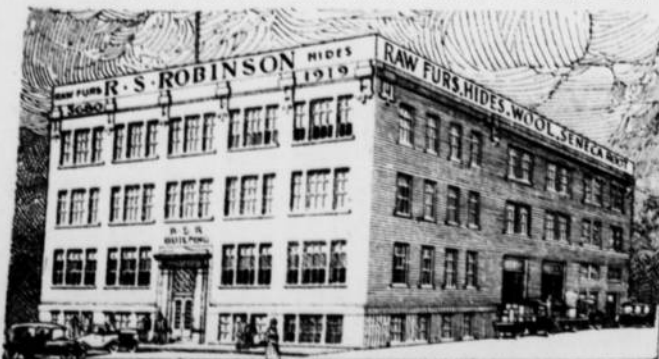
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Protect Buildings from Lightning

By Prof. S. C. Lee

THE value of lightning rods is pretty generally admitted at the present time, even by those who a few years since were strongly opposed to them. The experimental stage is past, and scientific investigation has shown that the principle of protecting buildings from lightning by wiring or rodding the buildings is not only sound scientifically but also good business from an economic standpoint.

Granting the soundness of the foregoing proposition the important thing for the farmer is to get acquainted with

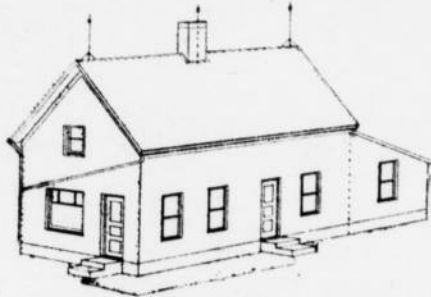


Fig. 1.—Rodding an Oblong Building.

the chief details involved in correctly rodding any particular building. Independent of the shape of the building three things are of basic importance at the outset:—

- (a) That good rodding material should be used.
- (b) That this material should be properly put on, and
- (c) That the grounds should be put deep enough to reach permanent moisture.

Copper or Galvanized Iron Rodding

The choice of material narrows down to that of either copper or galvanized iron. Copper rodding is more generally used owing to the fact that it is easier put on and is more permanent, and requires less repairing. The galvanized iron on the other hand is slightly cheaper, but must be kept well painted to avoid rusting and even with the best of care it will not last nearly so long as the copper. In either case the grounds must be of copper as iron soon corrodes away when buried in the damp earth. Whichever material is selected care should be taken to secure a good quality of that material. Copper cable should weigh at least three ounces per foot, and galvanized iron not



Fig. 2.—Keep Cables Away From Doors.

less than five ounces per foot in order to safely take care of heavy lightning. In putting on the rodding material the general principle as well as the type of the building must be kept in mind. The cable should be well fastened to the building and a sufficient number of points used to insure protection, especially of elevated parts such as chimneys and cupolas.

The grounds should be copper cable and sunk not less than eight feet in order to get down to permanently moist earth. In districts with limited rainfall 10 to 15 feet may even be advisable.

How to Rod a Building

In order to give some specific direction in rodding different shapes of buildings a few of the more common

types are here selected for illustration. Each building must receive special consideration according to its particular needs, and no general rule can be given to cover all classes.

In Figure 1 we have a common-shaped building in the form of an oblong. Many barns are of this type and not a few of the smaller houses. Here the main cable should be grounded at two corners diagonally opposite. In this case the cable is carried along the edge of the roof to the top of the gable and then along the ridge and down to the opposite corner where the second ground is placed. Points should be placed about two feet from each gable peak and at intervals of not more than 25 feet between.

Figure 2 shows another common form of building in which three grounds are necessary. Grounds should be distributed as well as possible and not all put near the same place. It is also advisable to avoid running the cable or ground near doors or driveways.

Figure 3 illustrates the arrangement of the rodding on a simple type of barn with a silo. If the barn is over 60 feet long a third ground should be run down from the ridge cable at the middle point. The side that this should

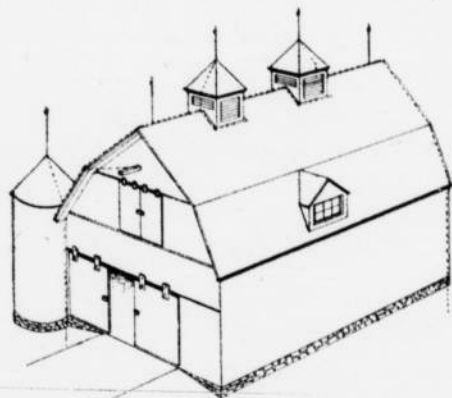


Fig. 3.—Barn and Silo Rodded.

come down will depend on whether doors or driveways are in the way and the policy of distributing the grounds. Where this third ground is necessary it would be advisable to then place the silo ground on the side farthest from the building. Note that in this example the hay fork track is connected up to the main cable at both ends, and each ventilator is protected by a point.

Figure 4 shows another shape that is quite common. Here three grounds are required, and if the ground at the extreme left of the figure were carried down to the corner farthest back it would give a more even distribution.

In Figure 5 we have another very common type of barn, requiring at least three grounds, the number of points depending on the length of the two sections.

Figure 6 illustrates a house of a square design. Two grounds at diagonally opposite corners should be sufficient unless the building is larger than usual. In this case one should be placed at each corner. It should be remembered that all metallic parts of considerable extent should be connected up to the main cable at the highest point and grounded at the lowest place or joined to the cable near where it is

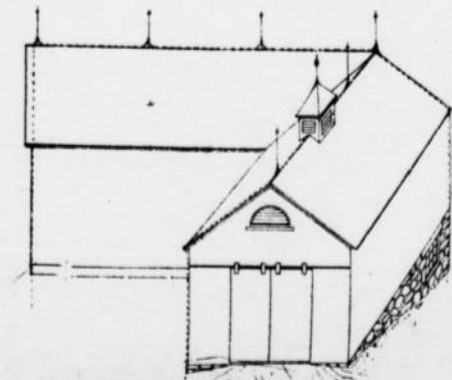


Fig. 4.—Rodding L-shaped Barn.

grounded. This applies to metallic gutters, eave troughs, rain spouts, wind-mill shafts, etc.

Have Expert Make Installation

In regard to the actual work of rodding buildings it requires to be directed by the man who "knows." It is a critical piece of work that must be done intelligently in order to ensure efficient results and avoid disastrous blun-

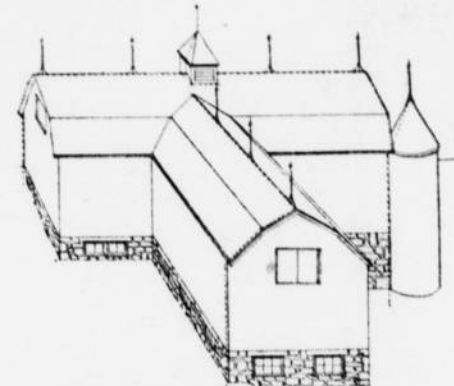


Fig. 5.—Rodding T-shaped Barn.

ders. In these days we no longer think that we should make our own boots or manufacture our own clothes, but consider it good policy to turn this business over to expert workmen and manufacturers who are specially fitted and equipped to do this efficiently and economically. So it is with reference to lightning rods. A number of reliable firms are handling this work and on them we must depend largely for proper supplies and intelligent direction in the workmanship required in actually rodding the buildings. It is quite true the farmer may supply all the labor needed in doing the work and in exceptional cases even direct the operations, but on the average it will be wiser and give better satisfaction to make a contract with a reputable firm who makes a specialty of this business and hold them responsible for results. These firms have certain standards to uphold and reputations to sustain, and only by doing good work can they hope to continue in business. On the other hand they must not be allowed to charge exorbitant prices for their material or for their

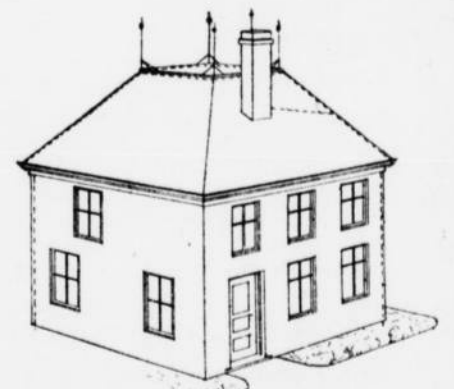


Fig. 6.—Rodding House of Square Design.

work, but like all business concerns they are entitled to a fair reward for their labors and investments.

Buildings with metallic roofing may take care of a considerable lightning discharge without damage, owing to the large surface of metal over which the electrical charge is distributed. But it is much safer and better to carry a cable from the lowest point of each corner of the roof to the earth, and ground these well. This will make protection absolutely certain, even when the most severe lightning storms occur. In the case of buildings covered with metallic siding, as well as metallic roof, the chances of damage by lightning are rather small since the great surface available for the electrical charge to spread over prevents the pressure from becoming very high at one place. Still it is a very easy matter and costs very little to ground cables from the metal siding at the bottom of the four corners, and thus remove all danger.

Irrigation Means Prosperity

Approximately one hundred and fifty thousand acres of irrigated land were producing crops in Southern Alberta in 1919. A conservative estimate places the value of these crops at over \$6,000,000. This works out at an average return of \$40 for each acre of irrigated land in crop. Thirty to forty bushels to the acre of wheat and eighty to one hundred bushels to the acre of oats were not uncommon yields on the irrigated farms. Proportionately good crops of barley and flax were also harvested. But the best returns came from alfalfa. Few farmers harvested less than four tons to the acre of this crop, which they had no difficulty in selling at \$30 a ton. This meant a return of \$120 an acre for the season. No wonder irrigation and prosperity are synonymous in Southern Alberta.

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How to Frame a Roof

BEFORE undertaking to frame a roof make a fence for your steel square. Take a piece of wood an inch thick, two inches wide and three feet long. Run a gauge line down the middle of the edges and with your rip saw run a kerf down from both ends, leaving about ten inches of solid wood in the middle of the fence. The blade of the square is inserted in one kerf and the tongue in the other. Inch screws inserted in the fence clamp it firmly to the square.

Now pick out a straight scantling to serve you as your pattern rafter. Draw a line down the middle of the dressed side. Supposing the roof is to be one-third pitch (Fig. 1), which means that the rise of the roof is one-third the width of the building,

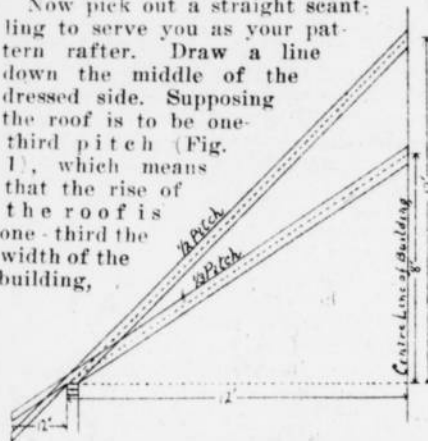


Fig. 1.—Rafters for half and third pitch, 24-foot building.

and that the rafters will rise eight inches for each twelve inches of run. Set the fence on the square so that the eight-inch mark on the tongue and the twelve-inch mark on the blade come directly over the centre line on the rafter, the fence fitting against the side of the scantling. Tighten the fence on securely. Apply the square, with fence, to the lower edge of the rafter, with the tongue toward the end. Run it out until the eight-inch mark is even with the point where the centre line runs off the end (Fig. 2). Mark along the outer side of the tongue. The corner left cuts off and the cut is the vertical on the heel of the rafter. If the projection of the roof past the plate is to be a foot a mark along the blade from the centre line to the fence will give you the plate cut. Saw in on this and rip up the centre line till you come to it. The lower end of the rafter is now framed.

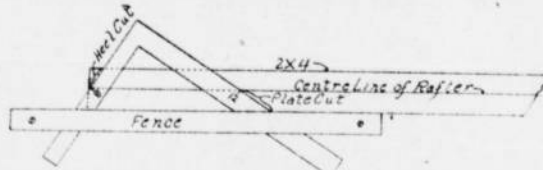


Fig. 2.—Getting bottom cuts on common rafter.

crosses the centre line. You will note that this gives you one foot of run and eight inches of rise. Move the square up until the twelve-inch mark is at the point you last marked, and again mark where the outer side of the tongue crosses the centre line. The square is applied as many times as half the width of the building in feet and the ridge cuts along the tongue of the square on the last application (Fig. 3). If a ridge board is used make allowance for it at the ridge cut of the rafter.

For a half-pitch roof the figure twelve on the tongue is used instead of the figure eight. A pitch halfway between these two, and one which is frequently used, is gotten by using the figure ten on the tongue. On the blade twelve is always used. For projections more or less than a foot measure in the required distance on the blade of the square, tick off the point, move the square on till the tongue comes to the point marked and where the outer edge of the tongue crosses the centre line will mark the

inside corner of the plate cut. Move the square back till the blade comes to the point and mark along it. It is best to make the outside vertical cut only on the end rafters before they are up. When the rafters are nailed in their place stretch a chalk line over the uncut heels and mark them. Get the vertical cut with the bevel square from the pattern and mark the uncut heels. You will thus ensure that your cornice will be perfectly straight.

Cutting a Hip Rafter

To get the cuts on a hip rafter take the same rise on the tongue of the square as for the common rafter, but instead of twelve take seventeen on the blade. Get the plate cut in the same way as for the common rafter and leave lots of timber to make the projection, which is better cut after the rafter is up when the proper place to make the cuts may be found by carrying out the lines from the heels of the common rafters by means of a straight-edge. To get the length of the hip rafter step it off as you did the common rafter, using the figure seventeen on the blade, of course. Remember that this length is for the point of the rafter, as shown in the sketch of the roof. To get the bevels to fit against the common rafters take the length of common rafter on tongue and length of hip rafter on blade. Blade gives cut.

To get the backing of the jack rafter to fit against the hip rafter take half

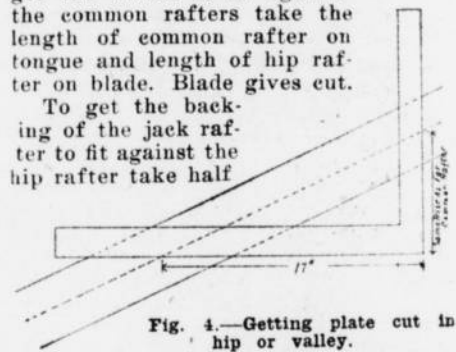


Fig. 4.—Getting plate cut in hip or valley.

the width of building on tongue and length of common rafter on blade. Blade gives cut. For the vertical cut at the top and the plate cut at the bottom the same bevels are used for jacks as for common rafters. To get the length of the longest jack rafter measure across from the last common rafter to the hip so that the two will be the proper distance apart. With the square on your common rafter square out to it from the mark on the hip and mark. The distance from the mark on the common rafter to the upper corner of the ridge cut will be the length that the jack rafter is shorter than the common one.

Continued on Page 36

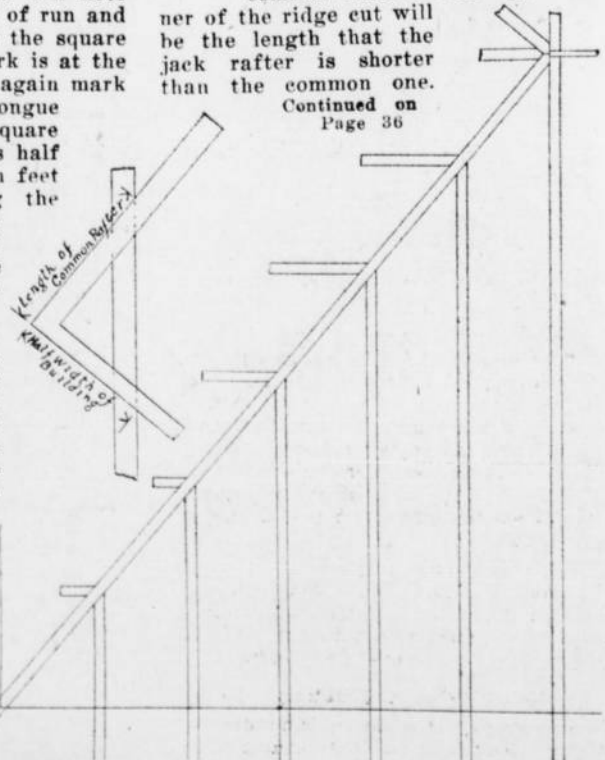


Fig. 5.—Hip and jacks in position. Insert shows how to get backing for jacks.



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See March Issue for Announcement of Cash Prizes for Boys and Girls 40-acre size .60

Market Prices---SEEDS.

GRASSES AND CLOVERS

	BRANDON		CALGARY		BAGS	Price
	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.		
BROME, Gold Standard	\$28.50	\$29.50	100 lbs.	50 cents		
BROME, Gilt Edge	26.00	27.00	100 lbs.	50 cents		
WESTERN RYE, Gold Standard	26.50	27.50	100 lbs.	50 cents		
WESTERN RYE, Gilt Edge	24.00	25.00	100 lbs.	50 cents		
BROME AND WESTERN RYE, Mixed	24.50	25.00	100 lbs.	50 cents		
O.K. PASTURE GRASS	32.00	33.00	100 lbs.	50 cents		
TIMOTHY, Gold Standard	22.00	22.50	120 lbs.	60 cents		
TIMOTHY, Gilt Edge	20.00	20.50	120 lbs.	60 cents		
TIMOTHY, Silver Standard	18.50	19.00	120 lbs.	60 cents		
SUDAN GRASS	21.00	22.00	145 lbs.	50 cents		
MILLET, Common, Gold Standard	7.60	8.60	145 lbs.	45 cents		
MILLET, Common, Gilt Edge	6.75	7.75	145 lbs.	45 cents		
MILLET, Golden	8.50	9.50	145 lbs.	45 cents		
MILLET, Hog	7.50	8.50	145 lbs.	45 cents		
MILLET, Japanese	12.50	13.50	145 lbs.	45 cents		
MILLET, Siberian	7.65	8.65	145 lbs.	45 cents		

CLOVER AND ALFALFA

	BRANDON		CALGARY		BAGS	Price
	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.		
SWEET CLOVER, White Blossom, Imp.	\$37.00	\$38.00	160 lbs.	65 cents		
SWEET CLOVER, Alberta Grown	43.00	42.00	160 lbs.	65 cents		
ALFALFA, Turkestan, Genuine	60.00	61.00	160 lbs.	65 cents		
ALFALFA, No. 3253, Choice	51.00	52.00	160 lbs.	65 cents		
ALFALFA, Montana Grown	60.00	61.00	160 lbs.	65 cents		
ALFALFA, Liscomb, Variegated	70.00	71.00	160 lbs.	65 cents		

MISCELLANEOUS

SELECTED NORTHERN-GROWN FIELD CORN

	BRANDON		CALGARY		BAGS	Price
	bushel	bushel	100 lbs.	100 lbs.		
IMPROVED LEAMING DENT	\$3.60	\$4.00	2 1/2 bus.	50 cents		
NORTH-WESTERN DENT	4.20	4.75	2 1/2 bus.	35 cents		
MINNESOTA No. 13 DENT	4.15	4.50	2 1/2 bus.	35 cents		
LONGFELLOW YELLOW FLINT	4.65	4.90	2 1/2 bus.	35 cents		
Prices quoted are for lots of 5 bushels, or more; for 2 1/2 bushels, and less than 5, add 5 cents; less than 2 1/2 bus., add 10 cents.						
SPELTZ, Selected	5.75	6.25	100 lbs.	35 cents		
SPRING RYE, Selected	2.55	2.85	2 1/2 bus.	50 cents		
BUCKWHEAT, Common	2.50	2.75	2 bus.	35 cents		
SUNFLOWER, for ensilage	21.00	22.00	100 lbs.	50 cents		

BULLETIN No. 1

Since drafting prices for our catalog markets have fluctuated considerably. Some stocks are higher, some lower; both seed grains and grasses. Buyers should write us regarding their needs. Our aim is to give buyers the advantage of the market whenever possible. The market on grass seeds has been fairly firm. When stocks begin to run out and shortage develops, prices will show an upward tendency. We recommend farmers to buy now, while the best samples are available. Our stocks were never better than this year; exceptionally clean and of unusually high vitality.

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

A. E. MCKENZIE CO. LTD.

CALGARY, ALBERTA

McKenzie's latest quotations, Brandon, Calgary
February 25, 1920

SEED GRAINS

SAMPLE SELECTED OATS AND WHEAT

Stock No.	BRANDON		CALGARY		BAGS	Price
	bushel	bushel	3 bus.	3 bus.		
K-32.—OATS, Abundance	\$1.19	\$1.19	3 bus.	25 cents		
K-42.—OATS, American Banner	1.23	1.23	3 bus.	25 cents		
K-52.—OATS, Victory	1.22	1.22	3 bus.	25 cents		
K-62.—OATS, Garton's 22	1.24	1.24	3 bus.	25 cents		
K-82.—WHEAT, Marquis	3.00	3.15	2 bus.	25 cents		

When Fort William Spot or May price for commercial grade No. 2 C.W. is 88 cents, or less, the price will be as per above, but on every advance of market over 88 cents, these prices advance concurrently. Prices will be established according to the close of the market on the day order is received.

Prices quoted above are for lots of 30 bushels and upwards.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON CAR-LOAD LOTS PEDIGREED AND SELECTED SEED OATS

Stock No.	BRANDON		CALGARY		BAGS	Price
	bushel	bushel	3 bus.	3 bus.		
3279.—MCKENZIE 96	\$2.20	\$2.35	3 bus.	60 cents		
3212.—BANNER, Special Strain	1.75	1.90	3 bus.	35 cents		
3213.—BANNER, Registered	1.95	2.35	3 bus.	35 cents		
3217.—ABUNDANCE	1.50	1.55	3 bus.	35 cents		
3292.—SEGER or VICTORY	1.50	1.60	3 bus.	35 cents		
3281.—GOLD RAIN	1.50	1.65	3 bus.	60 cents		
3293.—GARTON'S 22	1.50	1.60	3 bus.	35 cents		
3214.—NEWMARKET	1.50	1.55	3 bus.	35 cents		
3215.—SIXTY-DAY or JULY	1.55	1.65	3 bus.	35 cents		

Prices quoted are for lots of 12 bushels or more, for 3 bushels, and less than 12, add 5 cents; less than 3 bushels, add 15 cents.

PEDIGREED AND IMPROVED SEED WHEAT

Stock No.	BRANDON		CALGARY		BAGS	Price
	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.		
3179.—RED BOBS	\$8.90	\$9.25	2 1/2 bus.	35 cents		
3190.—KITCHENER, Gold Standard	4.40	4.75	2 1/2 bus.	35 cents		
3192.—KITCHENER, Gilt Edge	3.45	3.90	2 1/2 bus.	35 cents		
3185.—MARQUIS, Gold Standard	3.45	3.75	2 bus.	35 cents		
89-P.—MARQUIS, Registered	3.85	4.15	2 bus.	35 cents		
91-X.—MARQUIS, Registered	3.55	3.85	2 bus.	35 cents		
3201.—PRELUDE, Gold Standard	3.80	4.05	2 bus.	35 cents		
3189.—RED FIFE, Dr. Saunders' Early	3.80	4.05	2 bus.	35 cents		
3180.—DURUM or MACARONI	4.50	4.75	2 bus.	35 cents		

Prices quoted are for lots of 10 bushels or more; for 2 bushels and less than 10, add 5 cents; less than 2 bushels, add 15 cents. Our Gold Standard Kitchener is specially recommended; you cannot get better for quality or pedigree.

BULLETIN No. 2

GARDENING—One of the many problems facing the country at the present time is, how to keep the boys and girls on the farm, and discourage the undue crowding into the larger cities. Improvement in home conditions and surroundings on the farm constitute an important factor. Start a garden this year—we make it easy for you.

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AND I DREAMED A DREAM AND BEHOLD TWO MEN WENT FORTH TO BUILD A HOME

The one said: I will make my foundation here where it is easy digging, and I will purchase my supplies where I can get them cheap, and for my plan I will rely upon my own head; it will cost me nothing. The other said: On this rock will I build my home, and I will choose unto me a cunning workman who will do the work well. I will buy the best material in **THE SECURITY LUMBER COMPANY YARDS**, availing myself of their Service Department, that my home may be pleasing to the eye, that the accommodations thereof may be such that

my wife may entertain company unabashed and that my habitation may long endure.

And as I dreamed, behold the winds did blow, and the home that was built upon the poor foundation, with cheap material, did topple over because it was jerry built; but the other home stood and as the years passed by, high vines and creepers did grow up to beautify it, and the little children played about the porch and all were happy because their home was built



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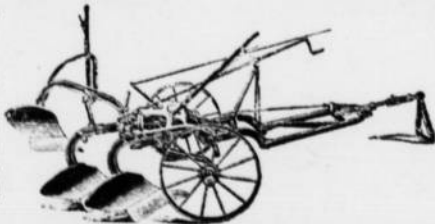
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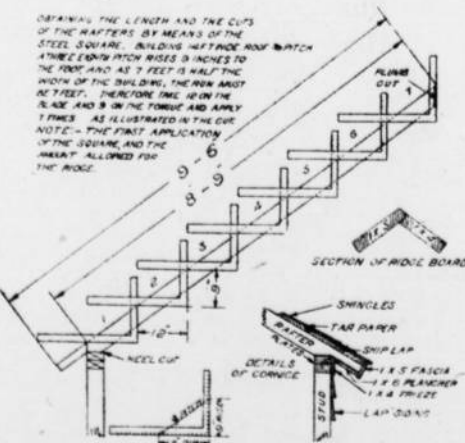
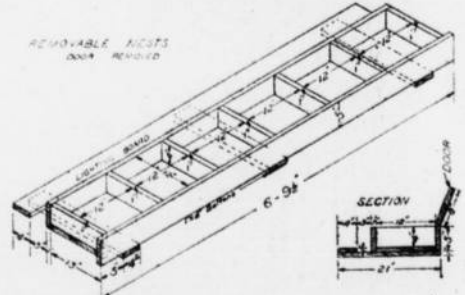
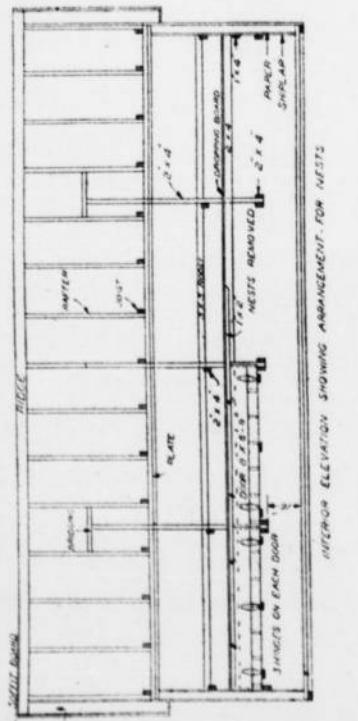
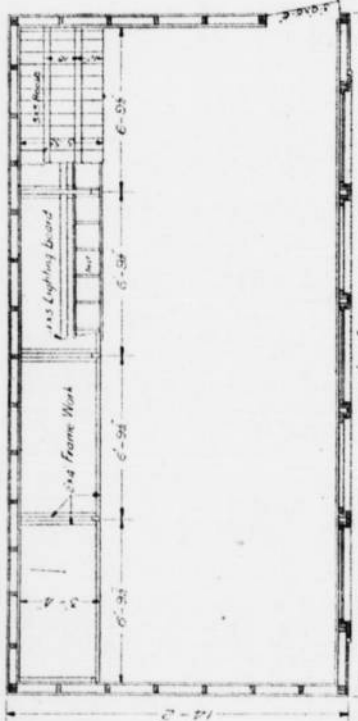
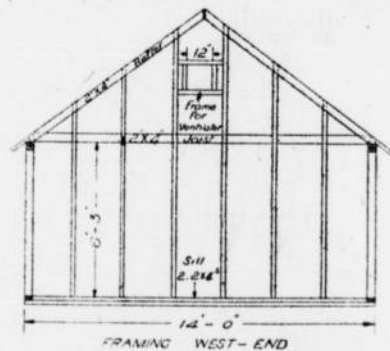
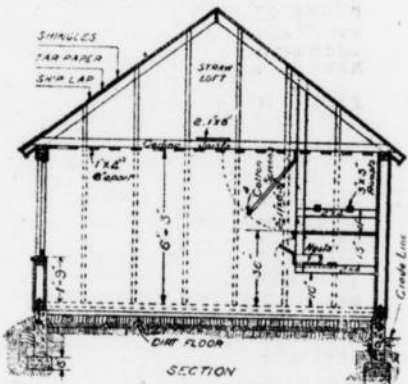
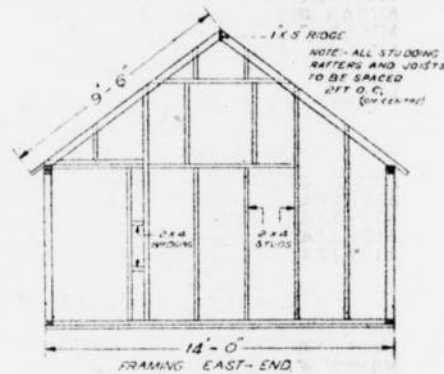
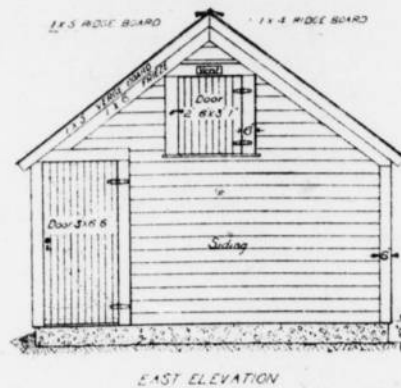
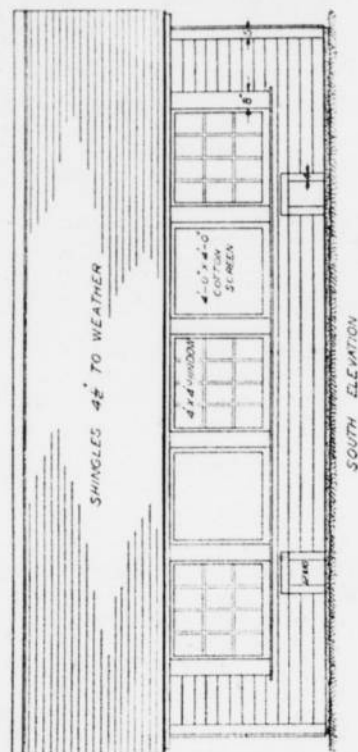
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Write us today. Don't delay. **WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 232 Racine, Wis., U. S. A.**



The House here shown was designed by Professor Herner, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and recommended by him for the western climate.

The frame is 14x28 on a concrete foundation. Earth or gravel does for the floor. A straw loft, with vents in the gables, provides ventilation. Two roosts, 3x3, run the full length of the north wall and a cotton screen, hinged to the ceiling is dropped down in front at night. The nests are under the dropping boards and are removable. The hens gain access to them from behind by means of the lighting board.

Building a Stave Silo

Suggestions on How to go About It

THE directions which follow are for building a stave silo of ordinary size. A silo 12 feet in diameter and 32 feet high will hold approximately 70 tons, which is the amount produced on from five to seven acres in a fair corn year. Dairy cows consume from 30 to 40 pounds daily; beef cattle from 25 to 30 pounds. The minimum amount of silage to be used from a 12-foot silo in winter to prevent spoiling is 350 pounds; in sum-

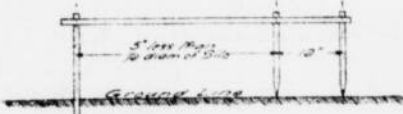


Fig. 1.—Marking for the Trench.

mer 700 pounds. From the above estimates the farmer can estimate whether a larger or smaller silo is needed. This is a good size for from 15 to 20 mature cows and can be used for summer feeding. For more cows increase the diameter for the greater the diameter of the silo the less the proportion of frozen silage in winter.

The silo should rest on a concrete wall 12 inches thick. To mark the trench drive a stake in the centre. Make a circle marker as shown with two marking pieces 12 inches apart. The inner marker is placed five inches nearer the centre of the silo than the inside of the staves will come. Dig the trench to solid earth and fill with concrete. After it has set sufficiently drive stakes around and make a form, using well soaked half-inch to come six

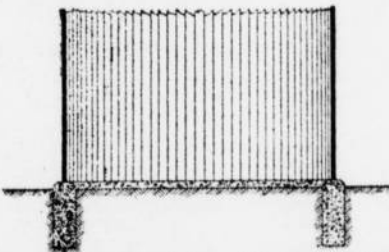


Fig. 2.—Silo Foundation with Concrete Floor.

inches above the ground. A floor of concrete may also be provided. Mark a circle five inches from the inside face of the foundation. The inside of the staves come to this mark. Erect a scaffolding on the inside in the form of a table 16 feet high. In four 4x4 posts bore holes for the hoop irons at the distances shown in Fig. 4. Bore the

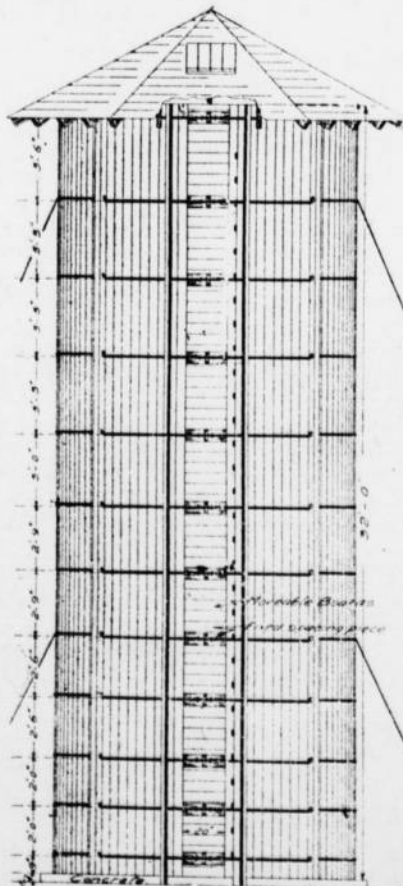


Fig. 4.—Silo showing Posts, Hoops, Doors, and Stay Rods.

holes at an angle entering the post against the adjoining stave and coming out an inch from the one on the other side to allow the nuts to turn. Each post takes the place of a stave. Use three-quarter-inch rods bent to the circumference and threaded six inches on each end. Erect and stay the posts and put in the hoops. Use specially-dressed staves. Erect two of these on either side of the door opening with spacers between them and the 2x6-inch bevel-cut door-board guides on the inside, bracing them exactly plumb. As the staves are put in place they are held by staples over the hoops. Bevel the staves to fit the posts. Splice the staves alternately at different heights with a saw kerf, in which a piece of galvanized iron is inserted in adjoining butts to break the joint. Each hoop is stapled to every other stave. Leave room for the hoops to work

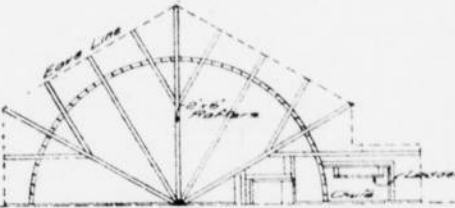


Fig. 3.—How the Roof is Framed.

easily. Six guy-wires, anchored to concrete blocks, each with a turn buckle and carrying equal strain, hold the silo plumb.

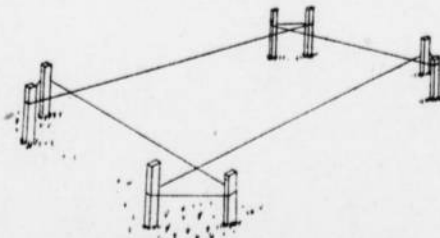
Before putting on the roof see that the silo is round at the top. The roof may be cut and fitted on the ground and the pieces then hoisted. Short pieces of staves held in place against the inside of the door staves with upright 2x6 guides beveled so as to prevent the staves from falling in serve to close the opening. The horizontal spacers where the hoops come are shown in Fig. 4.

The chute is built of 2x4 uprights and cross pieces lined on the inside with matched lumber. A ladder is provided. Pockets on the inside of the chute at intervals serve to hold the door-boards.

Lining-up for an Excavation

In laying out the excavation for a building there are two things that require close attention. The first is to get it setting in proper line and the other to have the corners square. Farm buildings are usually lined with the road allowance. Take a 10-foot pole and measure back from the road line at two points, 10 or 12 rods apart, for the distance back that the building is to sit. Put in stakes 6 feet high at these points. A few feet to each side of the front corners of the building site set a strong, short stake and drive it into the ground. These stakes are set directly in line with the first stakes. A line stretched between these stakes gives you the line of the side of the building next the road.

Rip three strips, 1x2 inches, 10 feet long. Nail two of them together at the corners, using only one nail, and as nearly at right angles as you can. With the square, measure 6 feet from



the corner on one strip and 8 feet on the other, using your knife to make the marks as a pencil is not accurate enough. Make the other strip exactly 10 feet long and square at the ends. Nail it to the first pieces with the outer corner exactly on the 6 and 8-foot marks. Use 2-inch box nails and fasten together solidly. If the strips are straight you will have a true right angle. Keep the stakes back from the corners as shown in the illustration and square the lines by means of this device.

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Implement House and Workshop

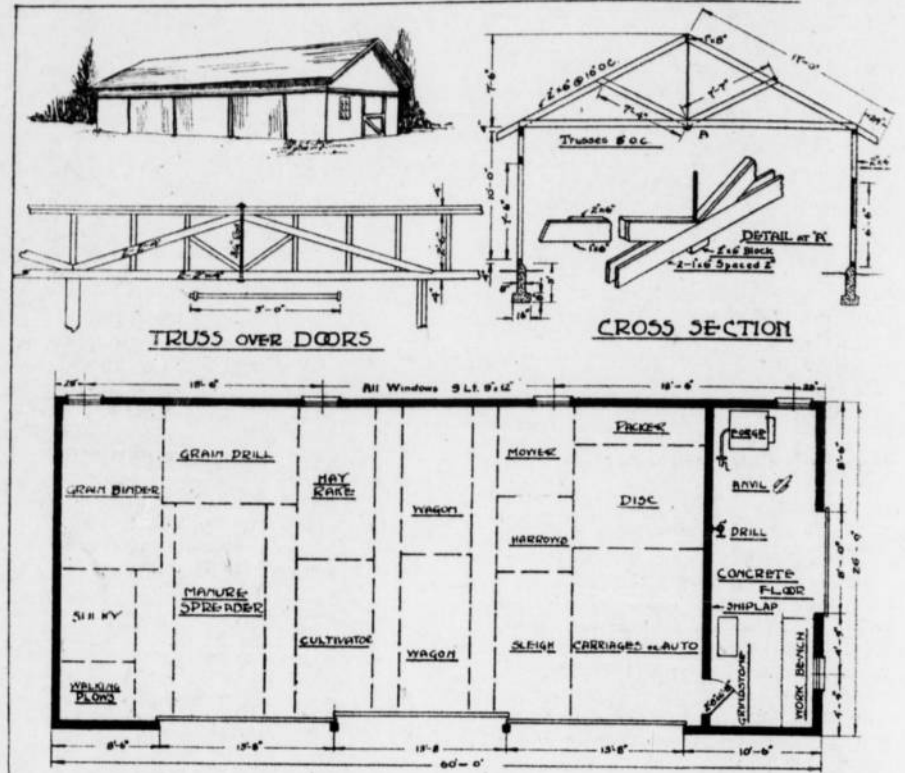


Fig. 1.—Plan of Combined Implement House and Workshop.

THE implement house and workshop for which detail drawings are here presented, is large enough for the ordinary farmer. The total length of the building is 60 feet and the width 26 feet. The workshop extends across one end of the building and is eight feet wide. The location of the forge, anvil, drill, workbench and grindstone are shown in the plan. The workshop is separated from the implement shed by a partition of 2x4 studding lined with shiplap. A concrete floor may be placed though this is not essential.

The building is supported on a concrete foundation eight inches thick and extending a few inches above the ground line. For the front of the building posts are supported on concrete footings. The framework, which

is of 2x4, is covered with drop-siding. For the roof, trusses, as shown in the cross section, are located eight feet apart. Rafters are filled in between trusses. The sheeting for the roof is six-inch lumber which may be laid some distance apart, as warmth is not required in an implement house. The siding should be carried up between rafters so as to keep birds out of the building.

The doors of the implement house are each 13 ft. 8 in. wide. Rolling doors are used, hangers being attached to the inside of the framework. The posts between doors are 6x6. Between the posts the roof is supported by trusses using three-quarter-inch iron three feet long.

Fig. 2 shows the details of the framing for doors and windows. All windows have nine lights, each 9x12. The rod for the main trusses is also shown in Fig. 2. It is three-quarter-inch iron 7 ft. 10 ins. long.

A suggested arrangement of the implements commonly used is shown. It will be noted that those implements which are most frequently used are accessible from the door. This arrangement, of course, can be altered to suit the individual farm.

Plan Buildings Early

The cost of constructing farm buildings may be materially lessened by planning them well ahead and getting as much of the work done in preparation as possible. Nothing should be left to be done in the summer that can be done equally well during the slack time in the winter. There is seldom a reasonable excuse for having to draw sand and gravel for concrete foundations in the summer time. When stone foundations are used there is usually a large amount of labor in hauling the stone. Stone can frequently be drawn in the winter, or in any case, at odd times when other work is not pressing, so that when the building comes to be erected it is not held back by work which could be done beforehand.

There is always lots of work to be done during the summer when you are building that cannot possibly be done beforehand. In many cases, the lumber for the new building has to be drawn a considerable distance, and the bulk of it at least should be on the ground during the winter previous to construction. Plan the buildings well ahead. Get as much of the work done beforehand as possible and the cost of construction will be reduced considerably, for after all, the labor which goes into a building is a large proportion of its total cost.

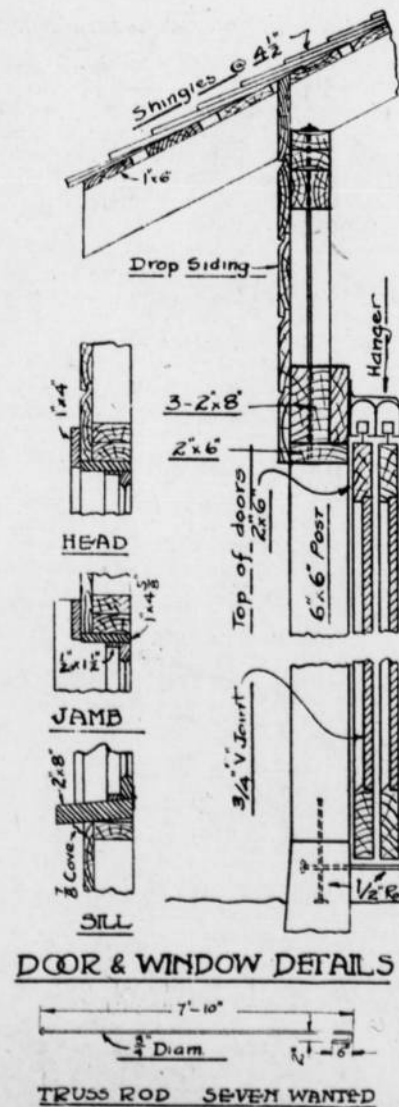


Fig. 2.—Detail showing Framing at Doors and Windows; also Rod for Large Truss.

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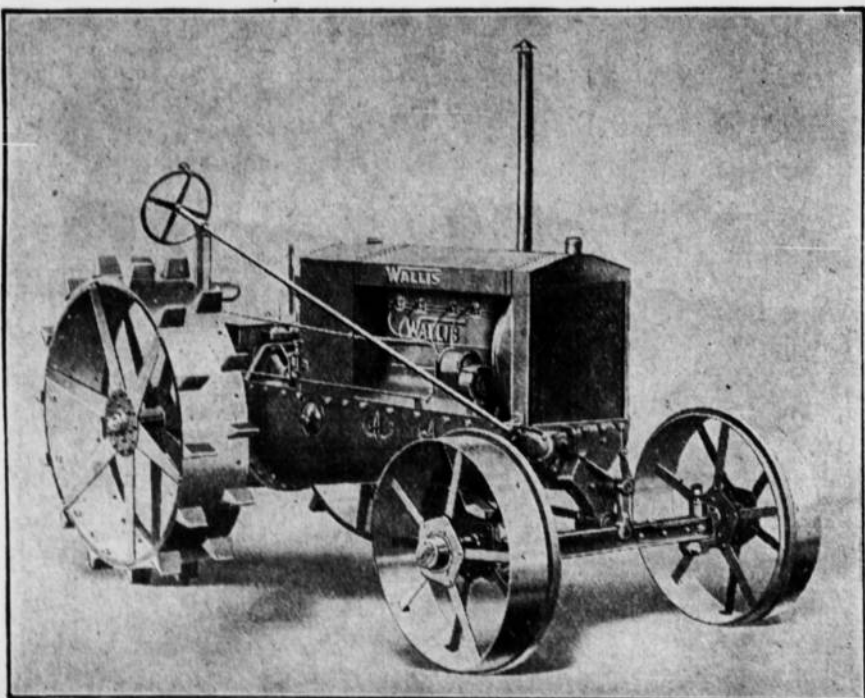
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WINNIPEG SASKATOON CALGARY

Use of Building Paper

BEFORE building paper came into use there was some excuse for drafty houses but there is little excuse for them now. A draft can't get through paper. It must go around it. There is also little excuse for having houses so hard to keep warm as some of them are. The greatest non-conductor of heat ever discovered is dead air and dead air can be secured in the walls by the free and judicious use of building paper. Paper properly put on, with the joints all broken and continued well up to the openings has more to do with keeping a house or shack warm than any other factor.

One of the most frequent mistakes made in applying building paper on the outside of a building is that it is not brought up to the openings properly. The paper should be brought right through to the side of the trim or past it, the paper can be trimmed off flush with the board with a sharp knife. Lots of lap should always be allowed and when two ply is put on under the siding the laps should alternate so that a double break is secured with the paper. Tar paper, which is moisture and vermin proof, is used for the outside ply.

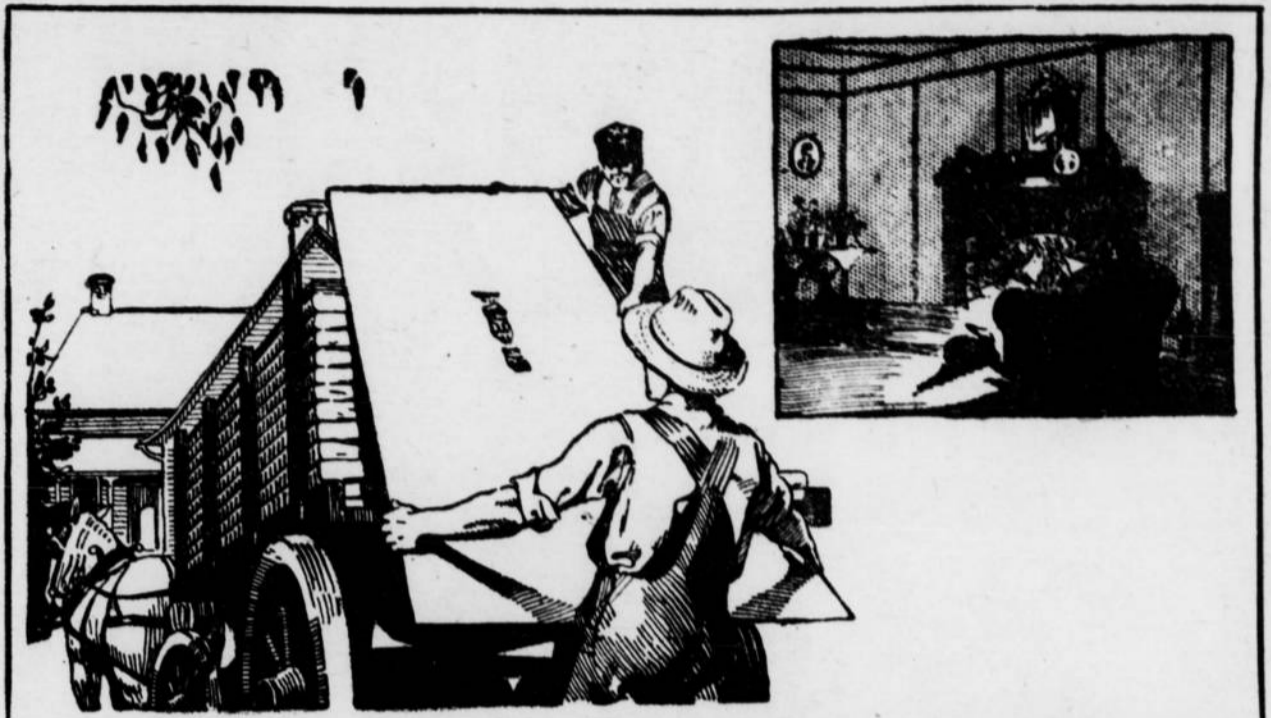
Dead Air Spaces

When using paper to provide dead air spaces see that there is absolutely no possibility of the air getting into the space. Nine times out of ten this is not done. If there is an opening at the top and bottom it is not a dead air space but a flue that has been provided. If this is done on two sides of a building there will be constant stream of air passing up one side across between the joists or rafters at the top and down the other, the movement being in the direction of the wind. There is no more effective way of carrying off heat than this. The air spaces should always be carefully sealed both at the top and bottom or they will be live air spaces instead of dead ones. Another precaution that is generally neglected is that no breaks are made in the air spaces between the studs. Internal currents set up in the space. On the outer side the air is in contact with a cold wall. On the inner side it is in contact with a warm wall. The cooled air sinks and the warmed air rises and a circulation is set up by which the warmth of the house is conveyed across the space and lost through the outer wall. The spaces on high walls should therefore be broken by nailing pieces of lumber between the studs. When walls are sheathed, papered and plastered on the inside the paper should always be put on vertically. A good plan is to put in two ply, each vertical sheet lapping half its width over the one beneath and the joints held by lath or furring well nailed in place. At the bottom this narrow air space is sealed by bringing the paper out so that the plaster will finish down on it. At the top the furring is left short enough so that the first row of lath on the ceiling will nail in tightly against the paper and sheet. If this is done carefully the space will be effectively sealed.

Making a Shack Comfortable

A word on making shacks comfortable. One of the most frequent mistakes made in building shacks or small, temporary houses is to line them with shiplap or v-joint. The same work and half the money spent on good building paper and lath will make the place twice as comfortable and ten times more attractive. Put tar paper on the inside of the wall studding, fastening it with lath. Over this put on lath as for ordinary plaster except that they may be an inch or so a part on the ceiling and down to about four feet from the floor. Below this they should be fairly close as the furniture will be shoved against them. Take good quality white building paper. Make a paste of poor quality flour by making a thin paste with cold water and then cooking it by pouring hot water over it. When it begins to cook the starch grains swell and the paste assumes a semi-transparent appearance. The characteristic whiteness of the flour should entirely disappear. With a writewash brush apply the paste freely so that the paper is well soaked. When putting it up brush

Continued on Page 34



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before the second coat is applied. Wood should be dry and clean before paint is applied to it.

The effect of the priming coat is to furnish a foundation for succeeding coats. Owing to the different porosity of different woods it is almost impossible to fill the wood with one coat and so a proper finish is hard to obtain with two coats. Three coats are generally necessary to make a good piece of work. The second coat will not penetrate as much as the first one and an endeavor should be made to apply it in the amount necessary to make a good foundation for the third coat. The amount will vary according to the nature of the particular surface on which you are working. Do not apply enough of the second coat to make a glossy finish as this furnishes a poor surface for the last coat to adhere to. A little turpentine added to the paint will aid in preventing the formation of a glossy surface but not more than a half-pint in hot weather and a pint in cold weather should be added to a gallon of paint. The paint for the second coat is thicker than that used for priming but some oil may be added. This coat is thoroughly worked. When painting siding see that the under edge of the boards get their full share of all three coats.

The Finishing Coat

The third coat is made to finish with a gloss. By watching the work carefully you will be able to judge when enough has been applied. Do not apply too much at any place or it will run and later peel off. Glance back over the work frequently at such an angle as to catch the light to see that no part is showing a dull surface. Be particularly careful where the brush encounters the corner of a trimming board or other projecting part as it is there where the paint is likely to be deposited too thickly with the result that it will run leaving a streak on which the paint is too thick. It will first show a skin on the surface but later will harden and chip off leaving the under coats exposed. No turpentine or thinner is added to the third coat and it is not applied until the preceding coat is thoroughly dry. If possible a week should elapse between the application of the different coats.

For interior painting the same general directions apply, but the paints may be thinner. Paints for inside work should dry faster than those used for outside work. The use of Japan drier is recommended for inside painting.

When painting old exterior woodwork all loose paint and dirt is first thoroughly removed. Two coats will usually be found sufficient for such work. All paint should be strained through two thicknesses of cheesecloth before being used. Ready-mixed paints will be found to have settled in the cans and it is necessary to stir them well so as to secure the same consistency.

Use of Building Paper

Continued from Page 33

it onto the lath well with a wide, thin brush such as paperhangers use. Lap the edges an inch or two and see that they are well pasted together. When the paper dries it will contract and straightened out as tight as a drum head. Paste the paper out upon the floor a couple of inches. If a base-board and $\frac{1}{2}$ -round is used so much the better but a neat finish is made with the $\frac{1}{2}$ -round alone. Cut the paper off along the edge of the finish on the floor. You have now a wall with two dead air spaces and one that is as warm as you could wish. If a hole is accidentally made in the paper it is a moment's job to repair it. Some difficulty may be met in winter by the moisture congealing on the wall near the floor behind furniture and peeling the paper off but it can easily be replaced. Such a wall offers no harborage for vermin, the scourge of wood lined houses.

After the paper is well dried it can be covered with ordinary wall paper and the casual visitor will never surmise that you have not a plastered wall. Since the wall will require more repairing than a plastered wall save some of the wall paper for this purpose.

Paint on the Farm

A GOOD general-purpose paint brush is a round one with bristles six inches long. This is too long to work the paint properly but this difficulty may be removed by putting on a sleeve of cloth leaving four inches of the bristles exposed. As the brush wears the sleeves may be pushed back and finally removed. For painting outside trimming a three-inch flat brush is good and for sash and other fine work a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch brush is recommended, though a small oval brush with a chisel end is good. A dusting brush with stiff bristles is used to clean the surface before painting.

Brushes must be cleaned after, not before painting. They should not be exposed to the air even overnight with paint in them. One plan is to wrap them with several thicknesses of paper after the day's work. If they are not going to be used for several days they may be cleaned with kerosene, then rinsed with gasoline, well shaken and thoroughly washed with soap and water. The water is then shaken out and the brushes hung with the bristles down to dry. They should be protected from dust.

The Priming Coat

The first or priming coat is made thinner than succeeding coats because the liquid part, the oil, soaks into the wood rapidly, leaving the pigment on the outside. A good priming coat can be made by mixing a paint of good spreading consistency with an equal amount of raw linseed oil. The more porous the wood the thinner the priming coat should be. This coat should be as carefully applied as any other, being well brushed into the wood, evenly distributed with no tendency to run. It should be left until thoroughly dry



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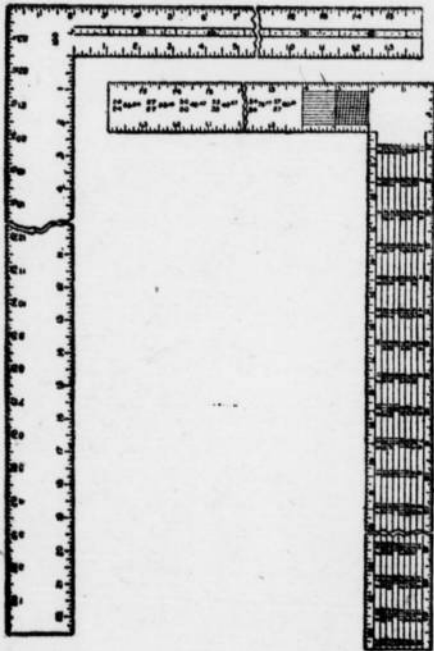
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The Steel Square

TO test a steel square to see whether it is true or not, take a piece of dressed board at least four feet long. Make one edge as straight as it is possible to make it, using a long plane. Lay the square upon it with the blade (the 2-ft. side) along the straight edge and held well up so that the tongue (the shorter part) lies flat across the board and about the middle of it. With the blade of your knife mark the board along the outside edge of the tongue. Reverse the square. If the outside of the tongue now comes even with the line the square is true.

Near the corner of a good square will be found a diagonal scale, with ten lines running one way and ten lines crossing them at a slight angle. These lines are one-tenth of an inch apart. One of the diagonal lines crosses ten of the other lines in one-tenth of an inch. The intersections made by the diagonal lines are therefore one-hundredth of an inch apart and it is for the purpose of giving these very fine divisions that the diagonal scale is there.

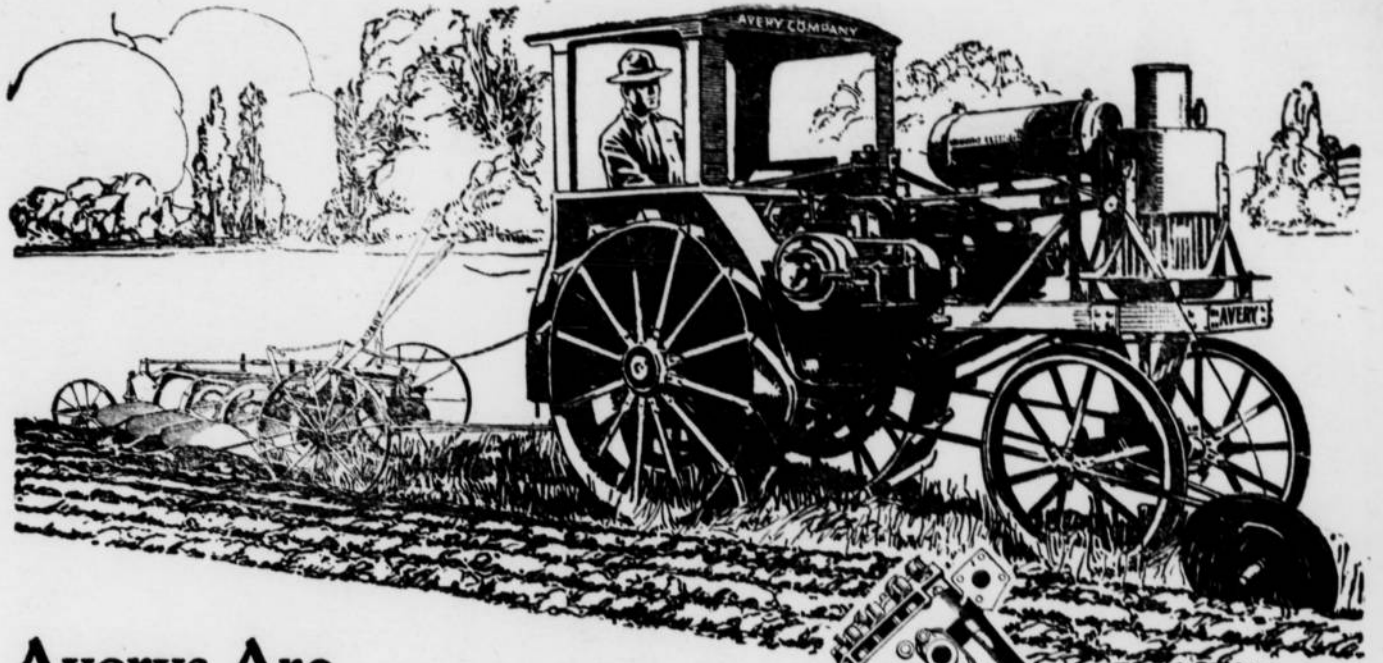
The table on one side of the blade of a steel square is for measuring the number of board feet in a piece of lum-



ber. For example, you may wish to find the number of feet of lumber in a board 14 feet long and 8 inches wide. Below the 12-inch mark you will find a row of figures from 8 to 15. Run down the column until you come to the figure 14, the length of the board. Follow the line across until you come to the column of figures under the 8-inch mark on the edge of the square. The figure on the row you are following will be 94, divided by the vertical line. This signifies that in the board you are measuring there are nine and four-tenths feet. If the board is only 7 feet long and 8 inches wide the amount of lumber in it will be half of 9.4. If it is a 2-inch plank you are measuring multiply by two; if it is 4x8 multiply by four, and so on. For 16-foot lumber use the line on which the figure eight occurs under the 12-inch mark and multiply by two. Any ordinary piece of lumber or timber may be measured by this rule.

On the tongue of the square and on the same side you will find another set of figures. This is a brace rule. The equal numbers placed one above the other represent the run of the brace, that is the number of inches down the post and along the beam. The other number represents the length of the brace. For example, supposing the point of the brace is 54 inches down the post from the beam and the other point is 54 inches along the beam from the post. Find these numbers on the square and besides them you will find 76 in large figures and 17 in small figures. This means that the length of the brace is 76.17 inches. The fraction may be measured by using the diagonal scale described above.

On the other side of the tongue is the octagonal scale. This is for getting the lines for trimming a square timber into an eight-sided one, but is seldom used in farm carpentry.



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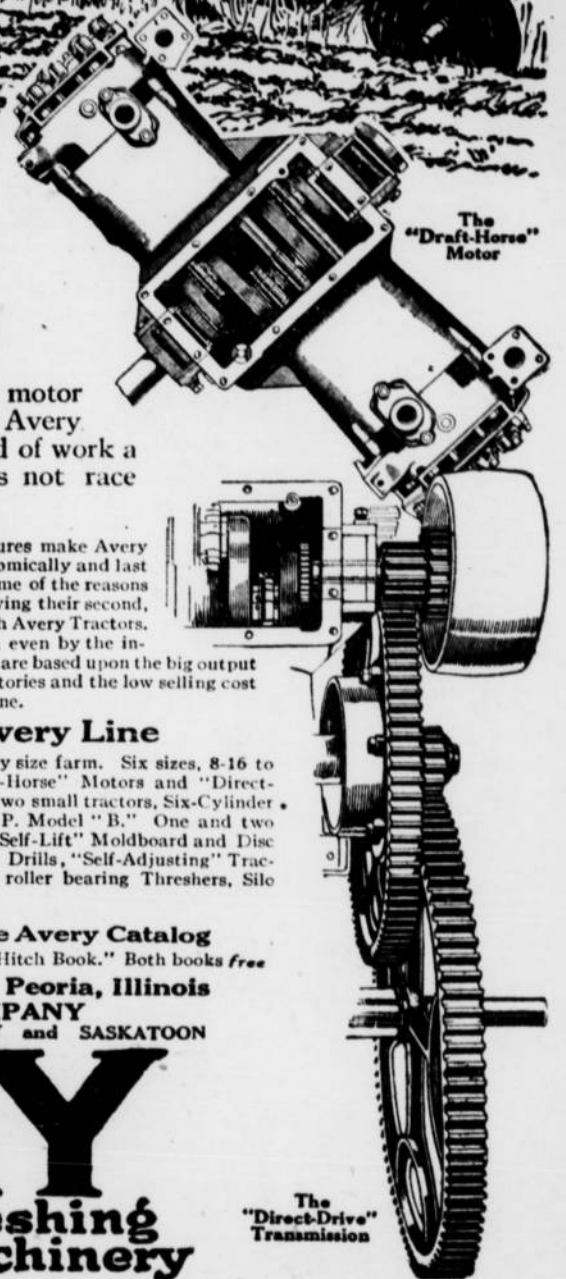
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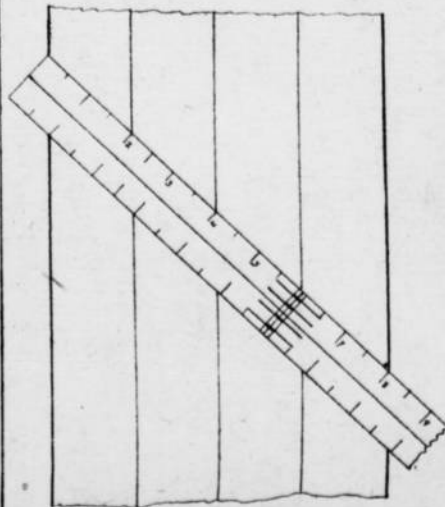
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Dressed lumber is never the full width. A ten-inch board, for instance, is little more than nine-and-a-half inches wide. To find the middle of it set your rule at an angle so that while



one end of it is flush with one side of the board the ten-inch mark will be

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flush with the other. Tick off at the five-inch mark and you will have the middle of the board. If you want to rip the board into four strips of equal width the two, four and six-inch marks will give you the proper widths when the rule is held in the same manner.

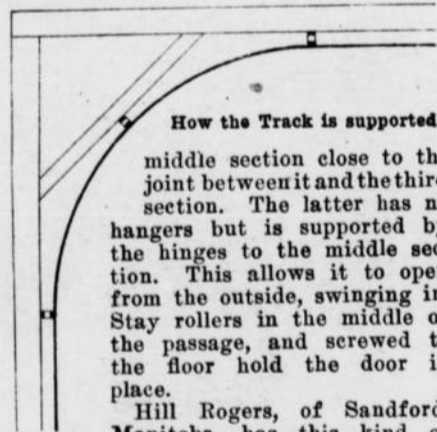
Serviceable Garage Door

SWINGING garage doors are hard to handle in a high wind, and a snowdrift that the car will negotiate may call for shovelling before you can get them open. Ordinary roller doors require the build-



The Door is in three divisions, one of which swings on hinges.

ing of an unsightly frame out past the side of the garage to carry the track. These disadvantages can be easily avoided, however, by the use of roller doors hung on swivel hangers which are carried by a track which bends around at the corners and runs back along the inside of the wall. The line cut explains how the track is supported. Ordinary track is sprung to fit around the corner. The hangers are swivelled just above the top edge of the door, which has three divisions held together by hinges as shown. The hangers are fastened to the leading section and the third to the



How the Track is supported.

middle section close to the joint between it and the third section. The latter has no hangers but is supported by the hinges to the middle section. This allows it to open from the outside, swinging in. Stay rollers in the middle of the passage, and screwed to the floor hold the door in place.

Hill Rogers, of Sanford, Manitoba, has this kind of doors on his garage and they are giving all the satisfaction claimed for them. The illustration is from a



Garage of Hill Rogers, Sanford, Man.

photo taken by a representative of The Guide last summer.

Plumbing a High Wall

To plumb a wall, say the gable end of a house wall after the sheeting is on, drop a plumb line from the point of the

rafters. Hold the line out four inches by passing it over the end of your rule, which projects at that distance. When the plumb bob is still measure from the point of it to the bottom of the wall. Alter the braces until the bob hangs four inches from the wall at this point. For this operation choose a time when the wind is not blowing.

How to Frame a Roof

Continued from Page 28

Always nail your jack rafters to place in pairs to avoid springing the hip out of line. The cuts and lengths for valley rafters and valley jacks are got in the same way as hips and hip jacks.

Precaution must be taken to have valley and hip rafters in line with the rest of the roof. Hips are placed so that the upper corners are exactly level with the other rafters. With valleys the middle of the upper edge should be level with the tops of the other rafters. The ends of the sheeting boards at the hips are cut under, and those at the valleys cut over, so that ends fit snugly together in each case.

Consumers' Association

In The Guide of January 28 last, an article appeared, dealing with the Consumers' Association, of Windsor, Ont. In that article facts were given as to the methods of the association and its agents, and it was stated that the legality of the association's method of doing business was being enquired into, and in the meantime the public should have caution in dealing with the concern.

The following, from the Saskatoon Star, of February 17, shows the result of the investigations above referred to: "The provincial office of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada in Saskatoon, in conjunction with other provincial offices throughout the Dominion, have for a considerable time now been on the track of the Consumers' Association, whose Canadian headquarters are at Windsor, Ontario, and whose agents were operating in Saskatoon and neighborhood recently.

Operations Suspended

"At length, however, they have been 'run to earth' and information was received at the provincial office in Saskatoon today that the operations of the association had been suspended by the Board of Commerce, and that its president, H. Martin, had been arrested on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences.

"Complaints covering the past two years have been reaching the Saskatoon office from merchants in various parts of Saskatchewan with regard to the agents of the Consumers' Association. "For the purpose of investigating the scheme, E. M. Trowern, the Dominion secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, at Ottawa, recently placed a large order in the hands of the concern, and included in it was a request for the advertised '100 pounds of best cane granulated sugar at \$8.50 (member's price)' a quantity of 'our guaranteed gunpowder or Japan tea (high grade),' etc. In time there was a reply to his request for goods, but, he states, he received tea that was 'nothing but weeds,' and never got the 'best cane sugar' at all. He was told the sugar would come later.

President Arrested

"The ultimate result was that somewhat of a sensation was caused at Windsor, the Canadian headquarters of the association, when on February 10 the Dominion police visited the offices of the association and arrested the manager, H. Martin, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The officers took possession of the company's books and accounts as well as letters and a number of orders and also intercepted mail addressed to the company. Shortly after the arrest Martin was served with an order from the Board of Commerce, at Ottawa, restraining him from transacting business.

"An investigation into the operations of the association was subsequent-

ly opened at Windsor by Commissioner James Murdock, of the Board of Commerce, who intimated that he thought the evidence was sufficient to justify an order restraining the operations of the organization for 40 days, and in doing so remarked: 'Canada is daily going behind 3,000,000 pounds in her supply of sugar.'

"During the war the license of the association was cancelled by the Canada Food Board, but upon the armistice being signed they again commenced operations.

"The Retail Merchants' Association feel considerable gratification that their efforts in running to earth what is described by the Dominion secretary as a 'pure fake,' have been so successful. 'The Board of Commerce is to be congratulated upon its action in this case,' says Mr. Trowern. 'It certainly has our heartiest sympathy. We consider that this is one of the functions of the Board of Commerce.'"

Western Canada Dairy Show

Continued from Page 4

eau had been obtained for the display features of the convention and was tastefully laid out and decorated. Practically every firm selling dairy supplies, machinery or accessories had in an exhibit. Ten-thousand citizens saw this show in one day, and this good attendance was fairly well maintained for the whole week.

Approximately 200 milk producers from districts around Winnipeg unanimously approved the formation of The Winnipeg District Milk Producers' Association, at a meeting held for that purpose. The newly-formed organization will be affiliated with the United Farmers of Manitoba, constituting a recognized local of that body.

At the closing session of the convention of the Western Canadian Dairymen's Association, the association was voted out of existence, and it was decided to form the Western Dairy Council in its stead.

The council will consist of nine men, three for each of the prairie provinces, and they will be selected at meetings of the Provincial Dairymen's Associations which are to be convened forthwith.

The members of the council will represent western dairy interests on the National Dairy Council of Canada.

Stating the reason for the change, J. A. Caulder, Moose Jaw, of the Saskatchewan Creamery Company, said it was considered that the organization in its new form would be better able to foster the production of dairy products, to build up markets and guard the standard and quality of the products.

The election of officers for the National Dairy Council resulted in the following list of officers: President, E. H. Stonehouse; vice-president, Alex. McKay; eastern executive: E. H. Stonehouse, Toronto; Mr. Medd, Exeter; F. Boyer, Montreal; J. Bingham, Ottawa; Capt. Dixon, Truro; western executive: Alex. McKay, Winnipeg; P. Pallesen, Calgary; J. W. Berry, Vancouver; Mr. Caulder, Moose Jaw.

Prominent Banker on Exchange

The perplexing problems of foreign exchange and the reasons why the British pound sterling possesses a depreciated value in Canada, while at the same time the American dollar is worth from 8 to 10 cents more than its face value, were dealt with in a very informing manner by Sir Edmund Walker and Sir John Aird, president and general manager respectively of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at the annual meeting of the bank recently held.

Sir John Aird, in the course of his address said:—

"It has perhaps become fairly generally known among those who take an interest in the matter that our imports from the United States greatly exceed our exports to that country, and that in the case of Great Britain the reverse

Chickens Sick?—Use Germozone
Roup, colds, bowel troubles, with head, limber neck, etc. At dealers or postpaid 75 cts. with 5 book Poultry Library.
GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. P95 OMAHA, NEB.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

SHIP FURS TO-

ST. LOUIS, MO. U.S.A.

GET THESE HIGH PRICES

Fox, Mink, Skunk, Muskrat, Lynx, Weasel and all other Canadian furs are in tremendous demand. Be wise—don't wait—bundle up every fur you have on hand and ship to HILL BROS.—the old reliable fur house of St. Louis where you are sure of correct grading, wonderfully high prices and a square deal every time.

WE CHARGE NO COMMISSION

When you ship to HILL BROS. of St. Louis you get ALL your money—every cent your furs are worth—nothing deducted for commission or handling.

WE PAY WHAT WE SAY

Over 350,000 old experienced trappers in United States and Canada ship us all their furs because they have found out by experience they can do better at HILL BROS. than anywhere else.

Read these EXTRA HIGH PRICES we are paying for Canadian furs if you ship AT ONCE.

NORTHWEST CANADA AND SIMILAR FURS

	EXTRA LARGE	LARGE	MEDIUM	SMALL	UNPRIME OR otherwise inferior
MINK, Dark	\$45.00- 35.00	\$33.00- 28.00	\$26.00- 20.00	\$18.00- 13.00	\$17.00- 1.25
Ordinary	32.00- 26.00	25.00- 20.00	18.00- 15.00	13.00- 10.00	12.00- 1.00
Coast	22.00- 16.00	15.00- 13.00	11.00- 9.00	8.00- 6.00	8.00- .75
MUSKRAT	6.50- 5.35	5.00- 4.25	3.75- 3.00	2.75- 2.00	2.75- .25
MARTEN, Dark	150.00-110.00	100.00- 85.00	80.00- 65.00	60.00- 50.00	75.00- 4.00
Brown	70.00- 55.00	50.00- 45.00	38.00- 32.00	28.00- 22.00	35.00- 2.00
Pale	50.00- 40.00	38.00- 32.00	30.00- 25.00	22.00- 17.00	25.00- 1.00
WHITE WEASEL	3.50- 2.75	2.50- 2.00	1.60- 1.25	1.00- .70	1.00- .10
WOLF, Cased	40.00- 30.00	28.00- 25.00	23.00- 18.00	15.00- 10.00	15.00- 1.25
Open	35.00- 27.00	25.00- 22.00	18.00- 15.00	12.00- 8.00	14.00- 1.00
BEAVER, Lawfully Taken	55.00- 45.00	43.00- 38.00	30.00- 25.00	21.00- 16.00	23.00- 1.50
LYNX, Heavy Furred	80.00- 65.00	60.00- 55.00	50.00- 40.00	36.00- 30.00	40.00- 3.00
Ordinary	65.00- 55.00	50.00- 45.00	40.00- 35.00	30.00- 24.00	35.00- 2.00
RED FOX	45.00- 35.00	32.00- 28.00	25.00- 21.00	18.00- 14.00	20.00- 1.50

If You Have Any Other Furs, Not Listed Here, Such as Silver, Black, or Cross Fox, Fisher, Bear, Etc., Write or Wire Us For Prices.

USE THIS SHIPPING TAG

Cut it out—fill in your name and address—paste on heavy cardboard—and attach it to your shipment.

HILL BROS. FUR CO.
413 Hill Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo. U. S. A.

FOR HILL BROS. MAIN & OLIVE ST. FUR CO. ST. LOUIS MO.

413

FROM _____

POST OFFICE _____

R-F-D _____ BOX _____ STATE _____

is true, our exports greatly exceeding our imports. Therefore, in the case of our trade with the United States there is a scarcity of bills receivable which we can set off against our bills payable to that country, while in the case of our trade with Great Britain the reverse is true, and the bills receivable exceed the bills payable to such an extent that she has been forced to obtain credit from us for many of her purchases of food-stuffs produced in Canada."

There has from time to time, during the past year or two, been a demand for a resort to artificial means, such as the shipping of gold and the sale of securities for the purpose of correcting the exchange situation as far as American funds are concerned. Sir John does not believe in such methods, holding they would be "inadequate and may even prove dangerous." "The rehabilitation of our dollar," he emphatically declares, "can only be accomplished by saving, economy and greater production."

EMERSON KICKER

Perfect Seed Insures Successful Crops

The Emerson Kicker is guaranteed to absolutely take every kernel of wild or tame oats out of wheat—take wild oats out of barley and rye—and remove at the same operation all small seeds.

It is absolutely impossible for oats to pass through the wheat riddles in this wonderful separator—install this money-maker and saver. The Hafa-Hors is the very engine you want to run this mill and other light machinery. Be sure and ask for the Engine and Grain-cleaning Machinery Literature.



Made in three sizes: Three-shoe and Six-shoe or without bagger and power attachment. Capacity: 20 bushels per hour.

Emerson Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Farmers Refuse To Buy Post-holes

They prefer to make their own.

They want something for their money.

For the same reason they refuse to support the old political parties.

For over 20 years farmers have been sending resolutions and delegations to Ottawa with little results for time and money spent.

Then they started something; they built a platform—themselves—a *People's Platform*—

The New National Policy!

Farmers are organizing to put it into legislation.

It means a square deal for all.

Support it with your time.

It will bring a better day for Canada.

Back it with your money.

The only policy that can make your dollar worth 100 cents.

Vote for your Independent Candidate.

Insure your vote and win the election by doing your share in the big drive for Independent Political Action

March 8th to 13th

For further information write your constituency organizer or communicate with

United Farmers of Manitoba

306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg

Clubbing the Farmer

Continued from Page 3

You are not let in on the secret unless you are responsive to the suggestions.

Marketing has heard that G. M. Murray, formerly general manager of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is engaged in furthering this idea. It was even rumored a few months ago that Mr. Murray was organizing an "advertising agency," with the backing of prominent C.M.A. members. It was said that such an organization would be in a position to place such a large volume of business with publishers who were rightly disposed that it could soon swing most of them into line. This agency rumor, however, Mr. Murray characterizes as baseless.

Of his other activities he does not care to say anything. He has an office in the C.P.R. building. The nature of his business is not disclosed by the sign on the door—nor would he shed any light on it. Several young ladies were observed, busily engaged marking up newspapers, and the impression gathered was that this was being done on a rather extensive scale. With what purpose, one is, of course, left to form his own conclusions.

The working out of the plan will be watched with a great deal of interest by both advertisers and publishers. There will be some indications of apparent success, no doubt. But it is questioned whether many publications which exert any influence on public opinion will submit to these attempts to muzzle them. Rather it is calculated to excite their more strenuous opposition.

Marketing will be glad to hear from publishers who may find themselves on the black list.

This is the information which has been secured by this Toronto magazine. In the same issue of the magazine Marketing, the editor, commenting upon this matter has the following editorial article:—

Muzzling the Press

We had begun to think that advertising was no longer looked upon as patronage—to be doled out in grateful appreciation to a servile press. The past few years has seen this old-time attitude departed from by government departments to such an extent as to warrant the hope that advertising had at last cleared itself of any suspicion of graft.

When lo, the dragon reappears in another sector. Through his disguise we discern the person of a "business man." As we inspect the beast we are shocked to hear a snarl, which in every-day English we interpret as saying: "No sir, not a dollar's worth of my advertising goes into any paper which is supporting the agitation for tariff reform (Business of a couple more guttural growls and a fierce bloodthirsty flash in his google-eyes).

Have you seen him around looking for whom he may scare off the premises? Have you heard his invitation to "Come on, this'll do the trick"?

Doesn't it seem unbelievable that ordinarily level-headed business men will become so unbalanced in their desperate earnestness to maintain an adequate tariff protection that they will stoop to the use of their advertising "patronage" in an attempt to muzzle the press?

Yet, they're actually doing it. Actually paying a man to encourage them in their foolishness. Apparently, they believe that this sort of thing will help protect protection. When, as a matter of fact, we can imagine nothing better calculated to kindle the blaze for the most rabid free-trade fire brands than such attempts to control the editorial attitude of the press.

It can only have the effect of greatly strengthening the determination of the "opposition," adding to it every publisher who refuses to wear a dog license. It will carry the impression broadcast that the manufacturer's side of the argument will not stand much discussion—therefore this attempt to choke it off.

A few manufacturers seem determined to adhere to this policy in the placing of their advertising for 1920. Strangely enough, the heftiest wielders of this big stick are Canadian branches of American firms. Gradually we will be able to spot most of them—then in turn we can spot the newspapers and other publications which enjoy the favor of their "patronage." Then we'll know where to place the blame if business suffers for their foolishness, as it undoubtedly will.

The Big Plan

Now it will be seen that the campaign to club the press of Canada into line is actually under way in real earnest. The plan is to induce the Divine Righters branch of the protected manufacturers in such papers as are favorable to the protective tariff, or are neutral. These Divine Righters figure that if they withdraw their advertisements the low tariff journals, and particularly The Grain Growers' Guide, will lose so much money that they will be forced to go to the wall and cease publication, or to keep quiet on the protective tariff. The Grain Growers' Guide is undoubtedly the chief sinner in their eyes and has been selected as the chief mark for their displeasure.

In order that The Guide readers may fully understand the situation we will again repeat the facts of the ownership of The Guide. In 1908 The Grain Growers' Guide was established to serve the organized farmers and was financed entirely by The Grain Growers' Grain Company. The Grain Growers' Guide today is owned by the United Grain Growers' Limited, a company which has 36,000 farmer shareholders in the prairie provinces, a paid-up capital of \$2,500,000 and a surplus and reserve fund of over \$1,750,000. The Grain Growers' Guide Ltd., which is the incorporated name of the subsidiary company publishing The Guide has a paid-up capital of \$200,000, and has also built up a substantial reserve fund to cover subscriptions paid in advance. With this financial backing it can readily be seen that The Grain Growers' Guide cannot be put out of business by the withdrawal of advertisements on the part of the Divine Righters branch of the protected manufacturers.

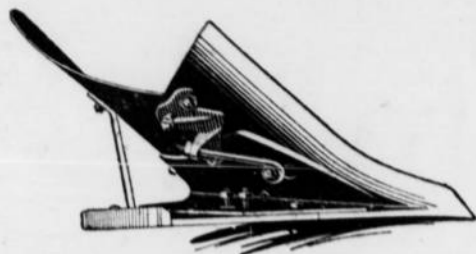
Using Club on Farmers

The aim of the Divine Righters is to punish The Grain Growers' Guide for advocating the tariff reduction so that the cost of manufactured goods in Canada will be made cheaper. Who makes the editorial? Apparently those who would boycott the Guide with their advertising are not informed on this question. Ever since the establishment of The Guide in 1908 it has been employed as the official organ, and is still employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, membership 10,000 farmers; Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, membership 36,000 farmers; and the United Farmers of Alberta, membership 30,000 farmers. For eleven years The Grain Growers' Guide has served these three organizations and its editorial policy has been entirely moulded by the official pronouncements of these three organizations through their annual conventions. The editorial policy of The Grain Growers' Guide on the protective tariff is today in support of the New National Policy or the Farmers' Platform, which was drafted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and endorsed by the three above mentioned organizations as well as by the United Farmers of Ontario. The Grain Growers' Guide is the only journal employed as the official organ of these three organizations and is the only journal that has supported the policy of these organizations for the last 11 years. The Grain Growers' Guide is the property of the organized farmers of western Canada and is published solely in the interests of the organized farmers.

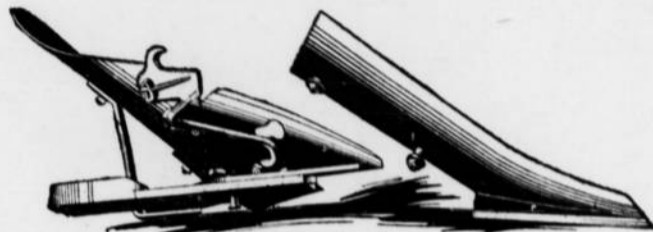
Any attempt therefore to punish The Grain Growers' Guide by the withdrawal of advertisements is an attempt to punish the organized farmers for their public policy in favor of tariff reduction. The Divine Righter protectionists know full well that The Grain Growers' Guide has been a most powerful factor in assisting the western farmers to build up their organization. They have the idea that if they pull their advertisements out of The Guide and force The Guide to suspend publication they will then have the western farmers where they want them, and make them pay for the tariff and pay for it good and plenty. It is now a question whether the organized farmers of western Canada have a right to publish their own paper and to advocate a policy in that paper which they believe to be in the best interests of Canada. The great fundamental question of the freedom of the press is at stake and it remains to be seen whether The Grain Growers' Guide will be dominated by a small group of protected manufacturers in eastern Canada, or whether the organized farmers of the West will support The Guide in the fight for freedom.

Advertising Revenue Necessary

The subscription price of The Grain Growers' Guide is \$1.50 per year or \$3.00 for three years. This subscription price does not pay half the cost of publishing The Guide. In fact the



Just loosen the Draw-rod,
Give the share a couple of taps—
and off it comes!



THAT'S all there is to removing the quick-detachable shares of Hamilton tractor plows.

When the plow bottom is assembled, the heavy, rugged draw-rod not only holds the share in place against the moldboard, but also keeps it tight against the standard. And it is close against the base, so that it cannot be damaged.

The bottom side of the moldboard where it fits against the under side of the quick-detachable share has a beveled edge, so that it makes a smooth joint that will not clog.

A malleable casting to which the draw-rod is attached supports the wing of the share and makes a perfect joint on the face of the plow.

You will like the **Hamilton Tractor Plow** because of these and a number of other quality and efficiency features that are described in the catalog, which will be mailed to you by the nearest branch house listed below upon receipt of your name and address. You may use the margin of this advertisement. And—ask your local International implement agent about **Hamilton Plows**.

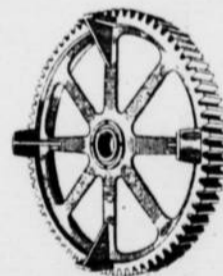
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

OF CANADA LTD
HAMILTON CANADA

WESTERN BRANCHES—BRANDON WINNIPEG, MAN. CALGARY EDMONTON LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.
ESTEVAN, N. BATTLEFORD, REGINA, SASKATOON YORKTON, SASK.
EASTERN BRANCHES—HAMILTON LONDON OTTAWA ONT. MONTREAL QUEBEC QUE. ST. JOHN N. B.



Buy your tractor
Gears from us.
Keep your
money in your
own country



We have them in stock for immediate shipment for the following engines:—

- Aultman Taylor.
- Avery.
- 28 H.P. American Abell.
- 32 H.P. American Abell.
- 26 H.P. American Abell.
- 110 H.P. Case.
- 25 H.P. Case.
- 10-20 H.P. Case.
- 20-40 H.P. Case.
- 25 H.P. Gaar Scott.
- 45 H.P. Mogul, I.H.C.
- 20 H.P. I.H.C.
- 45 H.P. Titan, I.H.C.
- 25 H.P. Nichols & Shepard.
- 15-30 H.P. Rumely Oil Pull.
- 30-60 H.P. Rumely Oil Pull.
- 25-45 H.P. Rumely Oil Pull.
- 18-35 H.P. Rumely Oil Pull.
- 30 H.P. Rumely Steam.
- 36 H.P. Rumely Steam.
- 25 H.P. Reeves.
- 32 H.P. Reeves.
- Sawyer-Massey.

Why pay Duty, War Tax and Exchange when you can buy better gears at home and save from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent. Hundreds of our gears now in operation. Let us quote you.

Buy your gears NOW and be ready for spring plowing.

Riverside Iron Works - Calgary, Alta.

The largest and best-equipped plant between Winnipeg and Vancouver.

KNITTING MACHINES FOR MONEY MAKING HOME & RED CROSS WORK

Catalog Free, CREELMAN BROS., Mfrs., Box 1417, Georgetown, Ont.

STANDARD REGISTERED FORMALDEHYDE

(GUARANTEED 40% VOL.)

FOR DESTROYING SMUT

Protect Your Crop Against SMUT

DON'T let Smut rob you of a big part of your crop this year. Successful growers are using Formaldehyde for a simple but very effective treatment of the seed before planting.

Go after grade; secure a clean harvest—it is every bit as important as a big harvest.

Standard Formaldehyde

Be sure you buy full strength Standard Formaldehyde. Buy in original jugs and you are SAFE!

POTATO GROWERS: Your potatoes will have no scab if you treat with Standard Formaldehyde!

Sold by dealers everywhere in sealed 2-lb., 5-lb., 10-lb. jugs—also in bulk.

Formaldehyde bearing Standard Label is manufactured, jugged and sealed by

STANDARD CHEMICAL

Company, Limited,

WINNIPEG.

MONTREAL
TORONTO.

10



Canadian Seeds for Canadian Needs

**Mangels
and Swedes
Field Corn
Vegetables**
ALL VARIETIES

**Get a Copy of
The Catalogue**

—issued by a purely co-operative farmers' organization. Their prices, especially to associated bodies of farmers, will interest you.

United Seed Growers Limited

30 Main Street, Penticton, British Columbia

"Quality Seeds, Grown North of the 49th Parallel."

Melrose Stock Farm

CLYDESDALES — SHORTHORNS — LEICESTERS
SHETLAND PONIES

At the head of our Clydesdale Stud we have Enigma's Pride, by Baron Enigma. Some good young Stallions and Mares for sale.
In Shorthorns, our herd leaders are Irvinedale Prince, 123188, by Gairford Select, 90772; dam, Irvinedale Lass, 109506, tracing to Merry Lass, Imp., and Scotland Yel, 94387. Some good young bulls, ready for service, and some good females from these sties, for sale.

SOME GOOD SHETLAND PONIES

GEORGE RANKIN & SONS, Oakner, Man. Phone 79, Ring 4, Hamiota Exchange.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

white paper alone on which The Guide is printed costs approximately \$1.44 per year for each subscriber. Thus it will be seen that the subscription price does not on the average pay for the white paper used in printing The Guide. There are only two sources of revenue in the publishing business, one is from subscriptions and the other is from advertisements. The revenue from advertisements pay more than half the cost of printing and publishing The Guide. If there were no advertisements whatever in The Guide it would require a subscription price of not less than \$3.00 or probably \$4.00 per year to publish a paper containing so much information and to send it to 76,000 subscribers every week as The Guide is now doing.

In this matter of advertising revenue The Guide is not different from other publications. There is probably not a farm journal or magazine that amounts to anything on the continent of North America where the subscription price pays half the cost of producing the paper. In nearly every case the advertising revenue pays more than half of the cost and in the case of hundreds of farm journals and magazines the advertising revenue pays two-thirds to three-quarters of the cost. In the case of daily newspapers the advertising revenue also pays more than half the cost.

This will make it clear that no magazine or farm journal or daily newspaper can be published successfully on the ordinary subscription price without having a substantial revenue from advertisements. The present price of commercial advertisements in The Grain Growers' Guide is \$360 per page per issue, and The Grain Growers' Guide has for several years had more advertising than any other farm journal in the Dominion of Canada. The advertising revenue of The Grain Growers' Guide for the month of January was over \$28,000 and for the month of December was over \$45,000 while the revenue from subscriptions in the month of January was over \$11,000 and in the month of December was over \$24,000. These figures in both cases are gross, and do not take into account commissions paid both on subscriptions and on advertising which would reduce them very considerably. It will readily be seen that advertising revenue is necessary in order to make The Grain Growers' Guide a successful publication, able to carry on its work in support of the policy of the organized farmers of western Canada.

What is Advertising

Now let us consider for a moment what advertising really is. Advertising is the announcements of manufacturers, dealers, financial institutions, transportation companies, farmers and others who have articles, goods or services, which they wish to sell to western farmers. They place their advertisements in The Grain Growers' Guide and pay for them because they know The Grain Growers' Guide is widely read and highly esteemed by its 76,000 weekly readers. These advertisements are placed in The Guide solely to secure the business of The Guide's readers. It is estimated that the average purchases and expenditures in the farm homes where The Grain Growers' Guide is read for farm implements, clothing, boots and shoes, furniture, food and all other articles that are advertised, is not less than \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year. This means that the 76,000 farm homes into which The Grain Growers' Guide goes every week are spending in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000 per year in the purchase of manufactured goods and other advertised articles, a very large number of which are advertised in The Grain Growers' Guide. The total advertising revenue of The Grain Growers' Guide for the year 1920 normally would be over \$400,000. This would be four-tenths of one per cent. on \$100,000,000 of purchases. The advertising cost on the average therefore would be very low, but without advertising it would be impossible for these firms to carry on their business to the same extent with readers of The Grain Growers' Guide.

Advertising is one of the greatest promoters of business that modern civilization has developed. The advertising pages of The Guide carry the announcements of the latest inventions and improvements and developments in

almost every line of goods that are purchased in farm homes. Practically every reader of The Guide reads more or less of the advertisements. Those who read most of them get the greatest benefits from them. There is no one single element that has done more to build up the trade and commerce of Canada in the last 20 years than has the science and business of advertising.

The Function of Advertising

It should be remembered that advertising is a part of the cost of production of practically every article used in the farm home. Judicious advertising does not increase the cost of production, but rather reduces it, because it assists in developing business and larger output and therefore lower costs, but nevertheless every article that is purchased carries with it as part of its cost a certain expenditure for advertising. Consequently when readers of The Grain Growers' Guide buy from manufacturers who are advertising in The Guide they are assisting to build up the advertising revenue of The Guide. Those who advertise in The Guide want to do business with Guide readers.

For these reasons those who withdraw their advertisements from The Guide because they intend to punish The Guide can be regarded as not wishing to do business with Guide readers. This is where readers of The Guide can assist in maintaining the freedom of The Guide. All that is necessary is for Guide readers to make their purchases only from Guide advertisers and those who have withdrawn their advertisements in order to punish The Guide will very quickly find that they are punishing themselves instead, because they will not be able to do so much business with Guide readers.

Protecting Guide Readers

The Grain Growers' Guide has always maintained a very high standard in its advertising department the same as in its editorial department. No advertisements for patent medicines, or mining stock, or fake promotion schemes are ever permitted in The Grain Growers' Guide. Such advertisements are plastered all over many daily newspapers and some other publications, but they have never found any place in the pages of The Grain Growers' Guide. Neither does The Guide publish the advertisements of any manufacturer, firm or individual who will not give a square deal to its customers. Every precaution is taken to see that every advertiser in The Grain Growers' Guide is honest. No crooks are allowed to publish their advertisements in The Guide, no matter how much money they may have for the purpose.

This article has summed up the whole situation and readers of The Guide are asked to join hands with the publishers of The Guide to prevent a high handed attempt to put The Guide out of business. We do not for one moment think that The Guide will be put out of business but we do fully expect that The Guide's advertising revenue will be reduced considerably. Already a considerable number of advertising contracts have been cancelled which will cut down the advertising revenue of The Guide by probably not less than \$10,000 and we know that efforts are being made to induce many other advertisers to cut out their advertisements from The Guide and put them into other papers that have nothing to say about protective tariff. It is quite possible that the advertising revenue of The Guide will be reduced by from \$50,000 to \$100,000 in the coming year. If that is the case The Guide will be reduced in size and naturally will not be able to give its readers the same service, but nevertheless it will be published every week and the best service possible under the circumstances will be given.

How Readers Can Help

This announcement is not a mere scheme to get Guide readers to help in building up the circulation or the advertising revenue of The Guide. It is a plain statement of hard, cold facts. The advertising boycott now in progress is nothing more nor less than an attack upon the organized farmers through The Guide, and if it should be as successful, as its promoters hope, it would put The Guide out of business and the organized farmers would then have no

paper which would support their policy in the way The Guide has done.

There are several ways in which Guide readers can help in this struggle and if they give their help regularly and systematically this boycott will be smashed and the Divine Righters who think they are going to put The Grain Growers' Guide out of business will find that they are poorer but wiser men in the end. The methods by which Guide readers can help in this fight for the freedom of The Guide's editorial policy are as follows:—

1. First and foremost do your buying from those firms and institutions that advertise in the pages of The Guide. If this policy is followed regularly by Guide readers those advertisers who boycott the Guide by withdrawing their advertisements to punish The Guide will lose millions of dollars worth of business. On the other hand those who publish their advertisements in The Guide will greatly increase their business and consequently will increase their advertising in The Guide.

2. Make it your business, when writing to or buying from Guide advertisers to tell them that you saw their advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide. Tell them that it is part of your policy to buy everything possible from Guide advertisers.

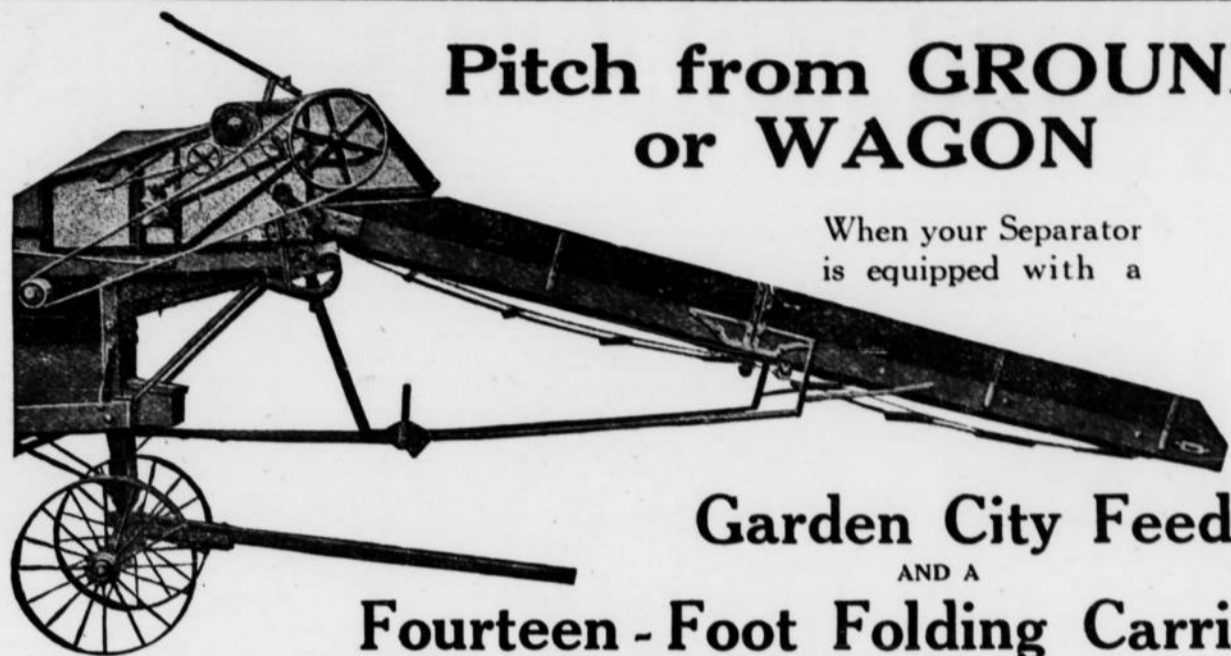
3. Whenever any person tries to sell you any manufactured article, first ask them if they are advertising in The Grain Growers' Guide. If not tell them that you buy from Guide advertisers.

4. Whenever you want to make purchases of manufactured articles and do not see the advertisement in The Guide, drop a letter or a post card to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and ask whether this firm is advertising in The Guide. You will get a prompt reply.

What Co-operation Will Do

If the 76,000 readers of The Grain Growers' Guide will adopt these four rules they will in a very short time put an end to this well laid plan to destroy the effectiveness of The Grain Growers' Guide. Those boycotters who have withdrawn their advertisements from The Guide solely to punish The Guide will very quickly change their minds when they find that the farmers of the West are going to support The Guide in its fight and will if necessary meet boycott with boycott. If the readers of The Guide permit themselves to be clubbed by advertisers and allow The Grain Growers' Guide to be put out of business, they will henceforth find it impossible to establish another journal which will dare to tell the facts about the protective tariff. By following these four rules regularly, readers of The Guide will not only break the back of the boycott, but will make The Guide such a profitable advertising medium that the advertising revenue will be greatly increased and The Guide will be able to publish a much larger and better paper than it is now doing, and will also be able to publish it oftener than once a week.

This whole matter is just a question of finances. The farmers who own and read The Grain Growers' Guide have almost as much financial strength as the Divine Right manufacturers in the east and if they use it right and in their own interests they can save themselves in the struggle now going on. If these Divine Righters want to do business with the readers of The Grain Growers' Guide they should advertise in The Guide. Practically all of them have intimated that they consider The Guide one of the best advertising mediums in Canada. But because they do not like the editorial policy of The Guide on the tariff question they therefore are going to withdraw their advertising and place it in other papers. Owing to the fact that the readers of The Guide are supporters of the policy advocated by The Guide they are quite justified in taking the same attitude as those manufacturers and withdrawing their purchases from them and placing them with manufacturers who are advertising in The Guide. This policy will save The Guide absolutely and will prevent any similar boycott ever being attempted.



Pitch from GROUND or WAGON

When your Separator is equipped with a

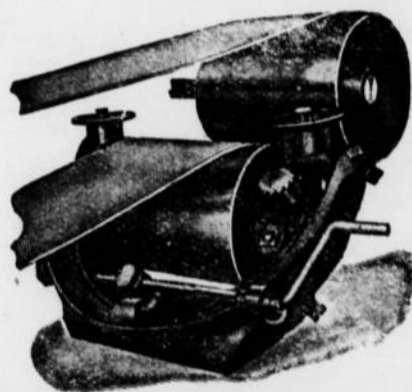
Garden City Feeder AND A

Fourteen-foot Folding Carrier

This Great Long Carrier

Can be lowered within three feet of the ground. Folds like a jackknife in ten seconds. Hundreds are now in use throughout Canada.

We also handle the **CASWELL ADJUSTABLE BELT GUIDE**



It prevents flapping in windy weather. It gives perfect alignment by a turn of the crank.

Garden City Feeder Co. Ltd.

BRANDON REGINA CALGARY

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY for full information

Garden City Feeder Co. Ltd., Regina, Sask.

I am interested in a Garden City Feeder and

Fourteen-foot Carrier NAME _____

Eight-foot Carrier P.O. _____

Caswell Belt Guide PROV. _____

WHAT IS IT?

The Guide's **Better Seed Book** tells

WHAT IT IS AND **How it was produced**

It is sent on request

FREE

SEND FOR

Your copy TODAY



This is a photograph of a head of wheat grown on the farm of Seager Wheeler. You can raise this kind of wheat. The Guide's Better Seed Book tells you how; how special strains are developed; why specially selected seed will produce more bushels; how you can make more money without additional expense.

This book is sent Free to the Guide Subscribers. Send for your copy today.

CLIP THE COUPON OPPOSITE

Fill in the information. Place the Coupon in an envelope addressed to The Guide, or paste it on the back of a post card. **N O W**.

COUPON Tear This Coupon Off Here **COUPON**

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 11

Send me free a copy of your **BETTER SEED BOOK**.

Name _____

P.O. _____

Prov. _____

United Farmers of Manitoba

The Province a Unit

THE United Farmers of Manitoba are realizing these days the unifying fellowship which comes from concerted prosecution of a common enterprise. From Swan River on the North, to Souris, Lisgar and Provencher on the south, the executives of the federal constituencies have been meeting and following out lines of organization for the coming canvass suggested by the provincial executive. As each group took action to appoint its constituency organizer its district captains and to define exactly the territory for which each will be responsible, it has been conscious that the other rural constituencies have been practically at the same time doing the same thing. And the consciousness that in the methodical and practical way every half township in the province is being put in charge of a man, that every district captain is mustering his group of sixteen or eighteen or twenty carefully-instructed and pledged workers, is inspiring a feeling of confidence that will help splendidly in the attainment of practical results.

The future is not going to be left to any kind of chance or haphazard. It is not a matter of conjecture that the farmers will make a good showing, or of hope that everything will be all right. The time for that kind of figuring is past. This is a matter of organizing to absolutely secure victory for the principles which are known to be held by a large majority of our people. Those principles are worthy. They are for the wellbeing of the nation and every class and every individual. They are generally accepted. All that is necessary is that the acceptance be co-ordinated, organized and concentrated for effectiveness—and in the present activity that is being done. When Manitoba goes over the top, in the second week of March, it will be to a victory prepared for by absolutely all inclusive local organizations.

There will be work for every local and every individual to do. Get to know your constituency organizer and your district captain. Be sure in advance that as a local board you know the canvassers chosen for every half township in your area. Arrange to command and assist their efforts.

Quit Knocking! If you have criticisms and suspicions and doubts, forget them for the next six weeks and in the light of a radiant and unqualified optimism give the special drive a chance to make good. Put your whole self into it for once and realize the thrill that comes from backing in a worthy way a worthy movement promoted by a worthy organization. Be on the job from now till victory.

St. Francois Xavier Meeting

A good meeting of the St. Francois Xavier local was held on Saturday the 7th instant. The council chamber was well filled and the chair taken at 8 p.m. by President Robidoux. W. R. Wood spoke on Political Action and W. G. Hunt presented the practical details of the canvass. The meeting proceeded at once to secure canvassers for the local area. Two men were chosen able to speak French as well as English, and with enough of Scotch in them to give assurance that they will successfully complete the job, in the persons of J. Regnier and J. P. McDougall. The local is growing in members and will have its share in future victories of the movement.

Membership Fees

Attention is drawn to the general desirability of secretaries and local boards rounding up the ordinary membership early in the year. A local is never fully equipped for the year's work while half of its members have not paid their dues. As a general rule it would seem to be wise that at least 90 per cent of the ordinary dues should be paid in within the first three months of the local year, that is by the end of February, it being always remembered

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

that the local year begins with December 1.

To allow the matter of dues to drag along so that the bulk of them are paid in in the closing months, or—as in some cases—after the close of the year, is detrimental from every point of view, and not least so from the point of view of the local itself. But if district and provincial work is to be supported as it deserves, the proportion of dues allocated to these departments should be available as early in the year as possible.

In this year when especially large financial obligations will face us it is eminently desirable that every local remit early the major portion of their

question from every angle. There were industries in the east that deserved the right of consideration. He frankly admitted that he was not prepared to say what the revision should consist of, in view of the many interests that were involved. He would, however, strongly support a tariff commission composed of neutral experts who would go into the whole question and act in an advisory capacity to the government in power.

Mr. Hoey assured the meeting that there was a profound conviction in the minds of the Canadian people today that our present government was still in the grip of the privileged interests which, on the authority of Mr. Richard-

Hoey contrasted the government's attitude to the farmers in the drought-stricken areas and the expenditure involved with the governments shipbuilding enterprises and proposal to build up a standing army of ten thousand men. Mr. Hoey strongly advocated a tax on unimproved land values; only in this way and by this, he contended, method can we deal effectively with our future financial obligations. He reminded those present that what Mr. Richardson had done in the past was of secondary importance now. The question before them was would their members endorse the government's taxation policies in the future. Personally he did not believe that the government had any mandate from the people to continue in office and contended that the time had come for the government to extend to the people an opportunity to say what that future financial policies of the nation shall be.

Mr. Richardson assured those present that the budget soon to be submitted would, he felt sure, satisfy the demands of every fair-minded citizen of the country. He had faith in the present government and felt convinced that those who composed it were actuated by the very highest motives and a sincere desire to legislate in the interests of the Canadian people as a whole.

Gimli Resolution

"Resolved that the United Farmers of Manitoba of Gimli, jointly with other local associations in the constituency, will nominate a farmer candidate for the coming provincial elections, said candidate to be independent of both the political parties, Liberals and Conservatives."

Dauphin Pushes Organization

Dauphin is going strong and successfully. On February 12, J. W. and Mrs. McQuay, Miss Strang, and B. F. Boughen faced a blizzard out to Melton school, and in spite of the weather got a fair crowd and organized a local association under the presidency of C. Coulthard.

On the 14th, Messrs. McQuay and Boughen held a meeting, thoroughly advertised in advance by the district secretary, and organized a local at Sifton, with 30 members as a start.

Since that time Mr. McQuay and Mr. Kinley have been following up the work done last fall east of Lake Dauphin, and with encouraging results.

At the same time preparations for the canvass are being actively pushed and good results are confidently expected.

Latest News from the Front

The last spoke in the big drive for independent political action of the United Farmers of Manitoba was driven home at Shoal Lake, on Wednesday, February 11, when two representatives of the Central Political Committee placed the plan of organization before the constituency committee for Marquette. This committee unanimously endorsed the plan and immediately proceeded to put it into effect by appointing Wm. Grayston, Newdale, as organizer and signed up six captains. Marquette constituency is sub-divided into 19 districts and captains for each of these are being pledged as rapidly as possible. Those already signed up are sending in the pledges of their canvassers for each half township in numbers which are very encouraging.

Reports for the other ten constituencies which are co-operating with Central in the drive, show that this plan of organization is clearly separating the drones from the workers among our members. At the present time of writing Macdonald district is leading from point of canvassers' pledges received by Central, with Lisgar and Souris running neck and neck for second place.

Every captain, canvasser and officer, whether of provincial, district or local association should put forth an extra effort to have every half-township pledged this week.—C.H.B.

OVER THE TOP IN MANITOBA, MARCH 8th

March 8 is coming in double quick time. It is going to be here before some people are ready for it if there is not a redoubling of exertion. At the time of writing there are still many district captains unselected and many local areas for which no canvassers are in sight. It is hoped there may be none such by the time these words are read.

But even when captains and canvassers are secured very much will remain to be done. Every organizer should know that every captain under him has been carefully and thoroughly instructed and impressed with all the main features of the plan that he may be able effectively to instruct and impress his canvassers. Every captain should know that every canvasser has gone carefully into his duties, learned his line of action, prepared for objections and emergencies and got fully into harness for reaching the objective. Should any unforeseen occurrence prevent any man at the last minute from taking up the task provision should be made in advance for reporting such failure to the captain, so that without any delay another man may be put on the job.

Some notions must be specifically knocked out from the view of every one connected with the work. For example—it must not be thought that a free-and-easy attitude will do in this canvass. Nothing but staunch adherence to plan and pledge and principle will carry it through. It must not be thought that the methods of old-time political organization can be brought into this. This is a new thing, with a new spirit, a new determination and a new method. The more fully this is recognized the fuller our success will be. It must not be thought that any canvasser can do his duty unless he has been personally seen and instructed and supplied with material for his work. No canvass of this kind was ever put on in Manitoba before and if a man is to be true to the movement and the cause, he must take pains to know thoroughly the work he is expected to do, and knowing it he must follow it steadfastly and conscientiously to success.

This thing that Manitoba is doing is worth while, and every man who takes part should realize it. It is giving the rank and file of our people opportunity to participate in the supreme effort of Canada to rid herself of the domination of a small money-mad oligarchy which has dictated her fiscal policy for 40 years and to provide herself with a government of the people by the people and for the people. For a captain to go about his work slackly or to take it for granted that his duty is done without knowing surely, is like an officer betraying his trust when facing the enemy. For a canvasser to "fall down" on the work entrusted to him is like a soldier failing to guard his section of the trench. It is time when it is of supreme moment that every organizer every captain and every canvasser do his duty and accomplish his "bit" of the work. Let nothing be put off till tomorrow that can be done today in the way of definite preparation for the 8th of March.

obligation to the district and the Central office. A word to the wise is sufficient—do it before the first of March.

Meeting at Lorette

A meeting addressed by R. L. Richardson, M.P. and R. A. Hoey, the latter representing the U.F.M., was held in the Heatherdale school, Lorette on Wednesday evening the 4th instant.

Mr. Richardson dealt with the present political situation at considerable length explaining his stand on the budget and his attitude to the government railway legislation. While he did not attempt to defend the Union government in all that it had sought to accomplish, he nevertheless considered the present administration a good one and certainly superior to the old-time party governments that had preceded it. He assured the meeting that he had always been a low tariff advocate, but at the present juncture, and in view of the colossal national debt with which we were confronted, we must look at the

son, had exploited them so ruthlessly in the past. It would be unfortunate, he contended, if the impression was created by the remarks of the preceding speaker that the farmers of this country were demanding the immediate adoption of free trade. No such proposal was advocated. Mr. Hoey then read the tariff plank as outlined in the New National Policy. He was opposed, he said, to the financial policy and taxation proposals of the Union government even since its inception. The interests of the Canadian agriculturists had received scarcely any consideration, and yet the supreme need of the moment was increased production. The Mathers' Commission had towed the country at enormous expense to the taxpayers and yet an outstanding representative of the farmer's movement never appeared before that commission. The result was that the problem of production or rural depletion was never once considered. Again the industrial commission in its composition and deliberations ignored the basic industry of the country. Mr.

United Farmers of Alberta

"Confound Your Politics"

YOU will shortly receive organization reports and charter application of the new local formed in this district which has been given the name of the Red Star local. We have started with 40 paid-up members and prospects of a rapid increase of membership. This organization is no flash in the pan, but the inevitable result of the economic cul de sac the farmers of this district find themselves in, in spite of splendid crops of all kinds of grain and feed.

Many of us are hauling grain 50 miles to market and have at times to stand our horses outside in the bitter cold night while we seek what accommodation we can for ourselves in the primitive road-houses along the trail. This would not be so bad could we sell our grain when we reach the railroad, but we arrive only to find storage and transportation facilities chronically "plugged" and are obliged to take any old price, grade, weight and dockage the buyers choose to give us.

But the spirit of grievance is not dead and this state of affairs cannot and shall not last.

There will be thousands of bushels of splendid seed oats which cannot be got out in time to relieve the spring need. If our friends in other parts of the province would realize that adequate transportation facilities in this part of the province would supply them with feed and seed in case of necessity they would make the tapping of these northern resources a live issue.

In spite of bitterly cold weather our last meeting in the Hemstock Hall was splendidly attended, when an address was given by the Rev. Atkinson on the aims of the U.F.A. His address, which was full of valuable suggestions, evoked hearty applause.

Messrs. A. B. and L. Fox, two live U.F.A. men in this district, gave the initial kick that set the ball of organization rolling and others have continued the game. We know that this is the only kind of "kicking" that has any permanent value and are going to continue the process until we command a respectful hearing and a square deal.

We have a splendid secretary in W. A. Hemstock and Mrs. Hemstock is giving us her valuable assistance. J. L. Hoffman is the president and A. B. Fox, vice-president. A number of Great War Veterans have joined us and are giving us great support.

Up here we feel ourselves neglected by the federal government. Peace River, it seems, is only on the map when taxes, soldiers and funds for patriotic purposes are wanted, to all of which the country has made a splendid response. Is it not time that we got some little consideration in return?

The truth is that the E.D. & B.C. railway is a joke; as a means of transportation it is in the same category as the fishing boat of St. Peter, and Old Noah's Ark, slightly out of date. It appears to us that their motto is not "service" but "serve us." While the party wire-pullers look upon our condition as a splendid opportunity to play "politics." Our attitude is, "Confound your politics," give us a railway. So we are going to continue the process of education, co-operation and organization until it may be that we too can inspire a little life and reality into what I heard Mr. Wood once call, "The dry bones of democracy."—John L. Hoffman, Friedenstal, Peace River.

Real Farmer's Calendar

Numerous expressions of approval have been received by Central office in regard to the calendar which was issued this year. We have also had some helpful criticism on the calendar. Our U.F.A. member, after having purchased a calendar, writes us as follows:—

"You ought to be congratulated on having designed a calendar so well suited to the farmer. I notice that the calendar does not show the phases of the moon and does not indicate any holidays throughout the year—not even Sundays. Truly this is a farmer's calendar."

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

Nanton Juniors Organize

Under the supervision of Mr. S. S. Sears, we have organized a Junior U.F.A. local. At our first meeting we were successful in procuring 24 paid-up members. As this movement has aroused considerable enthusiasm amongst the young people of this district we feel confident that our membership will be increased greatly in a short time. We would also like to see other districts take similar action and would be pleased to render any assistance, that we might be called upon to give.—Lawrence E. Kindt, secretary, Junior U.F.A. Nanton.

50,000 for 1920

It is with sincere appreciation that I tender my thanks for the support you have again given me in making me director for 1920. The more one is in this work, the more one sees the need of greater activity in all its branches; and realizing this, also recognize its responsibilities.

The 1920 convention has been a record in more ways than one; and we have emerged from it a stronger and more compact body of organized farmers seeking better conditions. It is to be hoped that each and every delegate will go home with his mind made up to interest every settler in his district in our great progressive movement. As many city people have said, "That farmers' convention is the most important one held in the province." No wonder; when they realize that we carry on the basic industry, and can, if we will, control a majority vote.

To enable us to do the latter, again let me impress on you the great need of thorough organization, and that in the early part of the year. Try whatever plan suits your particular district best; but make a point to have a complete canvass made.

I am going to ask all locals to hold themselves responsible for the organizing of their adjacent territory. This will help a great deal to perfect our organization, and will be a training school for new men. There are still many localities where the U.F.A. is hardly known and which call for my attention; but I shall be glad to go to the assistance of any local where I am needed. On account of the numerous resolutions that the convention could not pass on, for lack of time, the resolutions committee are suggesting that locals present their future resolutions, first of all, to their several district conventions as this would facilitate business a great deal at the annual one.

In regard to the "objects" of our association, I think we should advertise them much more. Many locals are placing cards with the "objects" printed on, in their meeting places, and post offices, with good results. In districts where there is a sprinkling of a foreign population, these people should be encouraged to join, as the local is a good school as well as a citizen maker. Many locals are finding it profitable to get out a program of their meetings for six months ahead, and then give every member a copy; also sending some to the surrounding locals to encourage visiting.

Let our slogan be "Eve. farmer a member" or "50,000 for 1920."—Henry E. Spencer, director, Battle River Constituency.

Convention Impression

Something that struck me most forcibly was the fact that I felt comfortable and at home in the church that held our convention, and I searched for the reason, and it came to me all at once; because we delegates went there with the intention of living this a more equitable world to live in, and everything was so similar to our local.

Although I heard remarks made that a lot was trying to be put over the

delegates, I, for one, think that was simply impossible, as it would be most difficult to find a set of men with more determination and intelligence; no matter what part of the house a voice was raised, the delegates, as a rule, had a good grasp of the question before the house and voted to the best of his judgment. Maybe at times the chairman was ignored, but, considering nearly 1,400 delegates were present, it was really marvellous how quickly and respectfully the chairman was recognized. Furthermore, a word of praise is due to all the officers who made this convention such a success, nothing seemed to be overlooked, no matter how small or trifling to make the convention run smooth. One of the happy recollections that I will always retain, was the excellent music rendered by the lady organist through the whole session; also a word of praise for the singing, one of the noticeable features was the Floral Dance song, sung by a gentleman. We certainly were taken off our feet, and the crowd could not help but shout encore, encore. I noticed the lady organist smile a happy smile of appreciation for it showed that we farmers understood and loved good music.

In conclusion, I might say, all the delegates that came to this convention seemed to have one aim and object in mind, irrespective of their economic understanding, and that was Forward, Upward and Equity.—C. E. Scharff.

Boosts Carolside

With regard to this district centred on the townsite of Carolside we have a territory of 18 miles east, 10 west, 9 south and 6 north on which to draw upon, and, irrespective of the three years drought, still have a dollar or two to draw upon. I do not know of one person taking relief. Now this is a good record and a splendid opportunity for any man or organization to start a store, lumber yard, blacksmithing or in fact anything, even a bank.—A. L. Minto, secretary, Carolside local, Jethson.

Amisk Restarted

On Saturday, January 24, a meeting was called for the purpose of re-organizing Amisk local. There was a good response although the day was cold. The local begins a new year with a paid-up membership of 19 and a promise of a number of others. The following officers were elected:—Chris Jensen, president; Wm. Lowe, vice-president; O. G. Brooks, secretary. The interest shown at the first meeting promises a very successful year. A meeting will be held on the 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at 2 p.m.—O. G. Brooks, secretary, Amisk, Alberta.

Better Road Building

Notwithstanding the very low condition of the barometer quite a large number of the residents of the district were in attendance at the usual bi-monthly meeting. Our membership list was again increased by the addition of five new names, making a total up to date of 35.

A most interesting and instructive debate on a question of great local interest was participated in on the conclusion of the usual U.F.A. business. The question in debate was, whether the issuing of debentures for the production of better roads would conduce to roads of greater utility than the present methods adopted for road building. This subject produced much interesting information from both "yeas" and "nays," but in the end the "noes" were victorious, i.e., in the opinion of the judges.

At the conclusion of the debate, our enthusiastic and energetic Ladies' Social committee were again active in providing, not only the necessities for our creature comforts, but also the musical part of our evening's program.

To the co-operation of the lady members of our local much of the success and pleasure of our meetings is to be credited. It is on this idea of co-operation and duty that true democracy is founded, and it is in this co-operative principle that we find that which forms the basis of that true community spirit which unites all classes as workers for the betterment of the whole community.

Clean Sweep Here

Quite a lively time occurred at our annual meeting when it came to the election of officers for the ensuing year, the result of which was a brand new set. The first thing they did was to call for two regular meetings in each of the six winter months, which was unanimously endorsed by those present. We intend to put on a thorough membership drive as soon as possible. Incorporation of the local for co-operative trading is well under way, and we also hope to have a rural telephone system pretty soon.—Kris Iverson, secretary Strong Creek local.

Cessford—Berry Lake

In regard to our local would say that the Berry Lake and Cessford locals have united and are now called the Cessford local.

We had a rousing meeting the last Saturday in December. There were some 60 members present, but with a little effort we can bring the membership to about 90. We are considering building a hall. It takes a lot of work to keep locals in good standing on account of the financial conditions which are very poor, but we hope for a better year.—J. H. Lukan, secretary Berry Lake local.

Cosmopolitan Board

It is interesting to note that of the members of the U.F.A. executive for 1920, one was born in Canada, two in the United States, one in England and one in Scotland. Of the board of directors, three were born in Canada, three in England, three in the United States, one in Scotland, and one in Denmark. Only one member of the board or executive was born in Alberta, the new director for Red Deer, M. L. Gaetz, having this distinction.

Community Betterment

We have hopes that this local will result in a betterment of conditions in the community and foster that fraternal and social spirit so needed in rural settlement.

Some resolutions of local interest were passed, and one committee appointed, also steps were taken to secure a library from the extension department of the University of Alberta. The question of direct political action was not brought up, but the feeling in the district is favorable and no doubt will be discussed and acted upon in the near future.

At this meeting six new members joined, including one junior member. This gives us a total paid up membership of 23.—A. Carruthers, secretary, Favor local.

U.F.A. Briefs

The annual meeting of Tolland local was held at the Ganton school. Officers were elected for the coming year after which a discussion took place regarding the dues for the political association, those present being strongly in favor of the assessment.—Fred A. Metcalf, secretary, Tolland local.

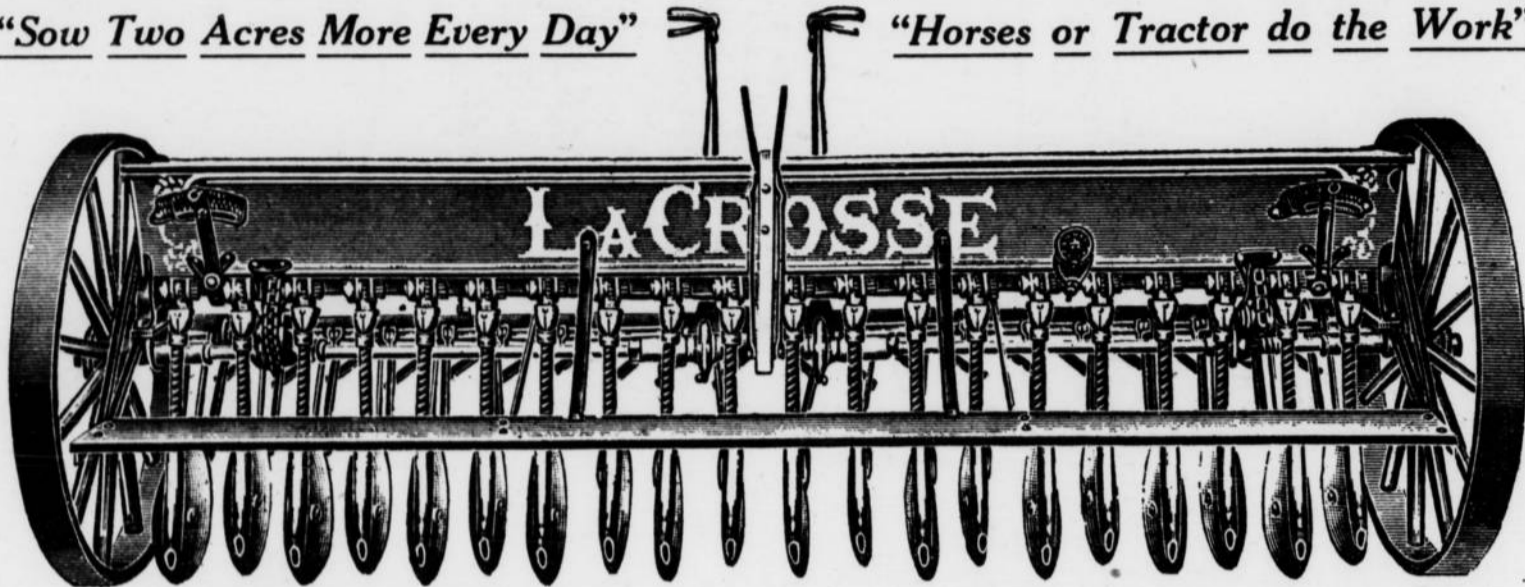
We started the new year with a very interesting and instructive meeting. A membership drive has been instituted which involves the canvassing of two townships. Our local, while not large, is intensely awake and can be depended upon to do good work for 1920.—C. E. Maddox, secretary, Loyalty local.

At our last meeting we decided on an experiment in buying and selling at cost a small consignment of frozen fish.—E. A. Robinson, secretary Moose Mountain local.

A Single Order for 8 La Crosse Seed Drills

"Sow Two Acres More Every Day"

"Horses or Tractor do the Work"



Convincing Proof that you want the La Crosse Drill with Power Lift and Power Pressure

—Here is the story—the clinching argument that if you want a Seed Drill at all you want Power Lift and Power Pressure. There is no question about it, the La Crosse Drill has completely revolutionized the seeding problem. If you are a "Doubting Thomas," or if you are in any way undecided as to which is the best drill for you to buy, read every word of this interesting story.

The Story---Why This Order Was Given United Grain Growers Limited

Back in the spring of 1917, Mr. John J. Heppner, of Altona, Man., gave this Company an order for one of the first La Crosse Power-lift and Power-pressure Seed Drills sold in his territory.

It was the object of much "curiosity" and observation.

Here was a new idea. Power Lift and Power Pressure had never been heard of. The La Crosse was the original and first drill to have it.

Farmers are shrewd. They don't jump at conclusions. They wait to be shown.

Mr. Heppner's neighbors came to see the new machine. They examined it; asked questions about it; watched it work in the fields. Not for a day, or a season, but for more than two years they waited for proof that Mr. Heppner's judgment had been sound.

Then they were satisfied. They needed no further argument. They had been shown by actual demonstration that the La Crosse Drill had lived up to every claim made for it. That it was the one and only drill that they could be satisfied with, and prove 100 per cent. efficient in handling the seeding problem on their farms. Their conclusions were based on the following points:—

The La Crosse proved---

that Power Lift and Power Pressure was the greatest improvement ever devised for seed drills. That it wasn't a theory—a new "wrinkle" to be talked about—but rather an improvement that completely revolutionized the seeding problem.

The La Crosse proved---

that Power Lift and Power Pressure saved the hard and strenuous labor of raising and lowering the gangs by hand at each turn. And any man who has ever worked a hand-lever drill knows that it is mighty hard work.

The La Crosse proved---

that Power Lift and Power Pressure could be handled by their horses or tractor without extra effort—without stopping at the turns—as you have to do twice at each end with a hand-lever machine.

The La Crosse proved---

that with Power Lift and Power Pressure, it would sow at least two acres every day more than could be sown with a hand-lever machine. This represents a saving of time and money that amounts to a considerable sum in a season.

The La Crosse proved---

that WITHOUT Power Lift and Power Pressure it was still the best, most dependable and efficient seed drill on the market, regardless of name, price, or make, and this in itself was reason enough for these eight live farmers to place their orders with United Grain Growers Limited for La Crosse Seed Drills.

The decision of these eight men will be your decision if you will give the question the same thought and study that they did. You can't afford to make a mistake in the selecting of your Seed Drill.

ORDER FORM		SHIP BY (Check with "X")	
To UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED Send to Branch Office: WINNIPEG, REGINA, SASKATOON, CALGARY, EDMONTON		Freight	X
Order # of L. Date: JANUARY 20, 1920		Express	
Ship to: ALTONA, MAN.		Mail	
Advise Grain Growers Ass'n. Station by G.P.E. Collect		COMMODITIES HANDLED	
Quantity	Description	Apples, Farm Equipment, Barb Wire, Binder Twine, Builders' Supplies, Cement, Coal, Electric Lighting Plants, Farm Implements, Feed, Fence Posts, Fence Gates, Fencing, Woven Flour, Formaldehyde, Form-a-Truck, Gates, Fence, Gopher Poison, Graders, Road Cresses, Hardware, Hay, Hay Carriers, Hoop Plants, Household Utensils, Lumber, Paints, Paper, Printing Materials, Saddles, Sewing Machines, Spools, Stoves, Tires, Tractors, Wagons, Wheelbarrows, Wire, etc.	
8	A-04 18 D.D. Drills Complete	\$199.45	\$997.25
3	A-05 20 " " "	\$17.85	655.55
1	A-02 18 Run Grass Seed Attachment		11.70
Total			\$1,664.50
FOR HEAD OFFICE ONLY		Total Value	
Office Order No.		Freight Charge	
Invoice No.		Total Cash Paid	
Filled by		Shipping Order No.	
TERMS—Low than market quotation cash with order. Cash Deposits to accompany order.		NOTE—Make your remittance by Express Order, Post Office Order or Bank Draft. If you pay by check, please send it to the office.	

Why this order was given to United Grain Growers Ltd.

There is a lot More to be Told

about this wonderful drill that has entirely revolutionized the seeding problem. If you are interested in a drill at all you most certainly want Power Lift and Power Pressure. The 1920 Spring Catalog gives many reasons why. Just fill out the coupon and send it to the U.G.G. Branch nearest your location. You will find it a profitable book to have in your possession.

United Grain Growers Limited,
WINNIPEG, REGINA, SASKATOON,
CALGARY, EDMONTON.

Please send me, postpaid, your 1920 Spring Catalog as mentioned above.

NAME.....
TOWN (P.O.).....
R.F.D..... PROV.....

I am specially interested in.....



The Organised Farmer in Business

Winnipeg
Regina
Saskatoon
Calgary
Edmonton

ADVANCE IN PRICES

The recent sudden and extreme advance in American exchange, resulting in Canadian money being at a very heavy discount in the United States, makes an advance in machinery prices inevitable at an early date. Manufacturers also advise that labor and raw material prices are advancing.

WE WILL MAINTAIN PRESENT CATALOG PRICES AS LONG AS POSSIBLE, BUT AN ADVANCE BEFORE SEEDING, ON SOME LINES AT LEAST, SEEMS CERTAIN.

U G G
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS
LIMITED

Above notice has been placed in every Catalog of United Grain Growers Limited.

Back on November 5th an article was published on this page to give information about price tendencies. At that time it was clear that the rise in prices would continue and this statement was made:—

“The sober truth is that instead of prices beginning to come down they have not yet stopped going up.”

Then on top of all other reasons for advance in prices there came the exchange situation forcing large additions to the cost of machinery in Canada. That is the immediate cause of the increase in Catalog prices which will shortly have to be made by United Grain Growers Limited.

In addition to exchange other causes continue to create a tendency towards rising prices. Wage increases have been made in the United States which have not yet affected but will soon affect the prices of many articles. Raw materials continue to rise in price. Very large increases in freight rates in the United States are practically assured in the near future and Canadian railways are looking for corresponding increases.

As the Catalog notice indicates, the Company will maintain Catalog prices as long as possible, but can do so for only a limited time.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

The University Squabble

By J. B. Musselman

THE locals of the association are being circularized by a committee calling itself the Saskatchewan Citizens' Committee. This committee has taken up the case of four professors of the University of Saskatchewan, whom the board of governors of that institution, the body under law responsible for hiring and releasing teachers, decided to release from further duties after a period of six months' notice. In its circular it is soliciting the support of local Grain Growers' Associations, both by money contributions and by public declarations, in what it calls a demand for "a thorough and impartial investigation into the present situation at the university and the whole administrative system of that institution."

"This Fight for Justice"

The locals are asked to contribute to a fund of "at least \$10,000 as an initial requirement," but the circular asking for the money fails to state the purposes for which the fund is to be used except the vague phrase "the prosecution of the fight for justice." In reading the circulars which accompany the one asking for money contributions the impartial reader is forced to conclude that by "this fight for justice" is meant an effort to create a public opinion that will bring about the re-instatement of the four professors in question and the consequent inevitable resignation of the president and the board of governors.

It is true that the resolution submitted purports merely to ask for an investigation, but the accompanying circular entitled "The University Trouble," definitely champions the cause of the four professors and roundly discredits the board and the president.

Should Not Take Sides

Surely, this is a matter in which the Grain Growers' Association ought not to be involved or asked to take sides. How many of our people have the information essential to forming an intelligent opinion on the merits of the contending parties? Certainly the Central office has not. The committee assails the board of governors for forming a decision regarding these professors without, in its opinion, securing all the evidence through a proper hearing of them. Surely it does not desire that rural groups by the hundred should take sides in an issue regarding which they have practically no information.

The writer was personally present at a gathering of 200 or more rural citizens when a resolution or one very similar was introduced. There was no one to speak to the resolution, there was no shred of information given to the meeting, either pro or con, and there was no discussion. The chairman put the resolution, taking an affirmative vote only, and though but a few hands were raised the motion was declared carried and was so published. It was not just clear to the visitor how Saskatchewan's great institution of learning, of which we have all been so proud, was to be made greater and better still by this process, and after all, that is the one point of real importance to the people of this province in connection with the university.

To Extend Its Usefulness

To ask for an enquiry as to the feasibility of further extending the usefulness of the university or even of a complete change in the method of control of the institution is one thing, but for a group which already has taken sides on the issue of an act by the body, which under existing law is responsible for the successful administration of the institution to seek to involve the Grain Growers' Association in the dispute on its side is quite another.

It may be that the Grain Growers' Association, when in convention, will have an opinion to express on the broad question of a more democratic control of the university. Perhaps the board of control which for the most part is elected by and from amongst the council, which in turn is elected by convoca-

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

tion, which is composed purely of university graduates and not of representatives of the people, should be appointed by a different and more democratic method. Obviously the university is conducted for the benefit of those who are to be its students rather than for those who have been. Just why the university should be controlled by graduates instead of by the people who pay the cost and for whose sons and daughters it is maintained, is not clear to a democrat. But with the quarrel of one side of which this Saskatchewan committee has constituted itself the champions, the association ought, in the opinion of the writer, to have nothing to do.

Evans Withdraws From Committee

In connection with the above the following communication to the Saskatoon Star, written by John Evans, of Nutana, has been handed in for publication:—

"To the editor of The Star:—

"Sir.—Seeing my name in The Star the other day as a member of a committee to devise ways and means to bring pressure to bear on the Saskatchewan legislature looking to an early investigation regarding the dismissal of four university professors, I beg to say that for certain reasons I shall decline to take part in the present agitation. Every public institution, it seems, is being exploited where possible by those who are endeavoring to make all the trouble they can over this matter, but as an executive member of the Grain Growers' Association I shall do all in my power to discourage our people taking part in this controversy. I am alone in this decision but believe that my colleagues on the board have similar feelings regarding the matter.

"Personally I feel very strongly that infinite hurt has already come to our university. Its prestige has been lowered and its influence over the student class of the province impaired. This is brought about not by the dismissal of any of its staff, for that could not do any possible harm to the university, but by the strenuous fight which the discharged professors and their friends are putting up to get satisfaction ament a supposed wrong. The need for a change in the administration of the affairs of the institution may be badly needed and I would welcome the change that would place the control under a democratically-elected body of men, or even under the minister of education, but an investigation regarding an act of the board of governors which under the present order of things they had every right to do, would, in my opinion, lower the prestige of the institution and be of no benefit to anyone concerned. I feel very strongly against passing judgment on any matter without the full knowledge of the facts. The agitators in this unfortunate controversy are asking the public upon one version of the dispute to commit themselves to a course of action reflecting upon the board of governors of which the president of the university is a member, and in this connection, indeed, the most important member, for it was upon his recommendation that the professors were dismissed.

"It does not seem to me to be fair and right that support should be lent to this agitation until the president's views have been disclosed. The president, I am informed, is ill in a Toronto hospital. Surely ordinary courtesy demands that judgment be withheld until the president returns and has an opportunity to set forth his reasons if he so desires.

"JOHN EVANS."

Resolution of Condolence

The Wingello local, sends for publication the following resolution of condolence, recently adopted, which is

signed by J. J. Burr, vice-president, and R. H. Anne, secretary.

The resolution reads: "Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His Divine Providence to take out of this life from our midst our beloved brother and fellow member, who is now deceased.

"And, whereas, the same James Seymour Mayes, was a constant, tried, true member of the Wingello G.G.A. from the first year of its organization to the time of his death.

"And, whereas, we shall miss him from our presence and also his kindly cheer, counsel our deliberations and activities;

"Therefore be it resolved, that we, the members of the Wingello Grain Growers local, do hereby extend our heartfelt sympathy to his parents, brothers, sisters and loved ones in their sad bereavement, and in our extremity all we can do is to commend him to the loving Heavenly Father to us all, Who doth all things well, knowing that one day we shall meet him and know him."

"For we shall know as we are known, Never more to walk alone; In the dawning of the morning When the mist has rolled away."

Hon. Frank Oliver Criticised

By George Broadley, Regina, Sask.

During the recent Assiniboia federal by-election the Hon. Frank Oliver, of Edmonton, and late minister of the interior, under the Laurier government, addressed a meeting of O. R. Gould's, at Maryfield, in condemnation of state-owned railways.

A previous speaker had stated that prior to the war the principal civilized nations which did not own and operate their own railroads were Great Britain, Canada and the U.S.A., and that such nations as Germany, Russia and Turkey, had long ago, taken over this public utility as national undertakings.

In a manner which was obviously intended to convey the impression that this was the last word on the question, Mr. Oliver said: "While it may be true that such countries as Germany, Russia and Turkey may own and operate their own railways we do not have to ask such countries how to run our government. It is a fact which everyone recognizes, that the most efficient and economical management of railways the world has ever known was the British railway system under private management before the war."

Since the demand to produce proof is so frequently and properly made upon speakers attacking the system which so many find at variance with their ideas of equity, it is equally fair to make the same demands upon speakers on the other side.

An Expert Opinion

Doubtless, Mr. Oliver sincerely believed that he was correct in his statement and probably is not without authority for his opinion. Nevertheless, he is seriously misinformed on a matter which is so common place, in the knowledge of those who have made a study of this problem, that his statement cannot remain unchallenged.

According to the Farmers' Platform which was issued in booklet form by the Canadian Council of Agriculture in 1917, on page 24 the statement is made by W. M. Ackworth, "one of the ablest of Britain's traffic experts," who "estimates that under the plan (government control) the government at one and the same time eliminates all transportation costs to itself, while it secures operation of the roads at the point of highest efficiency."

The one who wrote the article on The Nationalization of Railways, from which the above excerpts are taken, says: "No other nation in the world has approximated to the efficiency and wonderful organization which the

British government has shown in taking care of the traffic requirements of the United Kingdom."

The Superior Attitude

Great as the British Empire has become and pre-eminent as the Anglo-Saxon race with more or less reason for pride, assumes in the comity of nations, it is neither a manifestation of greatness, or pre-eminence to adopt the superior attitude, that we cannot, or will not, learn anything from other people or nations. There is no nation possessing a monopoly of the virtues, and the United States owes much of its greatness, perhaps, as much to its ability to assimilate those of other nations and blend the characteristics of the various types, as to the abundance and wealth of its natural resources.

It ill becomes any nation or individual to assume such airs that we do not have to go to Russia, Germany or Turkey to tell us how to run our country. Col. Raymond Robins, in his masterly address at the Regina Metropolitan Church, recently, spoke with an authority, born of a knowledge resulting from personal observation, when he gave it to be understood that both Germany and Russia were examples in efficiency in some particulars, in which the Anglo-Saxon race is lagging behind.

Within Measurable Distance

The principle of nationalization of railways in Great Britain, Canada and the United States is within measurable distance; as the only solution of those problems which each of these countries are facing and one of the outstanding evidences of its final adoption as that solution is the bitterness and misrepresentation which is being waged against it by the old-time political partisans. Whether this opposition is to be explained by the suspicion of a natural desire to defend a system which provided the "grease" for their political machines, we have a right to believe, if we do not think too loudly. That private ownership of railways has lent itself to these abuses no one can honestly deny, and the New National Policy has been formulated with this as one of its objects, to destroy the evils arising therefrom, by inserting as one of the planks of its platform: The Nationalization of Railways, Telegraphs and Express Companies, Mines, etc.

Wilkie Political Debate

Arrangements were made for a big political debate to be held in the Wilkie High School Assembly Hall, on Thursday, February 5, when the following subject was under discussion: "Resolved, that those in charge of the interest of the New National Policy would more quickly and efficiently secure the enactment of legislation embodying the policies set forth in the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, by urging the supporters of such policies to support the Liberal party; than by urging them to nominate and support candidates of the New National Party."

The debate has been freely advertised in the Wilkie press, the advertisements occupying front page double-column space. The debate has been arranged as a result of a challenge offered by G. A. Gourlay, of Landis, Liberal candidate in the 1917 election, to T. H. McConica, of Luseland, who was the accepted Liberal nominee for the Battleford constituency prior to the Union government election. The latter is the chairman of the federal constituency executive for Battleford, and will take the negative and will be supported by Sydney Bingham, of Wolfe. The affirmative will be taken by G. A. Gourlay, who will be supported by Prof. Bell, of Landis. Each of the debaters are members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and an interesting time is anticipated. All the speakers are experienced debaters and a real contest is in prospect. The debate will occupy two hours and 40 minutes, and will be composed of six speeches; two 35-minute speeches; two 30 minutes, and two 15-minute rebuttal speeches.

Premier Drury Elected

PREMIER E. C. Drury, of Ontario was elected in Halton County on Monday, February 16, by a majority of 2,259 over Edward J. Stephenson, of Toronto, the returned soldier who opposed him. Mr. Stephenson at his final meeting on Saturday night predicted that he would defeat the premier by 2,000 majority. The soldier candidate had no organization behind him, but was actively supported by individual returned men.

The return of Premier Drury in the by-election in Halton County today by a great majority clears away most of the difficulties facing the former administration and it can now face the coming legislature session with assurance. The attorney-general, Hon. W. T. Raney, is still to be elected, but after today's vote in Halton, it seems a certainty that he will meet with no real fight in the by-election in East Wellington, where he is a candidate. In fact, there is every likelihood of the Independents and soldiers withdrawing from the contest. They have not yet named a candidate and can easily drop any plans they had.

Premier Drury got a larger vote in the towns than was expected. Oakville, a town in which reside many wealthy Toronto people, gave a majority for the premier. Acton, a factory town with many labor men, also gave him a majority. In some of the rural polls the soldier candidate, E. J. Stephenson did not get a single vote. In a soldiers' hospital poll he got all the votes but one.

The Toronto Globe said the morning after Premier Drury's election that the vote in Halton is a verdict that the people want to give the new government in Ontario a chance, and that it is for the government to make good.

A very light vote was polled, this probably being due to the fact that the roads in parts of the country were piled high with snow drifts. The farmers give this as the reason for the premier's comparatively small vote. Early in the day they were alarmed lest the premier might be defeated, but this afternoon the farmers managed to dig themselves out in sufficient numbers to make his election sure. Mr. Drury's biggest majority was in Trafagar township, 876.

Attorney-general Raney, of the Drury cabinet, is a candidate in West Wellington, Albert Hellyer, who was elected to the Ontario legislature in the general election last October to represent that constituency, having resigned his seat. At his first campaign meeting in the constituency, Mr. Raney, who was accompanied on the platform by Premier Drury, which was held in the town hall of Fergus, created a sensation by reading a letter sent out by the Citizens' Liberty League to race track proprietors throughout Ontario, asking them to contribute to a \$20,000 fund to secure Mr. Raney's defeat. The letter was on the official letter paper of the League, whose main purpose is to defeat prohibition, and signed by T. L. Carruthers, the general secretary of the league, which has its headquarters in Toronto. Photographic facsimiles of the letter have been made, and are being published in the newspapers.

Alberta Legislative Program

Edmonton, Feb. 20.—In keeping with the expressed hope of the government that this session of the provincial legislature will be short and business-like, Premier Stewart, on Friday afternoon, laid before the assembly a general outline of the program of legislation to which assent will be asked during the next two or three weeks, this policy to call for the extension of the \$5,000,000 irrigation project of Lethbridge, the construction of all telephone lines for which labor can be secured in which nearly \$4,000,000 will be spent; an application for a provincial plebiscite on the question of liquor importation, and a settlement of the problem of railway affairs on the McArthur system to the north-west of Edmonton.

The Grand Trunk Deal

The shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway, at a meeting in London, England, have decided to accept the offer of the Canadian government for the acquisition of the system. The price to be paid will be settled by arbitration.

Heider

Twelve Years Actual Field Work

Think of the assurance of service you have in the fact that America's leading power farmers have used the Heider on their farms for 12 years. Many of the original Heiders are in faithful use today. You do not have to take one or two days' "demonstration" as proof.

No Gears to Strip

That means saving wear, trouble and expense. All three units are in one. Power ordinarily used up by these parts is put into drawbar pull or belt work. Steady, resistless power under perfect control. Seven speeds forward, seven reverse, for traction or belt, with one motor speed and one lever.

Two sizes, 12-20 and 9-16. Write for catalog of Heider Tractors and Rock Island Tractor Tools.

The Heider Friction Drive does away with clutch, transmission gears and bevel gears. In all, it means 15 to 20% less parts.

With fewer parts to run it puts more power into the pull. A steady flow of flexible power—just as much or as little as you want.

It saves repair expense. It adds years to the life of the tractor.

And it is so easy to run that boys and girls are operating Heiders.

Send for the Rock Island Farm Tool Book

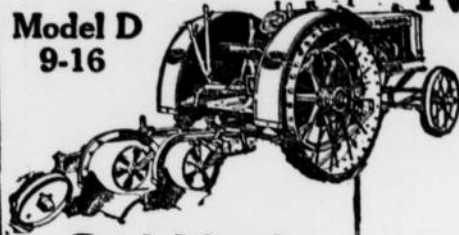
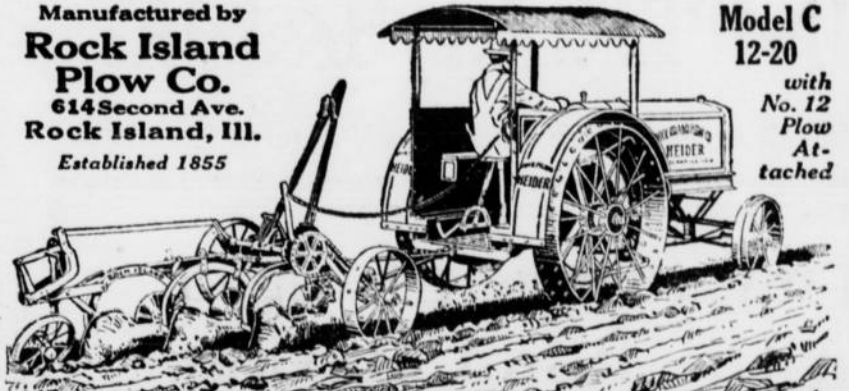
It illustrates and describes Rock Island Gangs, Sulkies, Discs, Planters, Seeders, Cultivators, Listers, Hay Rakes, Hay Loaders, Cream Separators, Manure Spreaders, Gasoline Engines, Stalk Cutters, etc. Backed by 65 years' manufacturing experience.

Waterloo Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

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**Model C
12-20**
with
No. 12
Plow
At-
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**Model D
9-16**

**Rock Island
One-Man Outfits**

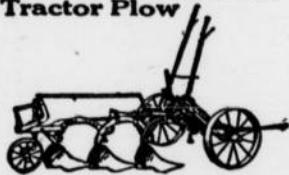
Heider Model D 9-16 with No. 9 Rock Island CTX two-bottom Power Lift Plow directly attached. To the right, Heider Model C 12-20 with Rock Island No. 19 CTX two-three bottom Power Lift Plow. Foot-lever control. Automatic power lift.



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Close-up levers. One man easily operates both tractor and disc. Extra high clearance. Two sizes. 8 and 10 feet cut. Solid or cut out discs.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Business and Finance

Assiniboia Campaign Funds

EDITOR, The Guide:—
At a meeting of the Assiniboia Constituency Committee of the New National Policy, held at Stoughton, on February 5, the undersigned, in company with the secretary-treasurer, were appointed a committee to compile a detailed statement of moneys received and disbursed for organization and campaign work in connection with the recent by-election held in the constituency.

It is regretted by the committee, that through the lack of specific instructions to the contrary, the audited financial statement as appearing in The Guide of 31st December, 1919, was not first submitted to the finance sub-committee or the committee of the whole before publication. The committee assumes all blame, however, for the too general nature of original statement, and trusts the accompanying detailed statement will explain all that is required to the many friends whose loyalty and general assistance throughout the late campaign made such a striking victory possible, while to those anonymous poli-

tical opponents, who, in the daily press under noms de plume of "Disgusted Grain Grower," "Never Again," etc., found some small relief to feelings pent up since fond hopes were blasted on October 26, the committee desires to extend its consideration and sympathy, trusting that Time, the great Healer, will render less bitter the disappointments suffered by them politically during the campaign recently ended.

J. MORLEY ADAMS,
F. S. WILBUR, Committeemen.
Creelman, February 10, 1920.

The Exchange Problem

One of the most worrying and difficult problems with which business men have to deal at the present time, is the question of foreign exchange. Everyone is affected by the rate of exchange, because it enters into the cost of commodities. At the present time, when exchange with the United States is against Canadian money, goods from the United States necessarily cost more. At the same time exchange with Great Britain and all other countries of Europe, except Holland, is in favor of

Statement of Funds Collected and Disbursed by Assiniboia Constituency Committee of New National Policy During Recent Federal By-Election Campaign for term ending November 30, 1919.

RECEIPTS	
Contributions from Districts:—	
Creelman	\$452.00
Heward, Froude, Huntoon and Sequin	645.00
Stoughton	213.50
Forget	53.00
Kisbey and Warmley	525.95
Arcola	121.00
Carlyle	267.05
Manor	489.31
Redvers	403.00
Wawota	261.10
Alida	292.00
Storthoaks	32.00
Carnduff	279.75
Oxbow and Glen Ewen	227.00
Alameda	407.06
Estevan	448.70
Macoun	182.50
Benson	234.75
Antler	182.50
Lampman	115.85
Wilmar	102.75
Parkman	56.00
Steelman	231.50
Frobisher	148.00
Gapview	44.50
	\$6,415.77

Refund from:—	
Central G.G.	\$ 161.31
L. W. Williamson	100.00
	261.31
	\$6,677.08

Organization Expenditure	
L. W. Williamson (Organizer), Salary	\$328.00
Expenses	478.20
	\$ 806.20
Thos. Smith (Secretary), Salary	\$150.00
Expenses	15.00
	165.00
O. R. Gould, Expenses	63.55
Expenses re Committee Meeting (in part)	67.45
Printing	429.10
Stationery, Postage, Telephone, Telegrams and Express	78.62
Expenses re Canvass (Canvassers)	458.10
Convention Expenses (Including Speakers)	195.50
Hall Rentals	15.00
Sundries	14.17
	\$2,292.69

Campaign Expenditure	
O. R. Gould, Hotel, Transportation and General Expenses	\$ 356.55
Thos. Smith (Secretary), Salary	\$300.00
Expenses	132.20
	432.20
Travelling Expenses, Etc. (Committeemen's Expenses):—	
E. Waddington	61.85
Alex. Sinclair	91.00
G. A. Muir	23.20
E. P. St. John	21.30
E. Bishop	13.45
J. W. Cairns	67.35
W. E. G. Ross	23.45
J. M. Adams	28.00
R. Richardson	10.90
L. W. Williamson	32.20
Mrs. L. W. Williamson	1.30
F. S. Wilbur	58.51

Speakers' Expenses:—	
Mrs. Morgan	65.40
Geo. Broadley	60.00
E. A. Partridge	175.44
Miss Mary McCallum	39.28
John M. Pratt	39.29
R. M. Johnston	10.50
Thos. Teare	70.25
Mrs. McNaughtan	39.55
H. C. Fleming	31.50
Jno. Kennedy	18.00
W. J. Orchard	19.00
Mrs. McNeal	21.50
Hall Rentals	209.13
Printing	1,170.78
Stationery, Postage, Telegrams and Telephone	129.05
Sundry Livery Charges	63.80
Exchange on Cheques (Received and Sent)	20.95
Cheques Returned (N.S.F.)	15.00
Subscriptions to G.G. Guide	12.75
Office Furniture—Typewriter	35.00
Candidate's Deposit	200.00
Sundries	23.05
	\$3,680.48

Cash on Hand and in Bank	703.91
	\$6,677.08

Certified Correct,
ROBERT YOUNG, Auditor.

Canada, and goods imported from across the Atlantic can be bought at lower prices than if exchange were at par.

Cause and Effect

This situation is now well understood to be the result of the balance of trade. Canada is importing much more from the United States than she is exporting to that country, and the result is that the rate of exchange between the two countries is against Canada. Canada on the other hand is exporting more to Europe than she is importing from those countries, and consequently exchange is in favor of Canada. American exchange at the moment of writing (February 7) is at a premium of 16½ per cent, which means that to pay \$100 at any point in the States a Canadian would have to pay at his bank in this country \$116.50, plus the banker's charge which should not be more than 25 cents. Inversely, a draft from an American bank for \$100 should be cashed at a Canadian bank for \$116.50 less the bankers charge of 25 cents.

With Great Britain the rate at this date is \$3.89 to \$3.90, the former figure being the price the banker will pay for £1 sterling and the latter what he will charge for a draft on England. A sovereign's worth of English goods can thus be purchased today for \$3.90 of Canadian money, compared with \$4.86 2-3 when exchange was at par. On the other hand if a Canadian exporter who has sold £100 worth of goods in England cashes his draft to day, he will get only \$389 at his bank in Canada compared with \$486.66 which he would get if money were exchangeable on the par or gold basis.

The Remedy

This situation will be remedied, and the dollar of the two American countries and the pounds, francs and marks of Europe will be exchangeable at their par value, only when imports and exports, including credit and all the other items which affect trade balances, are brought to an approximate level. Those who desire to see exchange return to a normal level, therefore, should bend their energies to reducing imports from the United States and increasing them from Great Britain. The exchange situation itself is a strong inducement in this direction, but conditions are such today that the commodities which this country demands, both in raw materials and manufactured goods, cannot be obtained in Great Britain and they are coming from the States in spite of the added cost owing to exchange.

Practical Problems

So much for the larger problems, but what of the problem of the individual who remits money to the United States or Great Britain, or receives money from those countries? How can he know that he is getting the full value of his draft or that he is being charged the correct amount? This is a problem that many experienced business men are grappling with, and without much success. Even the banks do not appear to have got down to a uniform system of dealing with exchange. They charge different rates at different places, on different kinds of remittances, and to different people. Sometimes a money order that one bank says is worth only par, another will cash at a substantial premium. Big customers get better terms from their banks than the man with a small account or the stranger. Banks when remonstrated with by their customers sometimes give better terms.

The Proper Charge

An official of the Bank of Montreal informed a representative of The Guide that in large transactions the bankers were satisfied to make an eighth of one per cent on a turnover, that is they would sell a \$10,000 draft on New York, at, say \$11,612.50, and cash a \$10,000 draft from the States at \$11,600. These figures would apply when the rate in the stock exchange was 16 1-16 per cent premium, the figures quoted above representing 16½ selling and 16 buying. On smaller transactions, a larger charge is made but this authority said that a half of 1 per cent on the turnover would give a handsome profit to the bank on all ordinary business. This, however, is in times when the rate of exchange remains fairly steady and the same rate prevails at least for one day.


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"GREEN PLUME" DRIED FRUITS

Peaches
Pears
Figs
Raisins
Apricots
Prunes

They come in the 5-lb. sealed carton from California to you without touch of human hands.

Ask your Grocer for them.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The poor house at 70 is a very poor nerve tonic

But it is a fact nevertheless that 97 per cent. of the public when they attain advanced age have little or nothing to live upon, and are either dependent upon relatives or public charity for their support. Let this thought sink in, and see that YOUR future is protected by an Endowment policy with

THE NATIONAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada

Head Office : NATIONAL LIFE CHAMBERS, TORONTO

INCORPORATED 1869


Questions and Answers

ASKING questions is easier than answering them—except for the bashful suitor. And it would be presumptuous to promise adequate answers to all the questions that might be asked about the wonderful fertile "Success Belt" of Western Canada; about the 3,000,000 acres of land available for purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company, and the wide selection afforded by these large holdings with respect to location, type of farming, nationality of neighbors, and all other essential features.

The half cannot be told of the amazing prosperity of the settlers, the productivity of the soil, the abundance of pasture—the sunshine and health that welcomes the newcomer. The homeseeker must see with his own eyes to believe.

But to provide preliminary information a special booklet, entitled, "Opportunities in Western Canada's Success Belt," has been prepared. A copy will be gladly sent without cost or obligation upon application to

Desk 48, Land Department Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg, Canada



DESK 48, LAND DEPARTMENT HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY WINNIPEG, CANADA

Please send me, without obligation, illustrated booklet "Opportunities in Canada's Success Belt."

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Address.....
Town..... Province.....

Place Your Order Early for These Selected Stocks



DURUM WHEAT (Natural Size)

RED BOBS

Seager Wheeler's Best Wheat

Red Bobs ripens from six to ten days earlier than Marquis. Red Bobs yields higher than Marquis. Red Bobs, as a milling wheat, is equal to Marquis or Red Fife. Red Bobs reduces the danger from frost and rust. Stock limited. Price, \$11 per bushel in 10-bushel lots. Cotton bags additional at 70 cents each.

Dr. SAUNDERS EARLY RED FIFE

Similar to old standard Red Fife but has a larger kernel and ripens as early as Marquis. Price, \$3.50 per bushel, in ten-bushel lots and over. Finest cotton bags, 70 cents each, additional.

RED FIFE (Registered) Old Standard Variety

Price, First and Second Generation, \$8.00 per bag, bag included.

KITCHENER

Seager Wheeler's Great Wheat

Price, \$3.50 per bushel, in ten-bushel lots and over. Finest cotton bags, 70 cents each, additional.

OATS

AMERICAN BANNER (Registered)

Price, Second and Third Generation, \$6.00 per 100 pounds, bag included.

ABUNDANCE (Registered)

Prices: First Generation, \$8.00 per 100 pounds, bag included; Second Generation, \$6.50 per 100 pounds, bag included.

GOLD RAIN (Registered)

Prices: First Generation, \$8.00 per 100 pounds, bag included; Second Generation, \$6.50 per 100 pounds, bag included.

SEED POTATOES

Irish Cobbler. Early Bovee.
Early Ohio. Epicure.

Five Bushels and over at \$3.40 per bushel, bags included.

Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Brome, Western Rye, Timothy, Millet, Sunflower for Ensilage, Dwarf Essex Rape and Fodder Corn.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. Limited

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

BEST WHEATS

DURUM

("Durum" Means "Hard")

Has made a remarkable record of late years. Resists drought, rust and smut in wonderful degree. Usually ripens earlier than other varieties in dry sections.

Always furnishes excellent hard grain without decrease in yield in driest seasons.

Specially suited to the West. Pure, Safe, Big Yield, Fine Milling Quality.

"IT'S THE SURE GOOD CROP THAT COUNTS."

Our stock is specially selected, fine and clean.

Price, \$4.50 per bushel in 10-bushel lots and over. Bags 30 cents each.

NEW RUBY (Register No. 623)

A new cross-bred variety, produced by Dr. Chas E. Saunders, Dominion Cerealists. Introduced in 1918. A beautiful red, beardless wheat.

Beats out frost and rust.

Ripens from seven to ten days before Marquis.

Will reduce the risk attendant upon all crops while still standing by from ten to fifteen days.

Kernels hard, yielding flour of excellent color and high quality. Straw of very fair length and strength. The grain threshes easily.

In 1918 New Ruby yielded 40 bushels per acre on summerfallow, being the same yield as Marquis grown alongside.

The yield in 1919 was 33 bushels to the acre—no Marquis to make comparison.

Stock Limited. Price, 2 Bushels, \$24. Finest cotton bags 70 cents additional.

MARQUIS (Registered)

Price, First generation, \$10 per bag of two bushels, bag included.

We can ship this stock direct from our grower in Central Saskatchewan if desired.

Price, Second Generation, \$8.00 per bag of two bushels, bag included.

MARQUIS (Selected)

Good sample, fine for general crop. Price, \$3.50 per bushel, in ten-bushel lots and over.

Cotton bags additional at 70 cents each.



IRISH COBBLER

so that whatever transactions the bank makes can be covered by the reverse transaction at the same price. If a bank sold a draught in the morning at 16 per cent., and had to purchase, or cash another in the afternoon when exchange had gone to 18 per cent. it would lose 2 per cent. on the amount involved. A few days ago, the rate on U.S. exchange changed four times in the day, and dealing in exchange was consequently a very speculative business. At times when the market is fluctuating rapidly, therefore, the banks allow a wider margin between their buying and selling prices, to provide against possible loss. At times, sterling exchange has been so uncertain that bankers have allowed as much as 10 cents per pound between buying and selling prices.

Bankers have Whiphand

The chief money market in Canada is at Montreal, and from there or from the head offices of the banks wires are dispatched daily to all important branch banks giving the prevailing rate of exchange. In the smaller branches, yesterday's rate governs today's business, and today's rate will be in force tomorrow. It would be a great protection to the public if the rate of exchange were posted prominently in every bank, express and post office, giving the buying and selling price at which business was being done at the moment. At present there seems to be some ground for the suspicion that many bankers are charging a much larger spread than a fair recompense for their services warrants. The bankers, however, take the position that they are not bound to cash or sell drafts, and that when they do so they have a right to charge whatever they consider reasonable. If the customer is not satisfied, he can go elsewhere, and competition between banks will check exorbitant charges.

Express and P.O. Orders

Bank drafts appear to be the most economical method of remitting money. Within a few minutes, the following quotations were obtained from three different sources:—

Bank, sterling, buying \$3.89, selling \$3.90. New York funds, buying, 16½ per cent. premium, selling 16¼ per cent. premium.

Express Co., order on London \$4.15 per pound. Order on U.S. 18½ per cent. premium.

Post office, order on London \$4.10 per pound. Orders on U.S. not issued.

F. J. Dixon, M.P.P.—Not Guilty

A verdict of "not guilty" was returned on Monday, February 16, by the jury which had heard the charge of seditious conspiracy and seditious libel laid against F. J. Dixon, M.P.P., for Centre Winnipeg.

The charges arose out of the Winnipeg strike of last summer, and the publication of articles in the Strike Bulletin of which Mr. Dixon was the editor for a short time. The case lasted for over two weeks, and a large number of witnesses were called by the Crown. Mr. Dixon conducted his own defence and called no witnesses, relying upon his cross-examination of witnesses for the prosecution and his own address to the jury, which occupied the greater part of two days. Mr. Dixon's speech was one of the most remarkable ever delivered in a court of justice in Manitoba. He declared that the only object of the strike was to secure the right of collective bargaining by members of labor unions. He was opposed to Sovietism, and had advocated peaceful methods. He had, he said, advocated free speech, and denounced oppression, but he had always warned the strikers against any disorder, and had published a number of articles urging them to preserve the peace.

The case went to the jury on Saturday afternoon, and at the opening of the court on Monday morning they returned a verdict of "not guilty" on all three counts of the indictment. Mr. Dixon was warmly congratulated by his friends on being acquitted.

It was announced by counsel for the Crown that similar charges against J. S. Woodsworth would be withdrawn, and another charge of uttering seditious words laid against Mr. Woodsworth as a result of a statement he is alleged to have made at a public meeting while awaiting trial, would be postponed until the spring assizes.



Delegates to the Co-operative Livestock Shipping Convention, Winnipeg, February 16 and 17.

Co-operative Livestock Shippers' Convention

AGATHERING of unusual significance to the livestock industry of western Canada was held in Winnipeg on February 16 and 17. This was a convention of delegates from all parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan who were interested in the co-operative shipping of livestock. While in the neighborhood of 120 delegates had signified their intention of being present at this convention, on account of sickness throughout the country only 75 delegates attended the various sessions. The convention was called at the suggestion of several co-operative livestock shipping associations who are selling livestock in their districts co-operatively through the United Grain Growers' livestock department at St. Boniface. It was felt that a getting together of shippers and officials and staff of the United Grain Growers, Ltd. would be of mutual benefit, and this it certainly was.

In the opening remarks Mr. Rice-Jones, general manager of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., who acted as chairman of the convention, gave some figures of very general interest regarding the growth of the company's livestock business. During October, 1919, its various branches, handled over 1,000 cars of livestock at the St. Boniface, Calgary and Edmonton yards. During this month the company led in volume of receipts for the first time in its history by 55 cars over any other firm doing business at the St. Boniface yards. This record was again duplicated in December, 1919. Mr. Rice-Jones further pointed out that on account of this tremendous growth in business some critics of the farmers' company were claiming that more business was being received than could be properly handled. This he pointed out was absolutely false, as the company was prepared at any time to increase its staff with competent men to meet any volume of business that might be forthcoming. He referred to certain additions to the staff which had recently been made, which undoubtedly placed the farmers' company in the front rank so far as efficiency of its livestock staff was concerned. Before calling upon the delegates to take part in the discussion Mr. Rice-Jones asked particularly for the frankest discussion on all questions outlined in the program. He believed that, if the delegates would be as frank in the presentation of complaints as in offering favorable commendation, the greatest good would result from the convention.

The program as outlined for the convention dealt with the whole question of co-operative livestock shipping, and, in order that the discussion might be along most definite lines, the whole question was divided into three separate phases. The first was "Country Organization for Co-operative Livestock Shipping," secondly, "Transportation Problems," and, thirdly, "Marketing Problems."

Country Organization

The question of country organization was discussed from all angles. Each delegate outlined his experiences at country points in the organization and conduct of a co-operative shipping association. Some few had not met with the success they had anticipated, while others had been more successful than they had ever hoped for. The reason

for these successes and failures was in each case discussed, and the interchange of ideas was exceedingly helpful to those who had met with difficulty in the conduct of their livestock shipping business.

One point that was particularly emphasized was the fact that in many cases the matter of handling co-operative shipments had been put in charge of the local drover. In almost every case failure had resulted from one cause or another. It was decided that possibly in not more than one case in a hundred would a local drover be qualified to handle the farmers' livestock direct from the farm to the central market on a co-operative basis. The very fact that this procedure would ultimately result in absorption of the drover's own business would seem a very logical reason why he would not be fitted to handle co-operative livestock shipments. Practically every delegate present gave very frank expression to the fact that the campaign conducted by drovers throughout the country against the livestock department of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., was becoming exceedingly well organized and was very malicious in character. Some voiced the opinion that the more livestock which was being consigned to the United Grain Growers, Ltd., the more bitter was this propaganda against co-operative shipping becoming. Some drovers appeared to stop at nothing in an effort to destroy the confidence of the farmers in their own company.

After a lengthy discussion on this phase of the situation, Mr. Rice-Jones told the delegates that they need have no fear of the results which would ultimately come to any drover who insisted upon circulating these malicious stories with reference to the integrity of any employee of the livestock department of the company, or against the company's method of handling its livestock business. He pointed out very distinctly that, if any delegate could bring evidence to prove that any such malicious statements had been made by any drover, the company would spare nothing to bring to such drover his just dues. In fact the company has in hand at the present time one or two cases where it is proposed to take action for libel against certain drovers who have circulated false statements throughout the country regarding the methods of handling business in the livestock department of the United Grain Growers, Ltd. It was felt by the delegates present that this propaganda was one of the most damaging to the future success of co-operative livestock shipping, but each delegate went from the convention determined to round up any drover who attempted to circulate these malicious statements.

Transportation Problems

At the opening of the discussion on transportation problems representatives from each of the three railway companies in western Canada were called to answer any questions raised by the delegates regarding the service of the various railway companies. It was very evident that a great deal of dissatisfaction had occurred during the past fall and present winter through delays in the transport of livestock en route to the Winnipeg market. Representatives of the larger shipping associations along the Canadian National Railway and the

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway were very pronounced in their criticism of the service given to livestock shipments in transit. These took the form of complaints regarding delays at divisional points and in accommodation provided for men in charge of shipments. This latter charge was also laid against the Canadian Pacific Railway in many instances. In each case the railway representatives promised to look into each charge as laid and promised a definite explanation at a later date. It was pointed out by each of the railway representatives that the present labor situation made it very difficult for railway companies to give the class of service that they would like. It was further pointed out that the cold weather and heavy snowfall had made rapid transportation of freight exceedingly difficult. The general interchange of feeling, however, was certainly very beneficial. A large number of questions were also asked by the delegates regarding details of livestock transportation, and these in each case were very satisfactorily answered.

Marketing Problems

Probably the question of greatest interest under the heading of marketing problems which was discussed by the convention was the selling of livestock on central markets. Some of the delegates felt that the sale of livestock by public auction would be an improvement over the present private system. Others differed very decidedly with this opinion and both pros and cons were presented in a very intelligent manner. At the conclusion of the debate it was felt that any change in the

present system should not be undertaken without the fullest investigation and consideration. Some delegates were quite emphatic that a system of auction selling would lead the producer into many more difficulties and resulted in much more dissatisfaction than the present system. It was pointed out, however, that the officials of the livestock department of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., are now investigating fully the merits of a system of auction selling of livestock as applied to our Canadian markets, and that a full report on this important question will be made when their investigation is completed.

Several questions were asked regarding the method of selling at the St. Boniface Stock Yards, also questions pertaining to feed charges and other expenses at the yards. A detailed statement of the conduct of business at the yards was given by officers of the department and by co-operative shippers of long experience. This phase of the question took up some time, but at the conclusion a resolution was passed endorsing the system of handling livestock now followed and expressing absolute confidence in the officials and staff of the livestock department of the farmers' company. This resolution in detail is as follows:—

"We, the co-operative shippers of livestock, in convention assembled, express our confidence in the livestock department of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., and we also express our confidence in, and our appreciation of, the services rendered by the officials, salesmen and the yardmen of the company at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface."

Another resolution was passed thanking the United Grain Growers, Ltd., for having made it possible for co-operative livestock shippers to get together on such an occasion, and asking that this convention be made an annual affair. This was passed unanimously.

The resolutions committee presented a third resolution just before the convention closed relating to the appointment of shipping agents for the handling of co-operative livestock shipments. This was intended as a guidance for local points who were considering the question of appointing a shipping agent, and read as follows:—

"We the delegates assembled in this co-operative livestock shippers' convention, recommend all locals to exercise every care and consideration in the appointment of the most thoroughly competent men of their respective districts who are prepared to furnish the necessary bond, and handle the shipments in an absolutely co-operative manner, no country buying being permitted."

STOP YOUR FIRE LOSS



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BUILDINGS ARE SAFE

WHY build with inflammable wood when you can get fire-proof, weather-proof and lightning proof "Metallic" building materials. They are far cheaper in the end. "Empire" Corrugated Iron Siding is easily and quickly laid and makes a strong, rigid wall. Its light weight makes heavy construction unnecessary.

"Eastlake" Galvanized Shingles, coupled with "Haltus" Ventilators and "Acheson" Roof Lights make a perfect roof. "Metallic" building materials defy the elements. "Eastlake" roofs laid over thirty years ago are good today.

"Metallic built" means fireproof, stormproof, neat and durable construction.

Before buying any building materials write us for Booklet and complete information. We can save you money.

Metallic Roofing Co., Limited
Toronto and Winnipeg

KAKATOES PURE-BRED **Percheron Stallion** (3840) [89671]

For Clubbing for 1920 Season

Five Years Old. Sure Foal Getter. Good Size and Conformation. Will be at Brandon Winter Fair, where he may be examined by parties interested.

Owner: O. LUTES
VIRDEN, MAN.

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Size, Substance and Symmetry
with quality, action and the choicest
lines of breeding characterize our
present stock of

Clydesdales and Percherons



A new importation just received containing several prize winners.

Inspection or correspondence cordially invited.

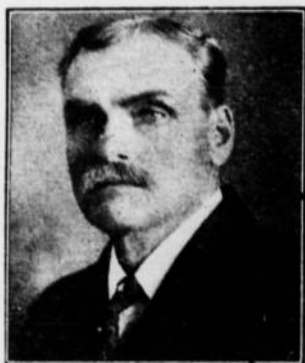
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EDMONTON

The oldest firm in the business in North America

Maple Valley Stock Farm



**Percherons, Shorthorns,
Chester White Hogs,
Suffolk Sheep, Poultry**

See my exhibit of Percheron Stallions
at Brandon Winter Fair, March 1-5.

Ages ranging from yearlings to four-year-olds, and sired by such horses as **Klaqueur**, a Chicago champion, and **Star of the West**, a Brandon champion, and out of championship mares. Buy a young horse and mature him; break him to your liking at your own

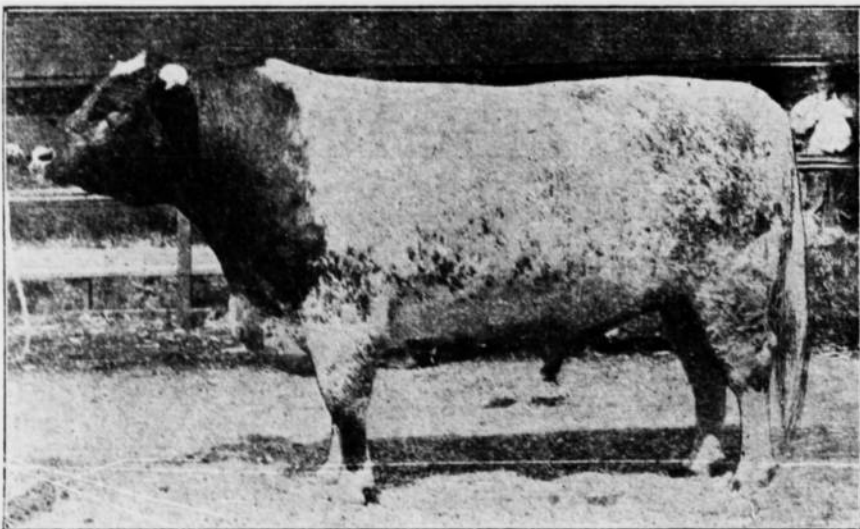
terms and price. The kind that wear a lifetime.

J. H. CROWE, Gilbert Plains, Man.

SHORTHORNS

We are Offering for Private Sale, on our farm, at
MACGREGOR, MAN.

the whole of our recent shipment purchased from the best
breeders in Ontario.



GAINFORD MARQUIS

Look this List Over. We Can Fill Your Needs.

A few Imported Bulls and Females.
Many straight Scotch Bulls, mostly from imported sires.
Some exceptionally well-bred Milking Shorthorns.
Some Show Heifers fit to go into the best herds in Canada.
A number of good sons and grand-sons of Gainford Marquis, imp., Oak-
land Star, imp., and Right Sort, imp.
Nearly all two-year-olds.

To compete successfully with the other beef breeds at the stock yards we
must have more of the best Scotch blood, such as is contained in the
above offering.

Inspection Cordially Invited. Write and Tell Me Your Wants.

Jas. Bousfield & Son, Macgregor, Man.

Preparing for the Foal Crop

IN the management of pregnant or in-foal mares the aim should be to maintain a rational state of health conducive to the well-being of the dam and a growth of a normal virile foal.

Exercise is the prime essential. If the mare can be kept at work most problems are already solved. Mares may work up to within a couple of weeks of foaling. Indeed it is a common observation that with mares worked up to the last day, practically taken out of harness because of threatening parturition, the ensuing colt is hale and lusty. The conditions under which the mare can be worked are that she is only required to do regular duty of not too hard a nature. She should not be required to do heavy backing, nor work among stumps, nor in fact anything which may cause sudden shock or strain.

If regular work is not available turn her out to pasture. Costly experience shows that large bands of in-foal mares cannot be safely run together on account of their tendency to scrap. There is nothing meaner than a pregnant mare with the ability to fight. If she cannot catch her victim by a rib she will wait for the opportunity to plant her feet in some more or less vulnerable spot. Losses occasioned in this manner may be reduced by keeping any incurable old vixen away from the bunch, by running in bunches of not over a dozen, and by assuring every bunch maximum freedom and large runs.

If there is one class of animal on the farm which deserves the pick of the feed it is the pregnant females. Musty, heated, or sprouted grain in the ration is sure to invite trouble. Turn this over to growing cattle before they have had a taste of the new hay crop if this class of feed must be utilized.

Well water is always best for brood mares, first, because it is higher in lime salts, which furnish the bone-building material for the new-comer, and secondly, because sloughs are a common source of infection. Furthermore, horses should be kept away from the glassy surfaces which are inevitable round winter water holes.

Nearly all farm animals get too much hay. It makes them paunchy and hurts the usefulness of draft stock, but in brood mares this distention of the digestive apparatus is particularly harmful as it crowds the foetus and produces a long train of evils. The brood mare is entitled to a little grain. The price of a reasonable quantity is amply returned in a higher percentage of strong colts. The tissue-building concentrates particularly required by a mare are oats and bran.

A Venerable Superstition

The winter care of pregnant mares does not involve more than this—a rational diet, some shelter on cold days, plenty of exercise and protection from her evilly-disposed fellows. There is one popular error which is hard to kill

regarding the relationship between the body of the dam and that of the offspring. How often have all of us heard the expression that such and such a female bore an abnormal specimen—an odd-colored calf, or lame colt, etc., as the result of some sight, sound, or other mental experience during pregnancy? Even so good a breeder as William McCombie is said to have attributed much of his success in breeding off the white spots of his early Angus cattle by painting barns, fences and surroundings black.

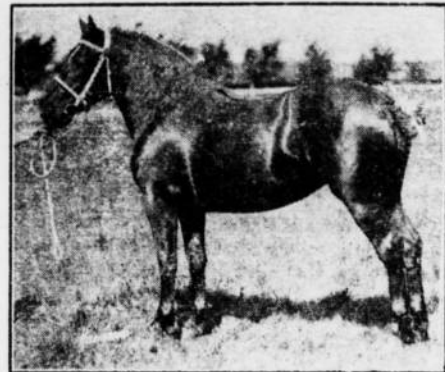
Not so long ago I came across the statement in a medical book, written for the edification of laymen, which emphatically asserted the doctrine of prenatal influence, stating with innocent credulity that the dog breeder can produce any color of animal at will. Fanciful theories have been elaborated upon this ridiculous belief.

The fact of the case is that there is no nervous connection whatever between the body of the mother and

that of the foetus. As a matter of fact there is no direct blood transmission. There is simply an exchange of oxygen and blood nutrients between the outer foetal membrane and uterine surfaces. That a specific body modification can be transmitted through this channel is obnoxious to clear reasoning. We do know that anger, and possibly other extreme mental states bring about a change in the composition of milk. Possibly the blood may be similarly effected and any poison generated therein might pass through the foetal membranes to the young. It is conceivable that this would produce general body changes, even to the point of the death of the foetus and its expulsion, but to imagine that a specific body alteration could arise therefrom is not good thinking.

If given characteristics like coat-color could be so easily effected, breeding would become a chaos. Summer calves would be green, and winter-born animals reflect the hues common to their surroundings. Nothing would be constant. It is time this hokus-pokus were relegated to the shades of limbo, along with equally deserving beliefs in witchcraft, and the miracle of the King's touch, which have gone before.

While fat is the greatest enemy of all classes of horses at all times it is particularly so of the pregnant mare. Generous grain feeding seems to bring on a premature milk flow and the colts are carried over time, often coming weak and flabby. It is a discouraging observation that scrub mares, left to themselves, bring forth their young with least difficulty and carry them through the critical days with less mortality. To watch your neighbor, who never considers hygiene, raise a flourishing bunch of scrubs, while you sit up nights with a wabby pure-bred, which you finally have to bury, is enough to cost your faith in improved blood. Don't load your mares with grain, that is the only solution.



Carnona IV.

Reserve Junior Champion at Illinois State Fair, 1919. Bred by W. S. Corsa.



Pure-bred Clyde Mares on the Farm of H Macaulay & Sons, Waseca, Sask.

Deanston Stock Farm Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stock Horse: **DOUNE LODGE ENERGY**, 19388, by Baron of Arcola.

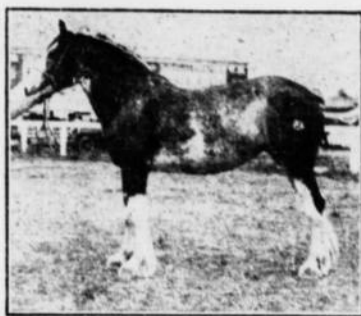
Some good registered stock for sale; also some well-bred grades.

In **SHORTHORNS** my herd bulls are **Prince Louis**, 119328, by Gallant Sailor, and **Choice Goods**. Some high-class **Calves**, both sexes, up to a year old for sale.

WRITE OR PHONE

R. H. BRYCE, St. Charles, Man.

Rural Phone: Fort Rouge 1200-5.



DEANSTON INA, by Doune Lodge Revelanta, Champion Canadian-bred and Reserve Grand Champion Clydesdale Mare, Brandon Summer Fair, 1919.

D. BINNIE, Manager.

Caradoc Mains Clydesdales

**Individuality Size
Pedigree**

At the head of the **Caradoc Mains Stud** is **Magic Stamp**, by **Magic**, by **Baron's Pride**, while my females include imported and home-bred mares of more than ordinary breeding and quality.



CARADOC DIAMOND
Four years old; a well-known prize winner at Western Canadian Fairs.

At the Brandon Winter Fair, March 1-5

I will have for exhibition and sale a number of **High-class Stallions**, from one to six years old, including both Canadian and International prize winners. These stallions are bred in the purple; they possess all the well-known Clydesdale characteristics the buyer is looking for. If you are in the market for one of these good horses be sure and look over my exhibit.

SWANTON HAGGERTY

BELLE PLAINE

SASKATCHEWAN

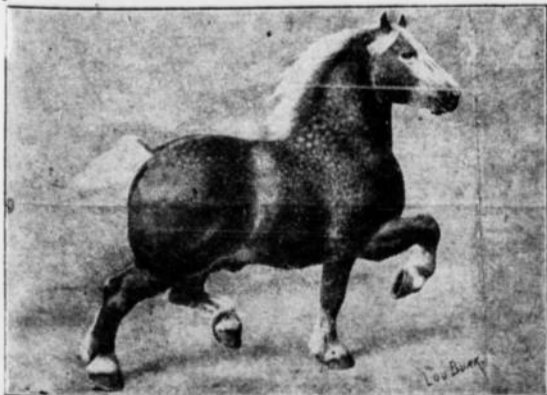
BELGIANS STUD HEADED BY MONSIEUR

by the \$47,500 Champion, **Farceur**, and the sire of the Champion, **Paramount Flashwood**. **Monsieur** is also a half-sister to **Paramount Selma**, the third-prize mare at Chicago International, 1918.

My Belgian females number over 20 head, five of them of **Farceur** stock; others are by **Bismarek**, **Good Luck**, and sires of equally-renowned merit. Many of my females were prize winners at **Brandon Winter Fair** and **Regina Summer Fair** last year. I have some young stallions for sale. **WRITE ME.**

Robert Thomas - Grandora, Sask.

TROTTER'S HORSES



Visitors to the **Brandon Winter Fair, March 1 to 5**, are cordially invited to visit our barns, where we have on hand a large number of exceptionally good well-bred grade draft horses, with weight and quality to meet your requirements.

Also see our exhibit at the fair, including the **Regina Winter Fair Champion Percheron Stallion, MARQUISAT, imp.**, by **Ichor**. If you cannot attend the Winter Fair write us your wants. Our prices and terms will suit you.

Trotter & Trotter
BRANDON, MAN.

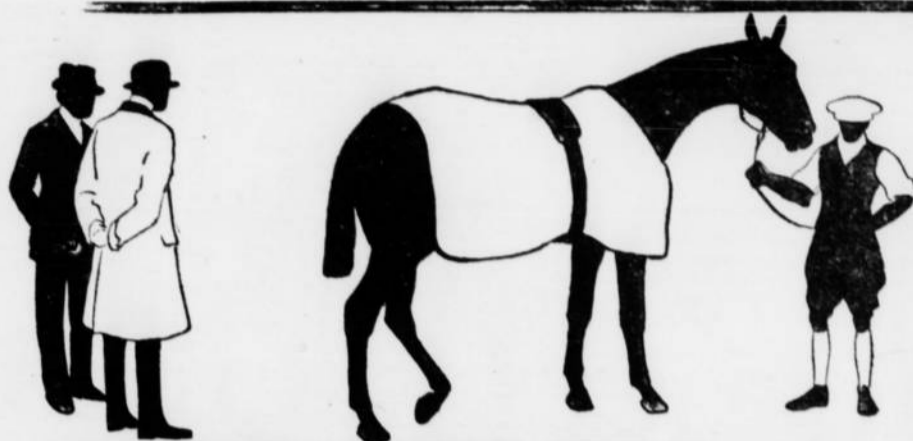
Craigie Mains Clydesdales

Established 1889

Stallions, all ages, for sale or hire under Federal System of Assistance to horse breeders. These horses are the get of well-known sires such as **Revelanta**, **Baron Ensign**, **Euby**, **Pride**, **The Bruce**, and others. Write me your wants.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

A. & G. MUTCH, Lumsden, Sask.



SAVE-The-HORSE Will Cure It!

OVER 280,000 cases of lameness successfully treated with **Save-The-Horse**. It is a by-word now among noted horsemen and breeders that **Save-The-Horse** is a prompt-acting, sure-cure remedy for **Ringbone—Thoropin—SPAVIN** or **Any Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof, or Tendon Disease**, no matter how old, serious or complicated.

NO BLISTERING. HORSE WORKS AS USUAL.

That is why we sell **Save-The-Horse** with Signed Guarantee to return money if remedy fails. Write for copy of this Guarantee and unquestioned proof.

Our **FREE 96-page BOOK** makes it possible for you to diagnose and treat cases, and our free expert veterinary's advice is here to help you if you are not sure. **Don't run the risk of having horse laid up when you most need him.** Keep a **Bottle of Save-The-Horse** on hand, and be prepared for any emergency. Write today for copy of **Guarantee, BOOK and Advice—all FREE.** Be prepared.

(MADE IN CANADA)

TROY CHEMICAL CO.

517 Crawford St., Toronto Ont.

Druggists Everywhere sell **Save-The-Horse** with **CONTRACT**, or we send by **Parcel Post** or **Express** paid



THE CAMBRAI RANCH High Class Percherons

I have for sale some rising **Two-year-old Young Stallions**; also some rising **One-year Stallion Colts**; and a few rising **Two-year-old Fillies**. These are a choice collection of young **Percherons**, with weight, quality, and the best of breeding. At the **Brandon Summer Fair**, this year, I won **Third Place** in a class of nearly 50 **Colts** in the **Stallion Futurity**, while at **Regina** I was **Second** with the same **colt** in a strong class, and **Second** with **filly**. At **Regina 1919 Winter Fair** I had **Champion Mare**. This record speaks for itself. **WRITE ME.**

GEORGE FRASER, Tate, Saskatchewan

Registered Clydesdales For Sale

We have for sale a few **Young Clydesdale Stallions** of the best of breeding; also a number of **Females**, all ages, of the best **BUCHLYVIE** and **DUNURE** strains. We have also for sale a number of good work horses.

WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS

LAWRENCE BROS., Vera, Sask.

Twin Springs Ranch Herefords

Breeders of choice, pure-bred **Hereford** cattle. A number of pure-bred animals of both sexes for sale. Call at the ranch and look them over.

J. W. EWING & SON - Erskine, Alta.



Auction Sale of High-class CLYDESDALES

At my farm, 1 1/2 miles north of **Portage la Prairie, Man.**, on **FRIDAY, March 19, at 1 p.m.**

Comprising my entire stud of **Pure-bred Clydesdales**, including the stallion, **ROYAL SHAPELEY**, by **Lord Shapeley**; some **Imported Mares**, by such good **Old Country** sires as **Up To Time**, **Ascot Vigorous**, **Fire Escape**, the imported **Silver Plate**, and others; also some good **two, three, and four-year-old females**, by the imported **Scotty Bryce**, by **Scottish Crest**. The above are a choice aggregation of high-class, weighty stock, which will make you money.

Also four good **Grade Mares** and one **Gelding**. Some of the mares in foal.

55 **Head of good Grade Cattle**, including 30 **milk cows**, some with calves at foot, others coming in shortly; balance good young cattle.

FULL LINE OF FARM MACHINERY

Conveyances from **Portage** to the farm. Write for further particulars.

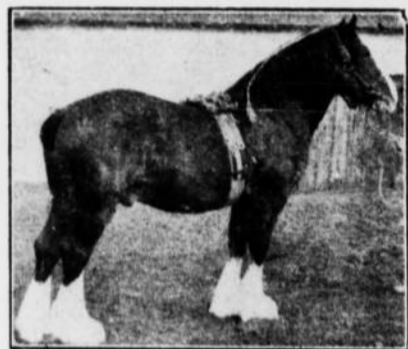
Clark & Cuthbert

Auctioneers, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

Thomas Wishart

Proprietor, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

AUCTION SALE OF PURE-BRED CLYDESDALES



At my farm, 5 miles east of Tregarva, Sask., and 12 miles north of Regina, on

**MONDAY,
March 8th, 1920**

The sale will include **Six Pure-bred Mares** of breeding age, and **Two Two-year-old Fillies**, by such well-known sires as **Landsdowne, Baron's Stamp, Revelanta, Warlaby, imp., Edam**, by **Baron's Gem**, and others.

Also the **Clydesdale Stallion, Warlaby, imp., 13282**; sire, **Rozelle**, by **Baron's Pride**.

A number of well-bred grades, rising two years old, and a good bunch of work horses.

Implements and all Farm Machinery

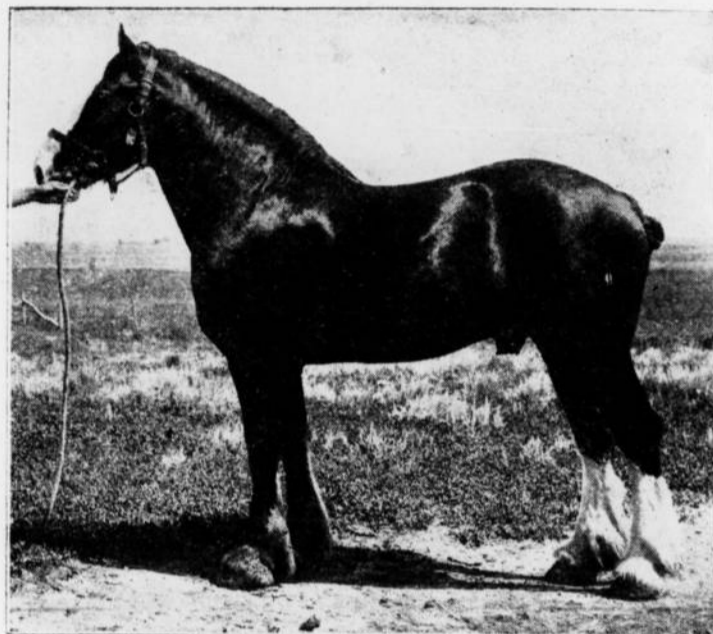
As I have sold my farm and am leaving the district everything will be sold. Write for further particulars and remember the date.

D. V. RUNKLE
ESTLIN
Auctioneer

D. J. ATCHESON
General Delivery
REGINA - - SASK.

Doune Lodge Stock Farm

The Largest Clydesdale Breeding Establishment in Canada



BARON OF ARCOLA

The sire of the prize-winning geldings at Brandon and Calgary last year, which were sold to McKay Bros., Carmangay, Alta., for \$2,000.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances we will be unable to exhibit at Brandon, but offer for sale at home our young stallions by Baron of Arcola. These include some of the best colts we have yet offered off this good sire. Priced to sell.

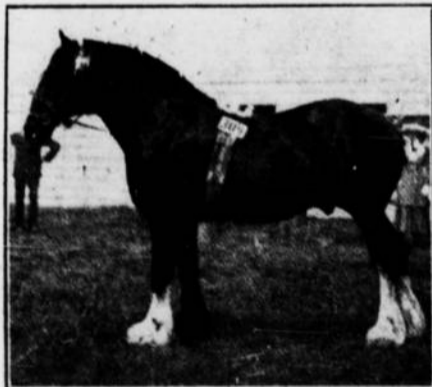
Mrs. W. H. Bryce - Arcola, Sask.
P. A. Taylor, Manager

Finlayson's Clydesdales

My new importation of Clydesdales include such well-bred horses as

Dunure Gayman

by the \$47,500 **Baron of Buchlyvie**, out of a **Mont-rave Mac** dam; the big, drafty **Passion Flower**, by the well-known **Auchen-flower**; **Brussilov**, by **Bonnie Buchlyvie**, one of the best horses ever brought to Canada; **Sarcaid**, by **Bonnie Buchlyvie**; the four-year-old **Bonnie Earn**, by the show horse, **Baronet of Ballindalloch**; **Demure Legacy**, a splendidly pedigreed, showy two-year-old, by the great **Dunure Footprint**; and others with size, quality, and the choicest blood lines.



DUNURE GAYMAN, 15807.

SEE THESE HORSES AT THE BRANDON WINTER FAIR, March 1 to 5.

They are considered by well-known horsemen to be the best of my many good importations to Western Canada. My stables are located at Hogate's Barn, 13th Street, Brandon.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS WRITE ME

Ben. Finlayson

BRANDON

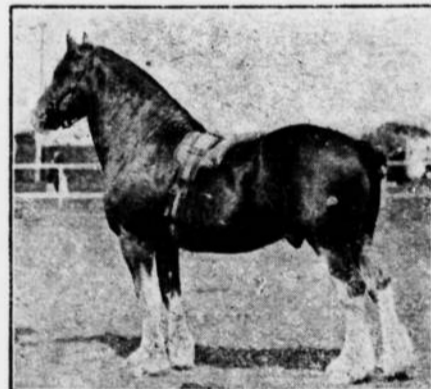
MAN.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

at Section 16, Township 26, Range 28, West 4, Eight Miles North of Conrich, Six Miles of Kathryn, and Seven Miles East of Balsack Siding on the Edmonton Trail,

on
**TUESDAY
MARCH 9**

1920, at 1 o'clock sharp



Favored with instructions from Mr. James Jones, who is reducing his holding on account of shortage of pasture, we will sell

142 Head of Horses, 2 Registered Hereford Bulls, 20 Grade Oxford Ewes weighing over 200 pounds, and some Farm Implements

The horses comprise one hundred, well-broken mares and geldings, from four to seven years old, weighing from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds each. Two registered Clydesdale stallions, three and four years old; forty one and two-year-old colts with extra good bone. The whole of this offering is very high class, and only shortage of pasture makes it imperative to sell. The horses are known all over the West and the opportunity afforded is a good one.

Outside Buyers please bring Bank References.

TERMS CASH. LUNCHEON PROVIDED. NO RESERVE.

Auctioneers
A. Layzell
J. W. Durno

A. LAYZELL
CO. LTD., CALGARY

Phones:
E 5107
M2273
M7529



A String of Show-winning Percherons recently imported by H. H. Devine.

Livestock Circles

Shorthorn Fieldman

Jas. B. Davidson, recently returned from the annual Shorthorn meeting at Toronto, writes us that he has made arrangements with the Shorthorn Association to devote all his time to the work in Western Canada.

1920 Hirings

The Mountain View Clydesdale Club of Duval, Sask., have secured Hugh Gilmour's Royal Dragoon for the coming season. He is a ton horse with lots of good, clean bone and a splendid top. His grandsire was the renowned Everlasting, and his own dam, by Baron's Pride. Bred to the big, handsome mares of this club the Duval district Royal Dragoon should leave a name to be remembered.

Virden Sale

Virden is among the list of agricultural societies which is to be congratulated on the degree of initiative they have shown in staging local pure-bred livestock shows. Sale reports from south and east, where the sale season is more advanced than ours, reveal an unprecedented demand for all classes of animals, especially cattle, and curiously enough hogs. It seems to indicate a general feeling that the peak of high grain prices has been reached, but that the livestock business is only beginning to come into its own. There is a general tendency to get in on the ground floor before prices advance. There may not be enough animals to fill the spring demand. In that case, sales such as this at Virden will attract buyers from a distance as well as fill a need for the immediate locality.

Pleasant View Shorthorn Herd

Blaine C. Roberts, Osborne, Man., owns the Pleasant View Shorthorn herd of some 25 head of very select females, headed by Ranger, 123640, a straight Nonpareil bull. Mr. Roberts is just off to a good start in Shorthorns and has laid a sure foundation of big, rugged, roomy breeding females. He secured quite a number of them from John Miller, junr., Ashburn, Ont., and they represent some of the best blood lines of the breed. They have proven good breeding matrons as evidenced by a number of good calves which make up the herd. A few of these bull calves are for sale.

A Record of Prolificacy

Down in Carman, a son of the illustrious Bonnie Brae 3rd has sired a group of youngsters that deserve the notice of all Hereford admirers. Bonnie Brae is a name that needs no introduction to those who have followed the show-yard game. Since the first of that name, one of the greatest sons of the epoch-making Beau Brummel, broke into the charmed circle of champions, members of the family have won in every corner of Canada and America. Bonnie Jay, the 1919 International grand champion, is a Bonnie Brae bull. The sire of H. E. Robison's Bonnie Brae 62nd was Bonnie Brae 3rd, also a grand champion. He was out of the cow, Sister Perfection, a full sister of the grand champion Perfection, usually spoken of as the King of Hereford sires. Mr. Robison has 17 breeding females, and in three successive years each one of these females has dropped and raised a calf—51 calves in three years, all by the one bull and all reflecting his image. These are facts which ought to weigh with prospective purchasers.

Bousfield Brings Shorthorns West

A letter from Mr. Bousfield, now in the East, informs us that he has been successful in collecting a large shipment of Scotch bulls and females which will leave shortly for Manitoba. Mr. Bousfield has spent some time among Ontario breeders and picked up the best that was offered from all over the province. Some of the bulls are imported. Almost all the others are from imported dams. Most of the lot are coming two-year-olds. Included in this shipment are some animals of both sexes, descended from heavy milk-producing dams. The families represented are Broadhooks, Augusta, Butterfly, Rosebud, Wedding Gift, Stamford, Miss Ramsden, Ury, Duchess, and others. There are also a number of good sons and grandsons of Gainford Marquis, Oakland Star and Right Sort in the sale, and some show heifers which are hard to beat.

A good many of these animals are of Manitoba breeding, and found their way East during the heavy liquidation follow-

ing the drought of last year. Mr. Bousfield's original intention was to hold a sale at one of the large centres, but this plan has since been discarded for that of private sale on his McGregor farm, where the whole 75 head will be assembled about March 12.

Good Clydesdale Sale

A sale of pure-bred Clydesdales which should be well attended by all lovers of this draft breed, will be held at the farm of D. J. Atcheson, five miles east of Tregarva, Sask., and 12 miles north of Regina, on March 8, two days previous to the commencement of the Association Bull Sales at Regina. Mr. Atcheson has sold his farm and is leaving the district, hence his reason for selling off his stock.

Among the good stock to be offered is the imported stallion, Warlaby, 13282, sire Rozelle, imported, 6734, by Baron's Pride, 9122, dam Crichton Princess of Clay, 19204, by Prince of Clay, imported, 14869. This horse combines size and substance and has left a lot of good stock in the Regina district. Among the females is a five-year-old mare by the above horse, and named Rose Plain Princess, a nice, up-standing female with a good deal of quality. Another good female is Prairie Lodge Princess, by Homespun, by Bogie Chief, by Baron's Pride, dam Lady Chattan, by Clan Chattan, by Gallant Chattan. This is also a very nice, useful mare. Another three-year-old is Primrose Gem, by Warlaby, dam Lady Gem, by Baron's Gem, imported. A good imported mare is Sadie Kerr, by Revelanta, dam Border Cella. Among the younger stuff is the two-year-old Nellie Silver Springs, by Lansdowne, dam Mary Silver Springs, and a very sweet, classy yearling by Baron's Pride out of the same mare. The whole aggregation is quite a superior lot, and should find ready purchasers. In addition to the pure-breds there will be sold a lot of well-bred grade horses including quite a number of two-year-olds also a bunch of good work horses. The implements and usual farm machinery will also be put up for sale. Remember the date, March 9, and plan to attend this sale. The train service from Regina is very convenient.

Sale of High-Class Clydesdales

At the Dufferin Agricultural Society's sale at Carman, Man., on March 24 and 25, there are entered for sale 16 head of registered Clydesdales, comprising two stallions, eight brood mares and the balance two-year-old and yearling colts and fillies from the stud of Jos. B. Jickling, Carman.

The offering is one of the most select which has come under the auctioneer's hammer in any of the western provinces for a considerable length of time, and good prices should rule for this good stock. The stallions include the big, up-standing, good-breeding horse, Baron Milton II., by Baronson, out of Lady Fraser. This horse possesses good underpinning and handles himself well. A seven-year-old, thick, short-coupled, tight-moving horse is another. He should give a good account of himself anywhere. The mares are a choice lot and proven breeders. Maud Hamilton, imp., 19117, bred by James Hamilton, Midlothian, Scotland, sire Bread-albane, dam Kate of Old Liston, grandsire Prince Alexander, is a fine type of brood mare, with lots of size and quality and clean of legs with the best of feet. Princess May, imp., 15822, bred by the Montgomery's, of Netherhall, sired by Prince of Clay, 10407, dam Blanche 2nd, imp., grand-sire Lord Fauntleroy, is a sweet, clifty mare of correct pattern. Gracie's Gem, April 26, 1913, by Vigorous, by that great British cart-horse, Up to Time, dam Grace of Allonby, imp., 14827, by McGregor's champion, fills the eye with her sweet feminine pattern, her well-turned hocks and her clean easy way of travelling.

Another Good Sale of Clydesdales

Another good sale of Clydesdales will take place at the farm of Thos. Wishart, one-and-a-half miles north of Portage la Prairie, Man., on Friday, March 19, at 1 p.m., when there will be sold Mr. Wishart's entire pure-bred Clydesdale stud, as well as a number of good grade mares and geldings, also 55 head of grade cattle, including 30 head of very superior milk cows, 12 or 14 of them with calves at foot, the balance to freshen shortly, and the usual farm machinery and implements. Among the pure-bred Clydesdales to be

HORSES! HORSES!

Unreserved

Auction Sale

At the

Co-operative Stock Yards, Moose Jaw, Sask.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3

AT 12.30 SHARP

Owing to the heavy consignments to our Sale, held February 25, we are compelled to hold this additional Sale to dispose of the following surplus:

250 HORSES 250

Comprising:

100 Head Broke Mares and Geldings, four to eight years old, weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds.

100 Head Green Broke Mares and Geldings, three to six years old, weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds.

25 Head Mares and Geldings, six to twelve years old, weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds.

25 Yearling and Two-year-old Colts.

TERMS: CASH

We attend to all loading free of charge. Write, wire, or phone us for further particulars.

Cross, Dobson & Fysh

Phones: 4565, 4948

Auctioneers

DEVINE'S PERCHERONS

See my exhibit of

STALLIONS

at the

Brandon Winter Fair

March 1st to 5th

Among them are International and State Fair Prize Winners. They are right in type, quality, and bone, and you will have no difficulty in finding one to your liking. I import only horses I can guarantee. Take advantage of my exceptionally liberal sale terms. My barns are at the club stables, 12th Street, Brandon. Opposite the Langham Hotel.

W. H. DEVINE ..

Brandon, Man.



ST. CLAIR STOCK FARM

Breeders of

Clydesdale Horses and Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

The Clydesdale Stud is headed by DALROY, imp., 19680 (19079), sired by Iron Duke, by Everlasting; dam, Sympathy, by Silver Cup 2nd; dam, Bent Baroness, by Baron Buchlyvie.

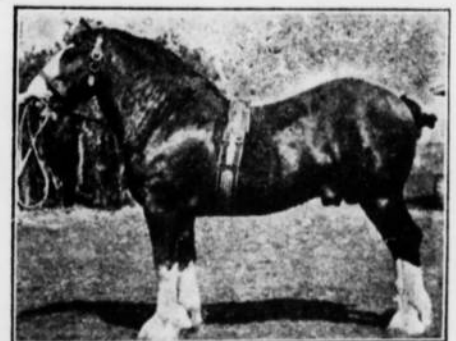
The Aberdeen-Angus Herd headed by LEROY YOUNG 3rd, 6775, by Bowman's Young Leroy, 5363, and dam by Kyma's Queen 2nd, 3538.

We have a fine selection of Clydesdales and Aberdeen-Angus Females and Males from which to make your choice. We have still a few Young Bulls, Cows, and Heifers for Sale. For further particulars as to your wants apply to—

H. Macauley & Sons

Waseca - Sask.

Meet us at the REGINA CATTLE SALES



DALROY

By Iron Duke, out of a Silver Cup dam, at head of our Clydesdale Stud.

AUCTION SALE

40 Head of Scotch and Scotch-Topped

Shorthorns



Winter Fair
Arena, Brandon

At 10 a.m., on

Friday, March 5

The lot consists of 35 Females and 5 Bulls, representing such families as:

NONPAREIL	MARR
ROSEBUD	FLORA
MISS RAMSDEN	MISSIES
MARCHIONESS	MYSIES
DUCHESS OF GLOSTER	ETC., ETC.
LAVINIA	

The females are a choice lot, with some heifers of outstanding merit. The bulls are all of select breeding and individuals that would look well at the head of any herd.

If you are interested in Shorthorns plan to attend this sale during Winter Fair week. Catalogs may be had at the office of W. J. Smale, Secretary Winter Fair.

Auctioneer	Proprietor
J. W. DURNO,	LORNE C. WILKIN,
CALGARY, ALTA.	MYRTLE, MAN.

There will be 4 Exceptional Yearling SHORTHORN BULLS

at the REGINA SALE, March 10-12, 1920



ESCANA FAVORITE

SECRET HERO—A choicely-bred Young Bull, Red. His pedigree contains some of the outstanding names of British Shorthorn history.

ROYAL CANADIAN—A roan of special merit. He is an Eliza, by Governor Butterfly.

MERCHANTMAN—A roan, bred by the late Hon. G. W. Brown, is by the same sire and would make a valuable addition to any herd.

GOLDEN HERO—A Brawith Bud, by Governor Butterfly. Also a roan and a youngster with individuality to match his breeding.

Look these animals over well before you go into the sale ring. They are all money-makers.

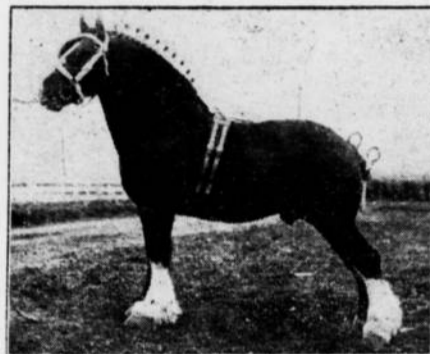
R. A. Wright, Drinkwater, Sask.

sold will be included the stallion, Royal Shapely, 8721, sire Lord Shapely, 6490, dam Vesta, imp., 10884, grandsire the well-known Clan Chattan.

The mares include the close-moving, good-topped, well-ribbed Dalmore Princess, imp., 20826, bred by A. McKenzie, Alness, Rosshire, sire Ascot, 3942, dam Albertina.

Dalmore Princess is a thick, well-quartered mare, weighing 1,700 pounds. Another imported mare is the blocky bay, 1,500 pounds, Princess of Lochans, sired by Silver Plate, imp., by Baron's Pride, out of a Prince Robert dam. This mare has the right kind of feet and legs and is of characteristic Clydesdale stamp.

Lucy Weston, imp., 19115, bred by David Craig, Dairy, Ayrshire, is sired by



Democrat, Black Shire Stallion Grand Champion at Various American State Fairs. Fred Chandler, Chariton, Iowa.

Fire Escape, of Royal Carrick breeding. She is a good breeding mare, in foal at the present time, clean-legged and possesses good substance. A good-topped, upstanding mare, with good top, clean legs and feet, second at Winnipeg as a two-year-old, and like the preceding mare, Lucy Weston, one of Mr. Wishart's prize-winning show team, is Darling Belle, 19884. Mina Leitch, 30081, an eight-year-old, is got by Vigorous, by Up to Time, dam Miss Leitch, imp., by Prince Thomas.

Fuller's Hereford Sale

A cursory glance at the breeding of the 35 head of Herefords belonging to Geo. E. Fuller, Arm River Stock Farm, Girvin, Sask., and Midnapore, Alta., which will be sold at the Association Bull Sales, at Regina, on the 11th of March next, will convince anyone that the herds into which these animals will go will be greatly benefited by the introduction of such good blood. This sale will afford Hereford breeders a splendid opportunity of securing individuals of splendid merit and dependable character. The best elements of Hereford blood is shown in the breeding of the cattle. The young stock, both male and female, are unusually attractive, all grown to good scale, well-conditioned and markedly uniform. It will be remembered that at Mr. Fuller's sale at Regina, last year, much favorable comment was passed on his offering at that time. In comparison with that offering the present one is very much stronger, both in breeding and character, and show that considerable work and no mean ability has been spent or spared in bringing out the stock to be offered next month. The 18 bulls to be sold range in age from 14 months up to 20 months, and there is one four-year-old bull, Beau Donald, 203, by Beau Donald, 187, out of Belle Donald, 187, which carries scale, bone, abundance of quality and is a proven breeder. The younger male stuff are mostly got by Britisher, two of them by Donald Perfection, and one by Martin Fairfax, Mr. Fuller's \$16,000 bull, out of the show cow Lady Fairfax. Another is got by Nathan Fairfax, two by Oliver Dale and one by Beau Donald. The open heifers range from 15 to 18 months, while there are two two-year-old heifers, one three-year-old, five four-year-olds and one five-year-old, all bred. These are chiefly the get of Perfection Lad, Paul Mack, Britisher, Jr., Beau Donald and one two-year-old by Brummell Fairfax, second in the aged class at the Chicago International last year. Some of the good young bulls are Victor Britisher, a July, 1918, calf, by Britisher Junior, by Britisher, out of Bethel Dale—a Dale-bred cow. Donald Dale, July 30, 1918, by Britisher Junior, out of Peerless Real, a Beau Real cow. Arthur Fairfax, Augusta, 1918, by Nathan Fairfax, out of a Paul Mack cow, with a grand-dam by the famous Beau Real. Chester Britisher, by Britisher Junior, a full brother to the high-priced bull at Mr. Fuller's sale last year. Britisher Star, by Britisher Junior, out of a Prime Lad dam. Prince Fairfax 12th, June, 1918, by Martin Fairfax, out of Lady Fairfax 13th, a thick, good matron. Two others are by Donald Perfection, out of Beau Donald and Corrector Fairfax dams. These are a particularly good pair and afford a splendid opportunity to pick an outstanding bull. Fairfax Britisher, June 12, 1918, by Britisher Junior, out of Mary Dale, by Perfection Fairfax, is another outstanding youngster with superior thickness and quality.

Clydesdale Annual Meeting

Optimism seems to have been the prevailing note in the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Clydesdale Association, at Toronto, February 5.

In his report the retiring president, W. M. Graham, dealt with the outcome of the effort made to induce the United States government to allow Canadian-bred horses to enter free of duty in the same manner

as Scottish horses. The attitude of the American authorities has been most gracious, and though the official correspondence on the subject is not yet closed it appears as though the Canadian request is to be put into force without reservation.

It will be remembered that at the last annual meeting \$6,000 was voted to put a six-horse hitch on the eastern and western fairs as a breed advertisement. When it was discovered that \$6,000 would not be sufficient the directors very wisely cancelled the entire proposal. This is purely the work of individuals and transport company, and there can be no question that if a breed association were to enter it would not only discourage individual enterprise but such an entry would be discounted by the spectator who would regard it purely as a breed advertisement.

Some disappointment was voiced over the failure of last year's promising prospects to materialize. The world's need for horses had been accurately gauged, but the world's poverty had not. However, the price of horses shows a gradual increase and a good year is anticipated.

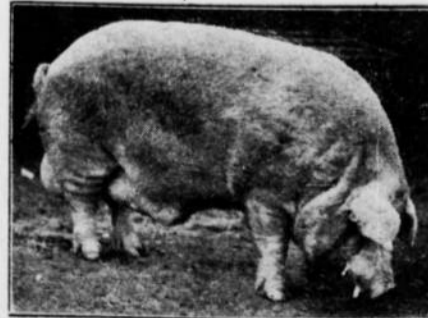
The finances of the association were shown to be in good condition. On the question as to whether the association should retrench or whether it should spend to keep the Clydesdale breed before the public mind, the latter course was decided upon by a very large majority.

The officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, James Torrance, Markham, Ont.; vice-president, Fred Richardson, Columbus, Ont. Vice-presidents for provinces, S. A. Logan, Nova Scotia; Robert Ness, Quebec; Peter Christie, Ontario; John Graham, Carberry, Manitoba; Thos. S. Sanderson, Turtleford, Saskatchewan; E. D. Adams, Calgary, Alberta; Wm. Montgomery, British Columbia. The only western representative on the board of directors is Wm. McKirdy.

Moffat's Hereford Sale

Among the special values to be offered at this sale is a young bull, Beau Laurel, September 10, 1918, sire Byron Fairfax, Jr., dam Corral Fairfax, by the \$50,000 bull, Richard Fairfax, one of the greatest sons of the greatest sire, and owned by Ferguson Bros., Canby, Minn. Another good one is Glen Allen, August 30, 1918, sire Prizeman, by Prince Lad 7th, dam Vera 2nd. This is a real, high-class youngster and carries the blood of a well-known States show bull bred by Van Natta. Still another is Donald Arbor, by Don Arbor, by Beau Carlos, dam Gladys, by Fairview Pride. This bull was calved on January 4, 1919. Another good one is Washington, 33734, sire Perfect Fairfax, by Perfection Fairfax, dam Martha Washington. Others are sired by Byron Fairfax, Jr., Perfect Fairfax, Beau Albion and other sires with enviable reputations, while their dams are many of them show-yard cows from Mr. Moffat's breeding herd.

Among the 20 head of heifers registered in both the United States and Canada are to be found Vera, 31946, by Improver's Hesiod, dam Delia 2nd, by Perfection Yet. This heifer is due to calve very shortly. The two-year-old Prize Lady 2nd, sire Andrew, by Prince Lad 2nd, by Prince Lad 9th, is another heifer which carries the well-known Van Natta breeding. Quite a number of them are sired by Trafalgar 2nd, which was sold at auction for \$3,000, and every one of them is a first-class sale proposition. Lady Donald, sired by Good Donald, dam Dianthus, is a good-coated heifer, with a nice head and horn. She is from the well-known Wallace Good, of Kansas City breeding. Two Beau Gomez heifers, dams, by Beau Perfection and Cherry Beau 2nd, have pedigrees which are hard to beat. A real classy heifer is Dismora's Pride, by Trafalgar 2nd, while another high-class one is Velma, 35700, October 1, 1917, sire Beau Albany, by Sir Albany, dam Violet, by Prince Edward. This thick, good, straight, well-covered, smooth heifer will add strength to anybody's herd. An outstanding heifer calved on September 25, 1917, is May Fairfax, by Perfect Fairfax, dam Miss March On, by March On. This is a show-ring winner at the Western Canadian fairs, she was first in her class in 1918 at Brandon and second in 1919. Two real, good, States-bred heifers are sired by Prizeman, with dam by Prince Lad 7th. Among the cows to be sold is a Perfect Fairfax, dam by Masquerader. She will be sold with her heifer calf at side, by Excel Gomez. This is one of the plums of the sale as the heifer is bred again to one of Mr. Moffat's good



Grand Champion O.I.C. Prince Big Bone.

bulls. Another three-in-one proposition is Lulu, by Royal March On, dam by King of the Cedar, with her calf by Saskatoon, by Beau Real, a bull which at one time did good work in the herd of Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta. The balance of the sale offering are heifers and a young cow well in calf. The cattle will be sold

subject to the tuberculin where necessary. Watch for further announcements in the next issue of The Guide.

C. D. Roberts' Percherons and Belgians

Messrs. C. D. Roberts and Sons, 254 Belvidere Street, Winnipeg, importers of Percheron and Belgian stallions, with stables at Osborne, 30 miles east of the city, report good business in selling horses. A short time ago they sold to Wm. White, of Thornhill, the two-year-old Percheron stallion Gladiator, first in his class at the Brandon Winter Fair, 1919. To Andrew Waddell, of Sperling, Man., went Innes, the first prize aged Percheron stallion and reserve champion at the same Brandon Fair, while the imported Decimo went to David Bartleman, of Rosebank, and the four-year-old, Gwatin, became the property of Peter Frank, Lac du Bonnet.

To S. Armstrong and Sons, Russell, Man., went Jupiter's Mark, a two-year-old Belgian stallion by Jupiter, a big, good, colt weighing 1,850 pounds; also Lydia, a two-year-old Belgian filly weighing 1,900 pounds, by the \$50,000 Farceur, Nellie, the champion mare at Brandon this last summer, a four-year-old by Ecrasant de Worte, also the good mare, Philippa Aaachol and another good filly. Messrs. Roberts and Sons expect a new importation in time for the Winter Fair at Brandon, next month, and they expect to secure some of the prize-winning Percherons and Belgians at the United States shows this year. They have in their barns at the present time, a good aggregation of Percheron stallions and mares, including Harry, a four-year-old stallion, by Hairpin, weighing 2,200 pounds, a horse with a splendid top and good underpinning, displaying splendid quality and rare action; a two-year-old grey Percheron, Catalpa Grove Paulos, a Jalap colt, and one of the best movers we have seen for some time, while the imported Hot is another flashy horse, by Aiglon, by the great Voltaire. In addition to these they have a couple of Clydesdale stallions of Sir Hugo and Johnston Count breeding, and they have both proven themselves good stock-getters. The mares which they have on hand are an especially good lot, while the younger stock and the foals are well developed and growthy. Anyone looking for some good Percheron or Belgian stock cannot do better than look over what Messrs. Roberts have got to offer. In addition to the horses they have also a herd of Angus cattle numbering 40 head, headed by the good bull, Rosebank, 10621, all purchased from C. C. Colquhoun, Maple Creek. This herd comprises a number of well-bred females while they have also 12 young bulls ready for service next summer for sale.

Boys' Steer Classes Featured

The Winnipeg Livestock Exchange have always shown a keen interest in the fat stock features of the Winter Fair. Last year they closed the exchange for the day and attended the fair in a body, and bought all the fat animals offered for sale, at prices which netted a big premium to all sellers. This year they have given further evidence of their great interest in the fat cattle feature of the fair. For the Boys' Fat Calf Class they offer \$5.00 to each boy who fail to win one of the 24 prizes offered by the fair. It is expected that close to 100 boys will have calves in this year's competition, and the prospects are that there will be seven or eight car lots of 15 head, and over 20 groups of five head. These, with the regular classes of the cattle prize list will make this the biggest exhibit of stall-fed cattle seen at any exhibition in Canada. The exhibit of fat sheep and swine, will also establish a record for the Winter Fair.

Close to 100 calves will be entered in the Boys' Calf Competition. Twenty-four of these will get prizes from the Fair Board, and the balance of the boys will get \$5.00 each, donated by the Livestock Exchange.

In the car-lot class, which is a new class for the Winter Fair, for 15 fat steers over 1,100 pounds each, the prizes offered by the Fair Board are: 1st, \$350; 2nd, \$250; 3rd, \$200; 4th, \$150; 5th, \$100; 6th, \$50. The Livestock Exchange have added \$100 to the first prize, making it \$450.

Heavy Entries for Regina Sale

The entries for the Regina Cattle Sale are now closed. The directors have been more strict than on former years in closing down and refusing late entries. Quite a number of late entries were received and invariably refused.

J. G. Robertson, the secretary, reports that there is a total entry of 496 head—337 pure-bred bulls and 159 registered females. The Shorthorn breed make considerably the largest contribution, followed by the Hereford, Angus, Holstein and Ayrshire.

The quality of the animals offered at this sale will be higher than at any past sales. Practically all the large breeders of Shorthorns in the province are contributing, among whom are R. M. Douglas, of Tantallon, with well and very choicely-bred animals; J. Clark, of Bender; The University of Saskatoon; D. G. McKay, Beverley; R. J. McPhee, of Glenside; R. A. Wright, of Drinkwater, and a great many others.

Herefords are out in considerable strength, and by far the most highly-bred Herefords that have ever been offered for sale in this province will be sold on March 11. Among the contributors are the Arm River Stock Farm, Girvin, with some richly-bred bulls and females; C. J. L. Field and Sons, of Moosomin; W. G. E. Wyatt, of Rocanville; Wm. Henley, of Qu'Appelle; H. Lewis, of Lajord; Thos. Gimmell, of Tuxford; and L. Christie, of Kamsack.

The blacks are not quite so strong in number as the roans or whitefaces, but certainly are very strong in quality. This is evidenced by the fact that contributions will be offered by such well-known Angus breeders as Browne Bros., of Neudorf; W. B. Lyons, of Deveron; H. McCauley and Son, of Waseca; B. D. Smith, of McLean; The University of Saskatchewan; and several others.

This will be a splendid opportunity for any person in any of the prairie provinces to secure richly-bred herd headers with such a large number to select from. The dates of the sale are: Angus and dairy breeds, March 10; Hereford and Red Polled, March 11; Shorthorn, March 12.

Calgary Spring Show

The Building Department at Victoria Park, Calgary, is taking advantage of every spell of mild weather to rush work on the addition to the new livestock pavilion, which it is expected to have ready in time for the bull sale. This addition, which will be 200 feet by 140 feet, will be devoted entirely to stabling accommodation, and it is expected that it will be possible to house all the bulls entered for the sale under the one roof and in the same building where the sale will be held. This will be a great convenience to the stockmen in caring for their animals and in taking them to and from the sale ring, and will also make it very convenient for intending purchasers who desire to look over the stock before the sale begins.

The prize list for the Spring Horse Show, which will be held on the same dates as the bull sale, was adopted at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association, held at Calgary, January 31, and is now being put into type. Copies should be ready about the middle of February.

The prize list has been thoroughly overhauled, and some new classes added, which will make the total amount of money prizes offered this year approximately \$10,000.

It will be a satisfaction to stockmen to know that these two important events will again be held simultaneously, they having been temporarily separated two years ago because of insufficient accommodation at Victoria Park to take care of them both at the same time, owing to their rapid growth. This handicap has now been overcome, and the 1920 shows will, undoubtedly, be a big feature in the livestock history of Alberta.

Arrangements have been made with the different railway companies to sell tickets to Calgary for fare-and-one-third for the round trip, from March 22 to 25 inclusive, return limit March 29, from all points in Alberta. Exhibitors in any of the four western provinces may purchase tickets at the same rate March 19 to 22 inclusive, by obtaining an exhibitor's certificate from E. L. Richardson, secretary, Alberta Livestock Associations, Calgary.

Dryden-Miller Sale

With a top price of \$4,000 for a female; \$3,000 for a heifer calf; \$3,100 for a bull calf; \$26,300 for a nine head; and a total of \$112,000 for 68 head, the Dryden-Miller sale at Toronto, on February 4, 1920, the day following the annual meeting of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association, furnished ample evidence that Shorthorn breeders have confidence in the future of the breed. The cattle were presented in good working condition, and one of the pleasing features of the sale was the snappy bidding and the even range of values. Every cow had a calf at foot or was close to calving, and all but four females were safe in calf. There was an enormous crowd and standing space was at a premium, and, undoubtedly, there would have been a high range of values had there been more room. What seemed would be ample space was provided, but the annual meeting and the sale were a double attraction. Another pleasing feature was the fact that a Canadian-bred calf sold for \$3,200, the high-priced bull was also Canadian-bred, and this furnished ample evidence that good Shorthorns can be produced in Canada.

Among Western Canada buyers McMillan Bros., of Winnipeg, made some good purchases for their well-known herd, securing Goldie's Fancy, a Marr Goldie, for \$3,100. This cow has a beautiful roan calf at foot, and is a cow of wonderful substance. They also secured a well-bred Missle heifer with a bull calf at foot and a Cruickshank Butterfly, sired by the Lady Cathcart bull, Neil of Cluny, at \$2,150. The Experimental Farm, Indian Head, secured four females and a bull for \$7,950, and they were particularly fortunate in securing for herd service the Kilbean Beauty bull, Merryman, and Director Archibald and Superintendent McKenzie are to be congratulated on their good selections. R. M. Douglas, Tantallon, secured one of the bargains of the sale in Orange Mate, sired by Archer's Hope and out of Cluny Orange Blossom, imported, that sold in the sale for \$3,000. John Barron, the newly-elected President of the Shorthorn Association, was a persistent bidder on the good ones and secured a good Butterfly cow at a bargain price.

About 20 head of cattle went to the United States, but it is to the credit of Canadian breeders that the plums stayed on this side of the line. The sale was well managed from first to last, and the result was a recognition of deserved appreciation.

Fieldmen Commence

F. W. Crawford, the new fieldman of the Aberdeen-Angus Association, has taken up his new duties. By coincidence, J. B. Davidson, the western representative of the Shorthorn Association, returns the same week from Toronto, armed with his credentials.

BAR U PERCHERONS

The largest stud of the Pure-bred Percherons in the World. The first Percheron-breeding Farm Established in Canada. The only firm on the American continent from which British horsemen have selected Percheron breeding stock to establish studs in Britain.

Do not let the British breeders come to Canada and carry off all our best foundation stock. Do not be satisfied with the cheap cull stallions brought in by irresponsible dealers and stallion pedlars from the United States when you can buy the best individuals of the best breeding raised right here in Alberta by men that have been in the breeding business for 25 years and expect to remain in the business. We have Fifty-four head of Pure-bred Percheron Stallions of our own breeding now on hand to select from. You can see their sires and dams, and if you cannot choose one from the lot to suit you we will give you every assistance in our power. Write for prices, or come to High River, Alberta, and we will meet you and show you the stock at any time Address:—

GEORGE LANE or **A. FLEMING, Manager**
Calgary, Alberta High River, Alberta

Pioneer Stock Farm Belgians

One of the greatest collections in America. Stud headed by

Paramount Flashwood, 1610

Farceur's greatest son in service

Service Fee \$100

Pasture free. Mares are all ready being booked. Better book yours while there is room.

Choice stallions and mares for sale at all times.

George Rupp, Lampman, Sask.



PARAMOUNT - FLASHWOOD 1610



Watch for our entries at the
REGINA SHORTHORN SALE

At the Indian Head Shorthorn Club Sale, of January 28, one of our cows topped the list. We are sending the same high quality to the sale at REGINA, MARCH 10, including four Shorthorn heifers, two in calf to our herd bull, Secret Stamp, 129758, bred at Anoka, America's leading Shorthorn herd. Also a yearling bull of straight Scotch breeding.

All of our animals are tuberculin tested.

Get this High-class Stuff at Your Own Price.

D. G. McKAY, BEVERLEY, SASK.

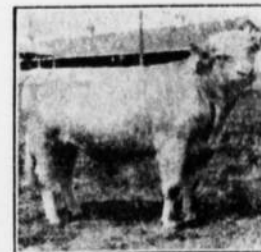
Clydesdales Shorthorns

High-Class Stock at Reasonable Prices our Motto

Come to Carberry, Man., and see some of the best to be had in the country. A visit will repay you many times over.

12 Stallions and a Few Mares

in age from two to six years old and some good ones in the lot. Horses of breeding and quality.



14 Shorthorn Bulls.

from seven months to two years old include an imported-in-dam Princess Royal, an Augusta Brawith Bud, Rosemary, and Broadbooks, all by imported sires and dams. Others of choice breeding from imported sires. Bulls at all prices to suit all pockets. Also females of all ages and like breeding for sale. Come early and get a good choice.

John Graham Carberry, Man.

Uphill Stock Farm

Shorthorns, Leicesters, Berkshires, Yorkshires

Herd Bull, MERRY HOPE.

by Archer's Hope; dam, Secret, bred by W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.

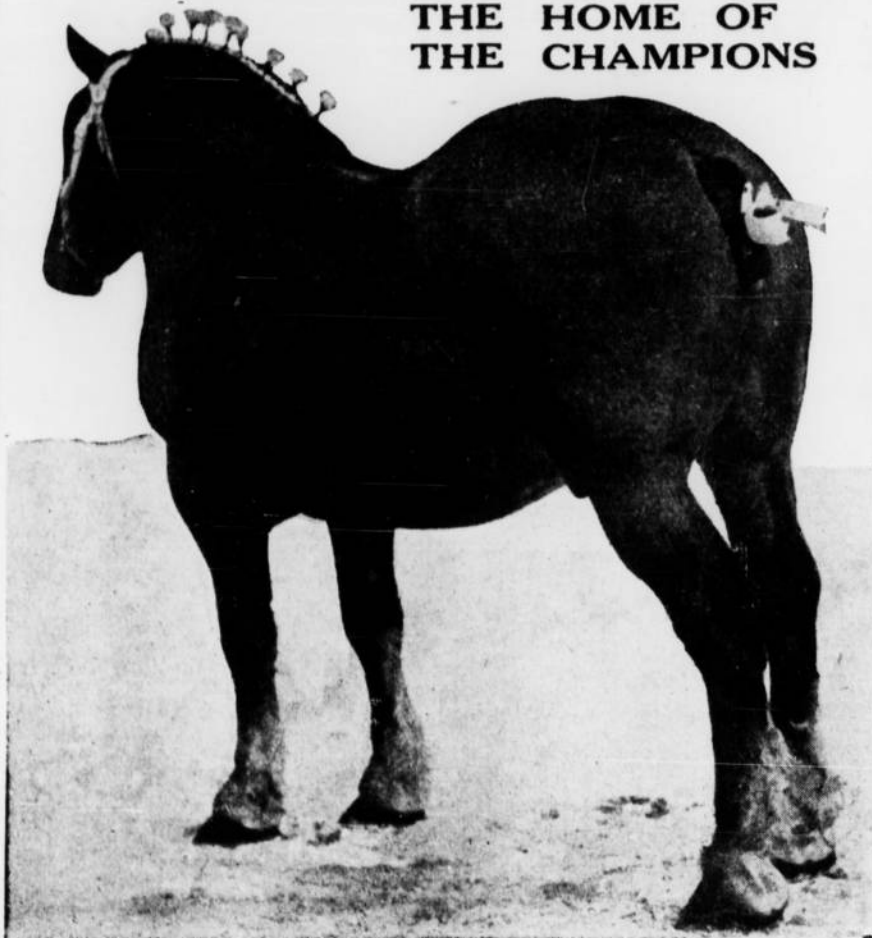
TWO SCOTCH-BRED BULLS for immediate sale. Will make strong herd headers for any herd. Also three others, just turned a year. I can part with some of my Leicester Ewes, due to lamb in April. My prices are reasonable. Write me.

John Strachan & Son, Pope, Man. Phone: Hamiota Exchange 88, Ring 2 Ship from G.T.P. or C.N.R.



PERCHERONS, BELGIANS

THE HOME OF
THE CHAMPIONS



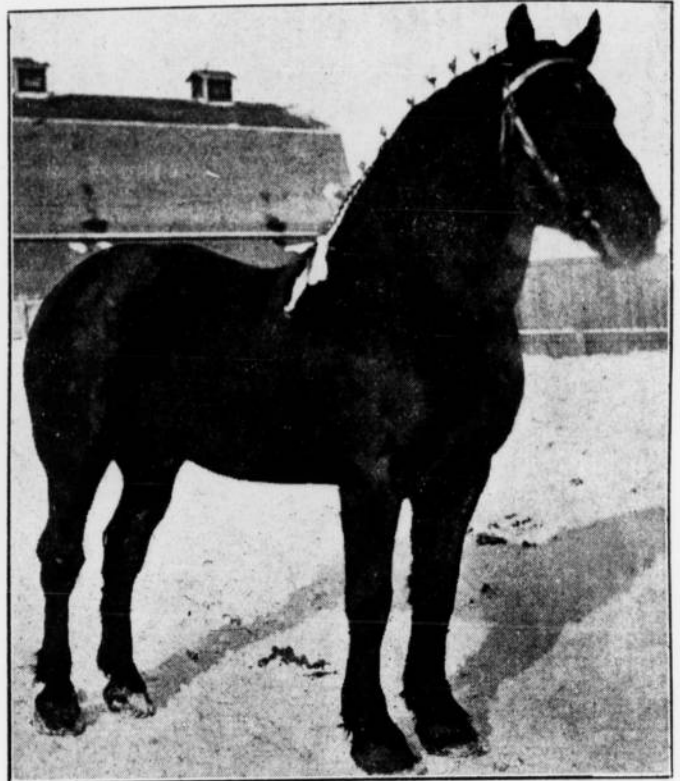
My Three-year-old Canadian-bred Belgian Stallion, PAUL DE MONTIGNIES, by imported Canadienne, First in his class at Regina Winter Fair, 1919.

I will exhibit two Belgians, including the above stallion, and two Percherons, at the Brandon Winter Fair, March 1 to 5.

BE SURE TO LOOK THESE HORSES UP

Dr. CHAS. HEAD, 2017 Angus St., Regina, Sask.

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HARRY, 5645 (127979), sired by Hairpin, imp., 5680 (77543) [70425]. The five-year-old Percheron Stallion which has been at the head of our stud for the past two years.

We have just received two consignments of Percherons and Belgians. We do not hesitate to say that they are the best lot of young horses that will be imported into Canada this year. These, together with the many good ones which we have wintered, offers to the most discriminating buyer an opportunity to select the best to be had, both in individuality and breeding. You will find our prices moderate, and an absolute guarantee, goes with every horse that leaves our establishment.

SEE OUR EXHIBIT AT THE BRANDON WINTER FAIR, March 1 to 5.
Correspondence Cheerfully Answered.

C. D. ROBERTS & SONS

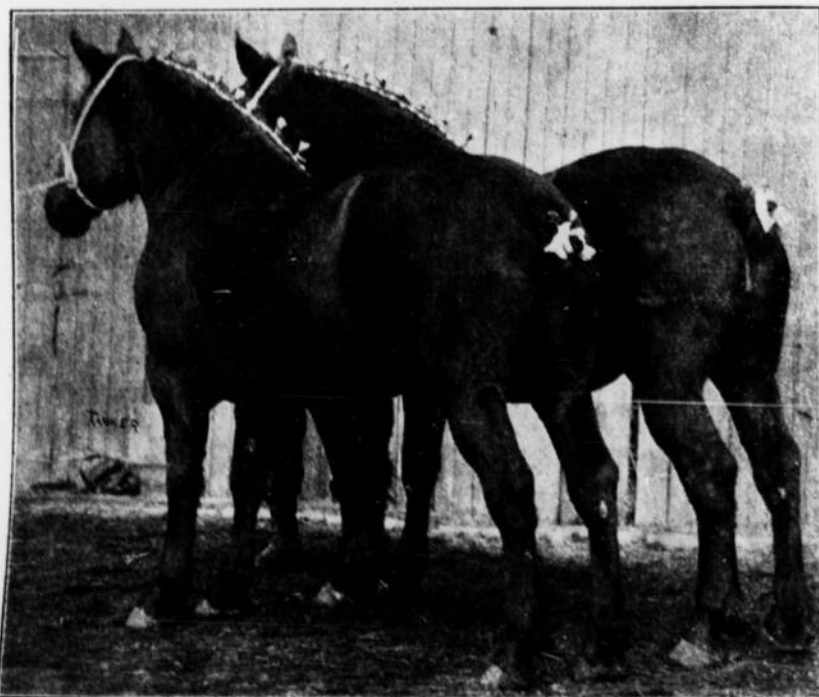
City Phone—West 103

254 BELVIDERE ST. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dissolution Sale of PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

Iowa City, Iowa, March 12, 1920

The offering consists of 50 head of as clean a bunch of horses as ever entered a sale ring. Out of 46 mares 20 weigh over a ton—28 blacks, 15 greys. Five head of Belgians in the 50.



A great pair of black two-year-old mares, Rilla and Brilliantine H., the latter sired by an International Champion, the former by the famous St. Joseph's Brilliant, 3,800 pounds in weight.

An excellent opportunity to get matched teams like the above.

4 Yearling Fillies; 10 head, two-year-olds; 10 head, three-year-olds; 6 head, four-year-olds; 6 head, five-year-olds; 6 head, six-year-olds.

The whole offering is an aggregate of big show prospects. Get them at your own price.

Please note this sale is on the day following the Loonan Sale at Waterloo, Iowa.

CASEY BROS.

Iowa City, Ia.

Tett's Percherons

See my exhibit of Percheron Stallions and Mares at the Brandon Winter Fair, March 1 to 5.



OPIACE

Among them will be my stock horse, Opiace, which last year stood at Dunham's, America's Premier Percheron Stud. Also the 1920 International First Prize Winner and Reserve Junior Champion Filly, PERDITA, who defeated the best that fashion and breeding could produce and the International Champion Mare, TRINQUANTE, First in her class at Brandon last summer. I will also have a couple of young stallions from imported sires and dams for sale.

BE SURE TO SEE THESE HORSES

J. H. Tett - Foxwarren, Man.

MAPLE GLEN STOCK FARM PURE-BRED PERCHERONS



Some of my Prize Winners last summer; also winners of Silver Cup for best Percheron exhibit

I have for sale one team of dapple-grey mares, rising nine years, both in foal. Price \$600 each. Also two young stallions, rising three years, which I am offering at a reasonable price.

M. E. VANCE, Box 2, Crandall, Man.



Passing Judgment on the New-comer.

Purchasing a Stallion

IN considering the purchase of a stallion there are some questions to be settled before a single prospect is looked at. First, what price can you afford to pay. The average service horse does not, as a rule, live long, and insurance companies will not carry policies on old stallions. The safer rule is that a stallion should earn his cost price in three years. Many do so in two years. In calculating the probable earnings of a horse you are inviting disappointment if you count on more than a 50 per cent. foal crop. If only healthy, virile mares were bred, and if you could count on the unfailing vigor of your horse for the whole season, this figure could be greatly exceeded, but you will have to deal with all sorts of mares without much opportunity of selection, indeed without any symptoms of maternal unfitness.

Consider the stallion service fee at present ruling in your district. If you try to raise it you are certain to meet with opposition and may not fill your book for the season. It is better, from the money standpoint, to buy a cheaper horse and charge less if that is the kind of animal your neighbors want.

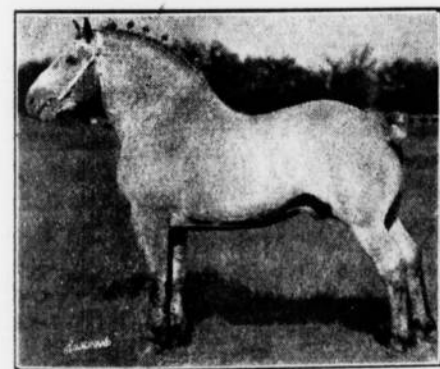
This brings us to the observation that stallion fees in the country are illogically designed. By far, the larger num-

ber of mare owners engage services by insurance, that is, no foal no charge. In Scotland, so much is paid at time of service, regardless of the issue, and a further stipulated sum should the mare prove pregnant. Our system presumes that the fault lies in the male should the mare not hold; the Scottish practice divides the responsibility.

Choosing the Individual
When your mind's eye select a reputable dealer, one who will make good his promise. There is so much about a stallion that you won't find out till the first foal crop arrives, that this matter of reliability is worth considering. To the average stallion owner pedigree should not count for too much, provided the animal is duly registered. For the rearing of grade draft horses individuality is of paramount importance. Leave pedigree to those who are in the business.

If you want to harvest a good crop of colts look for masculinity, look for the high-headed, bold, noble, wide-awake horse. Depend upon it a stallion with the disinterested mien or plain forehead of a mare will never make a good breeder. Be cautious of unsoundness, such as ringbones, sidebones, shivering or chorea, stringhalt, bad temper, roaring and ophthalmia, faulty conformation of the hocks which is not limited to spavin, thorough pin and curb, but lack of size and finish. Of minor importance, but still to be avoided as far as possible are faulty action, too light bone, light waists, loose coupling, short, stubby pasterns or small, flat feet. Reject also the extremes of temperament as exhibited by stallions too flighty or too plegmatic. Horses which have had an out-of-doors bringing-up are to be preferred. You can pick them out by the way they handle their feet in awkward corners.

Stallion dealers are in the habit of keeping their offerings too fat. It is a custom which has been forced upon them by purchasers. Firm, healthy flesh is a necessary proof that a horse is thrifty. More than that is superfluous and the intending buyer should not mistake fat for flesh. Fat and idleness are the greatest enemy of the stallion. If he has accumulated the former it has been through enforced idleness. Your future success will depend on maintaining health, vigor, muscular and digestive tone. See that your horse starts right.



Marshall.

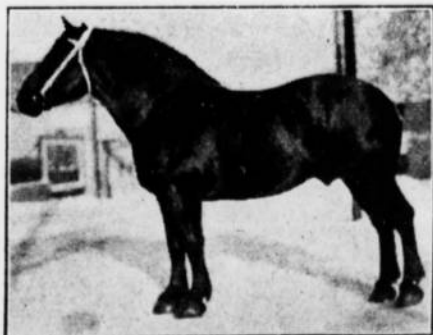
A 2,100-pound grey from the new importation of Alex. Galbraith.

ber of mare owners engage services by insurance, that is, no foal no charge. In Scotland, so much is paid at time of service, regardless of the issue, and a further stipulated sum should the mare prove pregnant. Our system presumes that the fault lies in the male should the mare not hold; the Scottish practice divides the responsibility.

Type and Breed

Decide on your breed and stick to it. While, in general, a man will do best with the breed he fancies most, strong, prevailing neighborhood opinion must not be disregarded. It is hardly worth while discussing the relative merits of scrub and pure-bred. The majority of farmers have the principle of the supremacy of the pure-bred pretty well digested in these days. Observation goes to show that the districts where grade stallions are used are mostly peopled by settlers of European extraction. Whether it is that the native thrift of these folks impels them to buy a cheaper horse, or whether it is that in the countries from which they originated blood lines were not kept pure, I do not know. In time, this will right itself as the profitable type of horse will most surely come from those districts where pure-bred sires of one sort have been travelled repeatedly. It is better to have the wrong breed than to grow mongrels, or breed promiscuously.

After deciding on the breed, determine what type of horse will work best with the mares in your locality. No

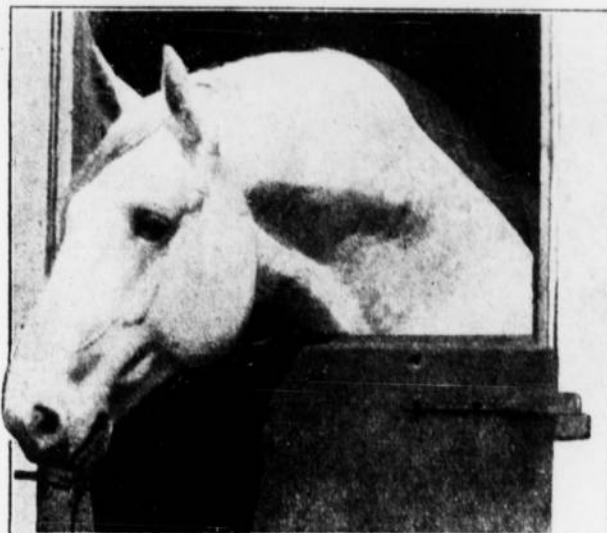


Marquisat.
Percheron Stallion, owned by Trotter & Trotter, Brandon.

J. H. Graham

SASKATOON, SASK.

Percheron and Belgian Stallions



Quality and Size

I have on hand an exceptional offering of Percherons and Belgian Stallions, ranging in age from two to eight years old, of the great big drafty type, with splendid clean bone and good feet; also a few of the smaller blocky type, all of which are blacks and greys.

Defy Competition

I do my own selling at the barn and therefore furnish Stallions at their real value, thus saving my customers a lot of the money sometimes paid by men dealing with the hot-air stallion peddler, who is here today and away tomorrow.

Exchange

I am prepared to exchange Stallions for those that have been long enough in home districts, or for a few work horses, cattle, clear titled land, government bonds, etc.

I will deal on representation if stock or land offered for trade, and make the exchange after I have seen what is offered, providing same is as represented, but under no condition will I go to see this exchange until customer has seen me personally and a deal arranged.

TERMS AND GUARANTEE

My Terms of Sale, Breeding Guarantee, and Insurance Contract is such that you may own a Stallion with comparatively no outlay, and absolutely without risk of loss in case of death of Stallion occurring within three years of date of purchase.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

Customers in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia swear by my methods of dealing and you will do likewise after owning one of my stallions.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS CALL ON

J. H. GRAHAM

SASKATOON

Cor. Ave. G.
and 21st St.

SASK.

The handiest Stallion Service Book in Canada for 35 cents.
Breeders' Lien Notes, a convenience when collecting, 50 cents.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle



Herd headed by **ELM PARK KELSO**, 9469, by Young Leroy, 5363; dam, Elm Park Keepsake the 9th, 2873; and **ST. CLAIR'S MONARCH**, 11842; sire, Victor of Oakville, 7144; dam, Queen Questra, 6425.

At the Regina Association Sales, held March 10 to 12, we will sell the above coming four-year-old bull, **ST. CLAIR'S MONARCH**; also the coming two-year-old bull, **TROOPER OF TIREE**, 19600, by Beauty's Erwin, 5436; dam, Lily Brown of Tiree. The coming two-year-old **HEIR OF TIREE 3rd**, 2036, by Beauty's Erwin; dam, Ella of Tiree 2nd. **QUEEN'S EBONY**, 20833, Oct. 4, 1918, by Ebony Dale 8th; dam, Woodside

Queen 12th, 19947. The coming two-year-old **JOKER OF TIREE 30th**, 17914; sire, Campbell of Tiree 3rd, 7006; dam, Venus of Tiree, 5876. The 15-month-old **TOM BROWN OF TIREE 2nd**, 18016; sire Campbell of Tiree; dam, Rose Crown of Tiree. The 15-month-old **FAIR LAD OF TIREE 4th**, 18015; sire, Beauty's Erwin, 5736; dam, Fair Lady of Tiree, 3207.

Also the heifers, **BLACK BEAUTY BELLE 3rd**, 20839, 18 months; sire, Ebony Dale 8th; dam, Black Beauty Belle. **PRAIRIE BEAUTY A**, 20840, June 3, 1918; sire, Ebony Dale 8th; dam, Inez Alleyne. **LADY ELMA OF ROME**, 20856, January 12, 1919; sire, Ebony Dale 8th; dam, Bessie of Rome.

We have consistently bought the best registered Aberdeen-Angus stock we could find and have tried to preserve both size and quality and to produce sure breeders suitable for the use of farmers in Western Canada.

Stock All Ages, Both Sexes, For Sale at All Times.

BROWNE BROS., Neudorf, Sask.

GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARMS

BRANDON, MANITOBA



Aberdeen-Angus Bulls and Heifers

Special offer of 25 Aberdeen-Angus Bulls, 12 to 15 mths. old, at \$225 each

All these Bulls are bred by us and are sired by one of our noted show and stock bulls. They are a big, fine lot, every one is absolutely guaranteed a sure breeder.

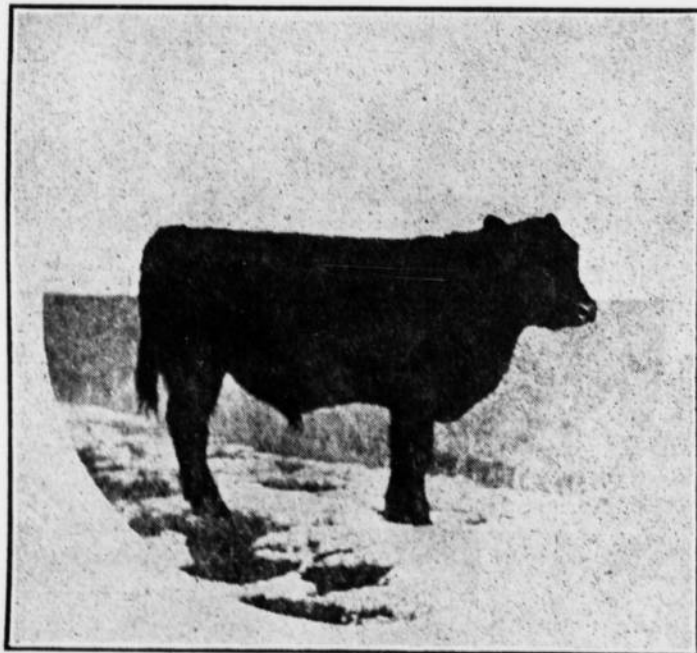
Order at once, either by mail or visit our farms. It will pay you to buy from us to get the best.

Young Cows, due to calve this spring, at \$350 to \$400 each.

Show Bulls and Heifers also for Sale.

JAMES D. MCGREGOR, Proprietor

BEAVERBROOK FARM ABERDEEN - ANGUS



The
Kind
We
Are
Raising

The above calf from our herd was sold to a prominent Manitoba breeder for \$200. We have a few more from \$150 to \$200 while they last.

Write me for Particulars.

CONNER HUTCHINSON - GOODWATER, Sask.

LADYBANK CLYDESDALES

FOR SALE—12 Stallions, one five-year-old, one four-year-old, one three-year-old, two two-year-olds, five one-year-olds, and my Two Stock Horses, **LOTHAIR**, imp., and **HIAWATHA'S HEIR**, imp.; also Mares and Fillies.

Owing to help being so hard to get I have decided to sell everything but what is required to work the farm. **PRICES AND TERMS REASONABLE.**

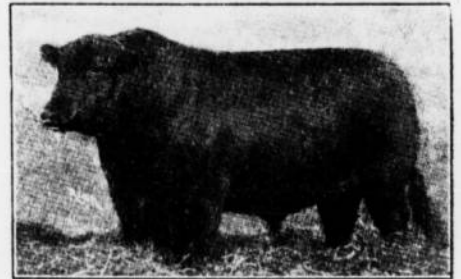
Apply:—

DAVID STEVENSON Ladybank Farm **WAWANESA, MAN**

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Gwenmawr Stock Farm Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Home of *Jacquelin*, the record priced bull



Herd is composed of females of the choicest quality and breeding of the **Erica**, **Pride**, **Blackbird**, and **Miss Burgess** families.

JACQUELIN, by **Evereux of Harviestoun**, my Stock Bull.

I have a few choice young Bulls for sale, around a year old, and ready for service this summer. They are by **Edward of Glencarnock**, and from some of my best females.

I can also dispose of a number of females bred to **Jacquelin**. Write me.

E. C. HARTE, BRANDON, MAN.

Bonnie Brae Stock Farm

Clydesdales and Aberdeen-Angus



I have for sale a number of good Angus Cows, Two-year-old Heifers in Calf, and Younger Stock of both sexes, including some particularly good young bulls. The young stock is sired by **King of Riverview**, by **Everest of Harviestoun**. See my groups of Angus Steers at the Brandon Winter Fair, March 1 to 5.

In Clydesdales I will sell some High-class Fillies, two and three years old; also a couple of good three-year-old Stallions. Reasonable prices. Write me.

James Turner .. Carroll, Man.

Shipping Points: C.N.R., C.P.R. G.N.R.

The Coveted Ribbon

And Some Essentials in Winning It

“YOU Canadians don't put any value on an animal unless he has won in some show ring.” So said an astute American stockman to me not long ago. True enough, the show ring, honestly conducted is the best gauge of relative merits, particularly in this country, where importations come from so many sources. Our larger fairs do the double duty of educating the public on the subject of pure-bred type and determining the degree of prestige which various breeders hold in the public mind. The part which training and fitting play in winning the coveted ribbon is hard to over-estimate. Showing judgment and skill often means the difference between success and failure in the pure-bred game.

Plans must be laid before the birth of the animal. As most of our fairs date the age of the animal from January 1 and July 1, breeders should plan to have their calves dropped as soon after these dates as possible. This gives them the maximum period of growth for animals in their respective classes. Everything else being nearly equal it is difficult for a judge to overlook size, and in animals under 18 months old an extra month or two means a great deal of difference.

Those calves born in the fall are best left with the mother on pasture for a month or so and then brought up into the barn and training commenced. By this time the youngsters should have straightened up into shape and you can do some guessing as to which ones are likely to become winners. Discard those which do not show signs of future excellence and select the calf with level lines and good back and rib, good broad head, legs straight and well set on each corner, mellow hide and foggy coat, and one having the appearance of a good doer. You can also be guided by the outcome of former calves by the same dam, although possibly by a different bull.

Dangers of Early Crowding

For the first three months the chief food should be milk. The feeder's effort should be directed at developing a digestive system which will work to capacity as the animal ages. Amateur showmen have a tendency to make a calf grain-sick at the start. Begin easily. Let the young things learn to nibble at a little grain scattered in a box just as soon as they will. While calves make excellent use of unground oats it pays to grind for show-stock.

In the fall start them eating little clean bright hay as soon as the pasture fails. It is a great advantage to start them eating roughage early as this induces chewing of the cud, a process which helps to develop the stomach.

A good digestion is absolutely necessary. Without a powerful “inwards,” an animal will not stand the crowding that show-stock must be subjected to, and they are liable to go back on the feeder just when success is in sight. The careful herdsmen can pick out the

best feeders when he starts handling the grain sack at feeding time. Watch for the eager ones.

Calves can seldom handle the milk from more than one dam until they reach the age of three months. By this time they should be getting all they can consume. If the mother does not satisfy, give the calf a nurse-cow as well. After they have passed their first show season, calves should not suckle more than twice a day on each

the most sagacious feeders on this side of the water has sounded a warning against prepared foods, making the claim that more aspirants for ring-side honors have been spoiled by this means than all others combined. A limited quantity of oil meal may be used as it helps to keep the bowels open and maintain active digestion as well as keeping the coat sleek.

Minor Details Important

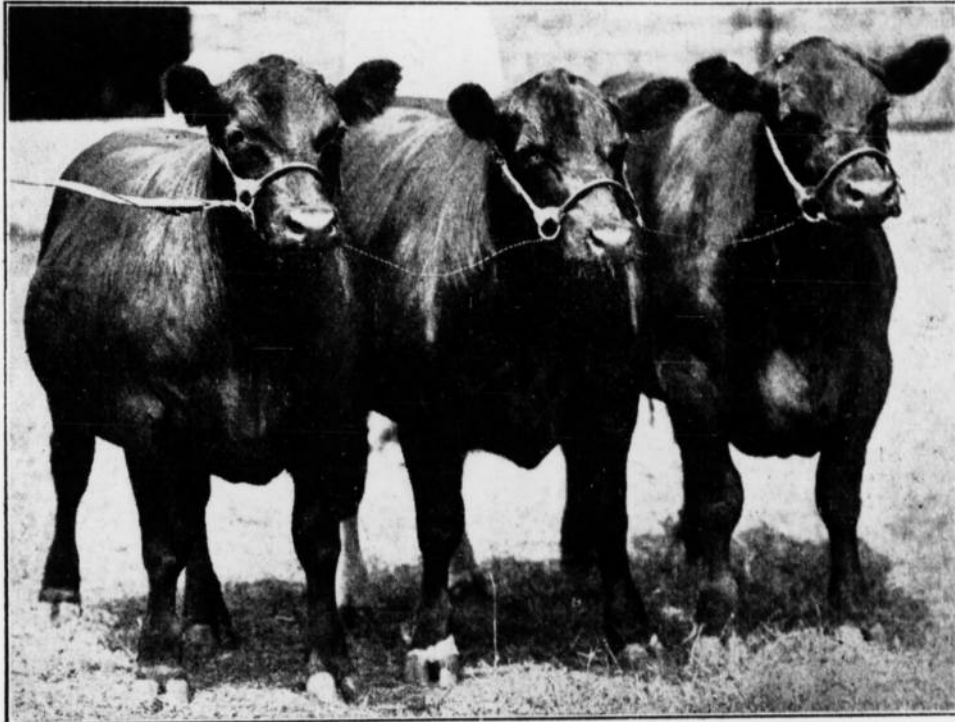
Plenty of exercise is a prime essential. It creates an appetite and keeps up the general tone of the body. During the winter, show calves should have a little more care than the ordinary run of farm stock for the milk fat must never be lost, if the alluring rotundity of calfhood is to be maintained till maturity. Likewise in hot weather they should have the solace of shade in which they can dodge flies. A show-calf is better off in the barn during the heat of the day and out at night, provided smudges are kept going to grant respite from mosquitoes. Cattle that have exercised during their whole lifetime stand the wear of fair-time travel much better than those which have been confined. It is generally believed by experienced showmen that exercise acts as a massage and keeps cattle level and smooth.

The caretaker must earn the confidence of his animals if he looks for success. Make friends with them. Don't abuse them if they won't suck when you want them to. Cows are guiltless of intent if they tramp on your toes. There is lots of room for three pairs of feet in the same stall, if you keep yours where they belong, out of the way of the regular occupant. If you leave yours round carelessly you must grin and bear the consequences.

Break your calves in to lead when they are small. It is much easier on the man and better for the calf, if, when fair time comes you don't have to resort to traction engine and tail-twisting methods to get your animal into the ring. A judge is shy of a shy calf, and the exhibitor pays if he leaves his training till the day of the show. Cattle should be taught to stand squarely from babyhood.

Cleanliness about the barn is necessary at all times, especially with young calves. A good, clean, straw bed disinfected at least once a week, should be provided, and a close watch kept on lice and other vermin which make such rapid strides and play such havoc with condition and thrift. A wash with lime sulphur preparation or some good dip during warm weather keeps down lice and has a beneficial effect on the coat, making the hair bright and glossy.

To secure bloom on cattle, they must first of all be in good health. The old dead hairs must be worked out by washing and currying. Sweating with blankets is a valuable practice to remove all hair which defies the curry comb, but care is required as blanket fitted cattle should not be exposed to drafts in the cold season. Grooming will also stimulate the new hair which comes in brighter and thicker. Some animals enjoy an advantage over their

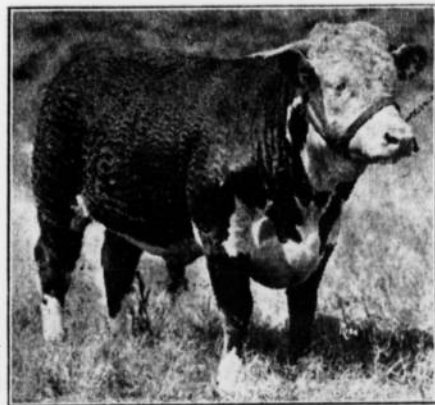


Ready for the Judge.

Fat steers should receive the same careful training as breeding stock.

cow. See that the cows are milked dry after the calves have finished. Some of the phenomenal show weights have been obtained by keeping calves on three cows up to the age of 15 months, a practice which receives damaging criticism from some quarters, but so long as it serves to bring home the ribbon it accomplishes its purpose.

As a general rule all calves, should suck until they are 12 months old, after that time they can handle enough grain and roughage to make the maximum gains. All calves when first weaned fail a little, but if the foundation has been properly laid they soon come back. After four months of age, bull calves and heifers should be separated. Calves of either sex may run together in unlimited numbers, without any danger



Model Brae

Yost's Junior Champion at Iowa. He reflects careful fitting.

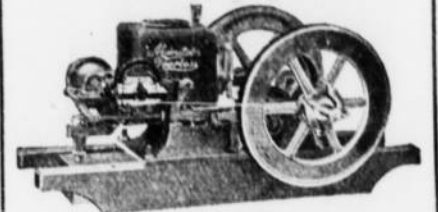
of loss due to fretting or rough play.

In western Canada we grow the best feeds in the world for developing young stock. Crushed oats and bran with alfalfa or any sweet upland hay should constitute the bulk of the diet. Beware of too much corn or barley in the young calves' ration. Peter G. Ross, one of

The Best Buy on The Market

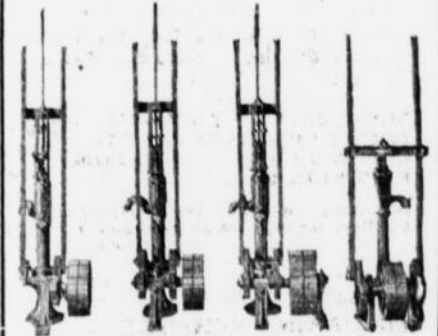
Unequaled for Economic Operation on large or small farms.

For all kinds of light work.



14 H.P. Horizontal Gasoline Engine, with Webster Self-starting Magneto.

A combination of 14 H.P. Engine, with any one of our various styles of Pump Jacks, connected up with a belt, insures one of dependable, permanent water supply. A Manitoba Peerless Outfit of this kind will save you money every day in the year. Manufactured at Brandon. Sold direct through dealers from here.



When wanting a small engine ask your dealer to get you a Manitoba.

Manitoba Engines Ltd.
BRANDON MANITOBA

ALBERTA SPRING SHOWS CALGARY, MARCH 23-27 1920

HORSE SHOW

Prize Lists ready about February 20th. Entries Close March 10th.

HORSE SALE

Sale Rules Now Ready. Entries Close February 23rd.

BULL SALE

Send for Entry Forms and Rules. Entries Close February 23rd. Catalogues Ready March 1st.

The largest association Auction Sale of registered beef sires held anywhere. New fire-proof sale ring, and stabling for 500 bulls under one roof.

Fare and one-third from all stations in Alberta on the C.N.R., C.P.R., and G.T.P. for Round Trip.

For All Information, address

E. L. RICHARDSON,
Secretary Alberta Livestock Association,
VICTORIA PARK, CALGARY, ALTA.

Clydesdale Stallion BLACK DARNLEY

Nine years old, registered in 1919 under Schedule A; 50 per cent guaranteed. Travelled for several years on same route with excellent results.

Will sell or hire under the Federal Scheme of Assistance to Horse Breeders. Write for further particulars to

Raison Bros., Wawanesa, Man.

Mammoth Jacks, Percheron Stallions and Mares

A lot of big-boned Jacks, 3 to 5 years old, weight up to 1,200 pounds, 15 to 16 hands. Also a fine lot of Percheron stallions, blacks and greys, weight up to 2,400 pounds. A lot of large mares, 3 and 4 year olds, showing opits. Will sell out or a carload. All stock guaranteed. Al. E. Smith, R. 1, Lawrence, Kan. 40 miles west of Kansas City.



Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder
10,000 \$1.00 bottles to persons who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed relief of Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Pylorus, Omentum, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS 54

HEREFORDS 7; SHORTHORNS 6
CROSS-BREDS 2; MIXED 1

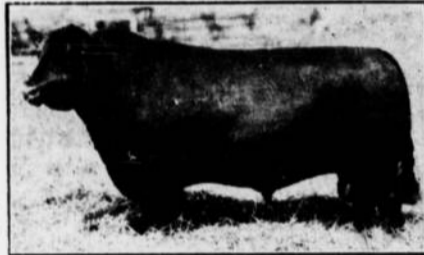


That's the official summary of the inter-breed steer grand championships at the Chicago International Livestock Exposition since the first show in 1900. It covers single steer, steer herd, car lot and carcass. Aberdeen-Angus steers have won the car-lot honors at 14 shows out of 18 and the carcass title 17 times to 1 for all other breeds, crosses, and grades. Write for literature.

AMERICAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
817 EXCHANGE AVE. CHICAGO

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF HIGH-GRADE

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS



You cannot afford to overlook our offering of eight of the best at the Brandon Bull Sale, March 1 to 3.

BLACK JACK OF KIRKFIELD, 17498.
PRINCE OF PARKDALE, 17771.
EUROTAS OF PARKDALE, 19709.
KING KIRKFIELD, 11018.

PARKDALE BOY, 21726.
SULTAN OF PARKDALE 2nd, 21199.
CAMBRAI OF PARKDALE, 17994.
ENSIGN OF PARKDALE, 20315.

One four, one three, two two-year-olds, and the remainder yearlings. Sired mainly by Eurotas of Glencarnock and Prince Felzar of Glenmawr. They are as strong in individuality as they are in breeding.

PARKDALE STOCK FARM W. L. PARRISH
614 GRAIN EXCHANGE Proprietor
WINNIPEG, MAN.

SASKATCHEWAN CATTLE BREEDERS' EXHIBITION GROUNDS, REGINA SALE

500 HEAD PURE BRED CATTLE will be Sold in Splendid Three Day Sale

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 10 Dairy Bulls | On |
| 10 Aberdeen-Angus Females | WEDNESDAY, March 10. |
| 40 Aberdeen-Angus Bulls | |
| 50 Hereford Females | On |
| 100 Hereford Bulls | THURSDAY, March 11. |
| 90 Shorthorn Females | On |
| 200 Shorthorn Bulls | FRIDAY, March 12. |

Many animals of choice breeding will be for sale. Names of the largest contributors will appear in later advertisement.

Under the Auspices of The Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association

JAS. BROWNE, W. H. GIBSON, J. G. ROBERTSON,
Neudorf, Girvan, Regina,
President. Chairman, Sale Committee. Secretary.

No Late Entries Accepted. Write to the Secretary for Catalog.



ESTABLISHED 1872

THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS

UPON which we loan money are extremely favorable to the borrower. We shall be glad to have a talk with anyone who can offer acceptable security.

BANK OF HAMILTON

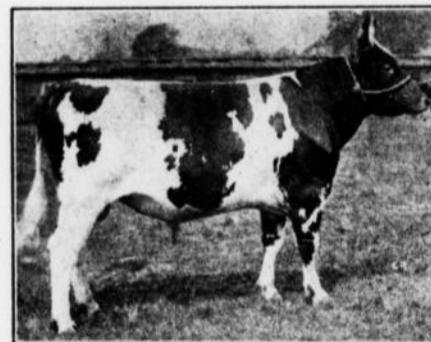
F. E. KILVERT, Western Superintendent and Manager,
Winnipeg Office.

mates in respect to the mossy quality of the coat, but a good covering may be improved and a poor one made passable by a little attention.

On The Road

When shipping time comes, the careful showman cleans his car thoroughly and beds thickly before loading. Watch the ventilation closely. Water sufficient for a two days supply should be carried right in the car and given to animals with the same unfailing regularity which has been practiced at home. The first journey is invariably the hardest on cattle. They become habituated to the new order and settle down quickly on subsequent trips. Loading is often an aggravating process. Don't cuss the old nurse cow if she gets continually in the way, the old skate is just as necessary to your success as her protege. Load lengthwise in the car with all heads to the engine if possible.

In arriving at the fair grounds, the new quarters should be bedded down before the animals enter them. Once in, leave them alone awhile for they will lie down and recover from the train journey much more quickly than if they are fussed with. Give cattle a chance to slake their thirst immediately upon offloading, but leave the big drink till they have settled down. Nervous animals, more particularly dairy stock, become feverish in transit. They may refuse a meal or two and try to make it up later. Some feeders cut the grain ration during transit and come back gradually after unloading. Sure enough, cattle packed full of hay do not scour so easily, but in a long show season it is a bad practice to be continually



Bargenack Nonpareil
Champion Ayrshire male at Glasgow. Scotsmen in every clime are uniformly the best showmen.

changing the ration. One must be guided by the condition of the cattle and if they remain nearly normal don't alter the diet.

A full equipment of brushes, combs, blankets, soap and other equipment is indispensable. Don't forget the stable broom, as a poorly kept stall detracts greatly from an exhibit. Keep things ship-shape from the moment you take over a section of the stable until the show is over as the best buyers often come unannounced. The time to buy that new suit of overalls is the opening day of the show. A slovenly attendant creates a bias in the minds of spectators which is hard to overcome.

On The Stage

The zest of the show-yard game carries a true lover of it through the day of trial with only a secondary thought to unessentials such as meals. Often enough you will see the good grooms with a sandwich in one hand and a comb in another, putting on the finishing touches while awaiting the steward's call. Promptness always pays. Nothing looks worse than the panting attendant dragging along a reluctant critter whose appearance spells "wet paint" after the judge has commenced on a class. Even if the judge has not started work with his hands, his eye is probably making notes. You don't gain much by waiting till his mind is crowded with details. First impressions count for a lot in stock judging and the old timer who is conscious of this fact doesn't consider late arrivals unless they are of surpassing merit. Every entry should be held in readiness for the call so that it may walk into the ring with the leisurely indifference of a winner rather than the uncomfortable conscious blush of haste.

Attendants must be not only what their title indicates but good judges of stock as well. Each man should know

A Fast Powerful Spark

is always obtainable from the

Diamond Reflex

A Spark Plug for heavy-duty motors. Built strong to meet every requirement of all motors. Can be depended upon in any emergency. There are Reflex Plugs for every type of engine. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. See your dealer today.



Dealers, get facts from Cushman Motor Works of Canada Limited, or Miller Morse Hardware Company Limited, Winnipeg. Jobbers Write for Proposition.

THE REFLEX IGNITION CO.
Cleveland, U.S.A.

J.B. LAWRENCE & COMPANY
Factory Sales Branch, Winnipeg, Manitoba.



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recommends its

MONEY ORDERS

as a safe and economical method of remitting amounts up to \$50.

Payable without charge at any branch of any bank in Canada (Yukon excepted) and Newfoundland.

\$5 and under.....	3c.
Over \$5, not exceeding \$10.....	6c.
Over \$10, not exceeding \$30.....	10c.
Over \$30, not exceeding \$50.....	15c.

Capital Paid Up and Reserve\$35,000,000
Total Resources Over \$505,000,000

Live Poultry

NOTE OUR PRICES 31c

Hens, real fat, 5 lbs. or over per lb.	31c
Hens, under 5 lbs., in good condition, per lb.	26-28c
Ceese, per lb.	25-27c
Ducks, per lb.	32c
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb.	30c
Chickens, No. 1 condition, per lb.	25c
Chickens, in good condition, per lb.	22c
Eggs, new laid, per doz.	55c

Prices live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Shipping crates prepaid in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Prices Good until March 5, 1920.
ROYAL PRODUCE TRADING CO.
97 Aikens Street, Winnipeg, Man.

and admit frankly to himself the defects of the beasts in his charge. Be assured that your competitor is going to hold up a weak back or spread out a narrow chest, or resort to the thousand and one little artifices which mark competence. You won't fool a good judge by doing these things, but he respects you for assisting to make a good looking exhibition. From the time an attendant enters the ring until the ribbons are pinned on, he should have only two objects of view, his charge and the judge.

Here is what one old showman says in regard to grading. "In showing groups it is essential to have animals graded so that they will match alike in uniformity as well as quality. The symmetry of a group is as important as the symmetry of an individual. A group of three good ones and a common one is not as good as a group of four medium ones, so it is necessary to have them as much alike as possible. The writer at one time added a champion to an undefeated group and the judges could not give them more than fifth place as they lacked uniformity. That was a lesson never to be forgotten."

If you receive what you consider a raw deal, nurse your grinch in silence. A poor sport is a public nuisance and hurts only himself. If you are the squealing kind get out of the show business for it will be full of bumps for you. Judges make mistakes, lots of them, lots of them honest. They are entitled to courtesy. If you give it them, the next time you meet professionally it may be your turn.

Between Circuits

After the first fair circuit is over, get your animals on pasture as soon as possible. Grass cools the blood and corrects the evils of heavy feeding. If cattle are crowded the whole year round, they become overdone and get stale before they have reached full growth. To avoid this, cut down the ration at the end of each show season, feeding liberally but less than the maximum.

During the winter the aim should be to promote weight in growth without laying on so much fat, then when spring comes you will have so much more frame to build on, and your animal will condition more quickly. A bad feeder is a sore disappointment. Some are so by nature, others are made so by over-feeding. When an animal is doing well, let well enough alone and don't be tempted to see how much that animal will eat and so undo all your good work. After being overfed once cattle will go off again easily and it takes time and pains to correct mistakes of this kind.

Clydesdale Breeding

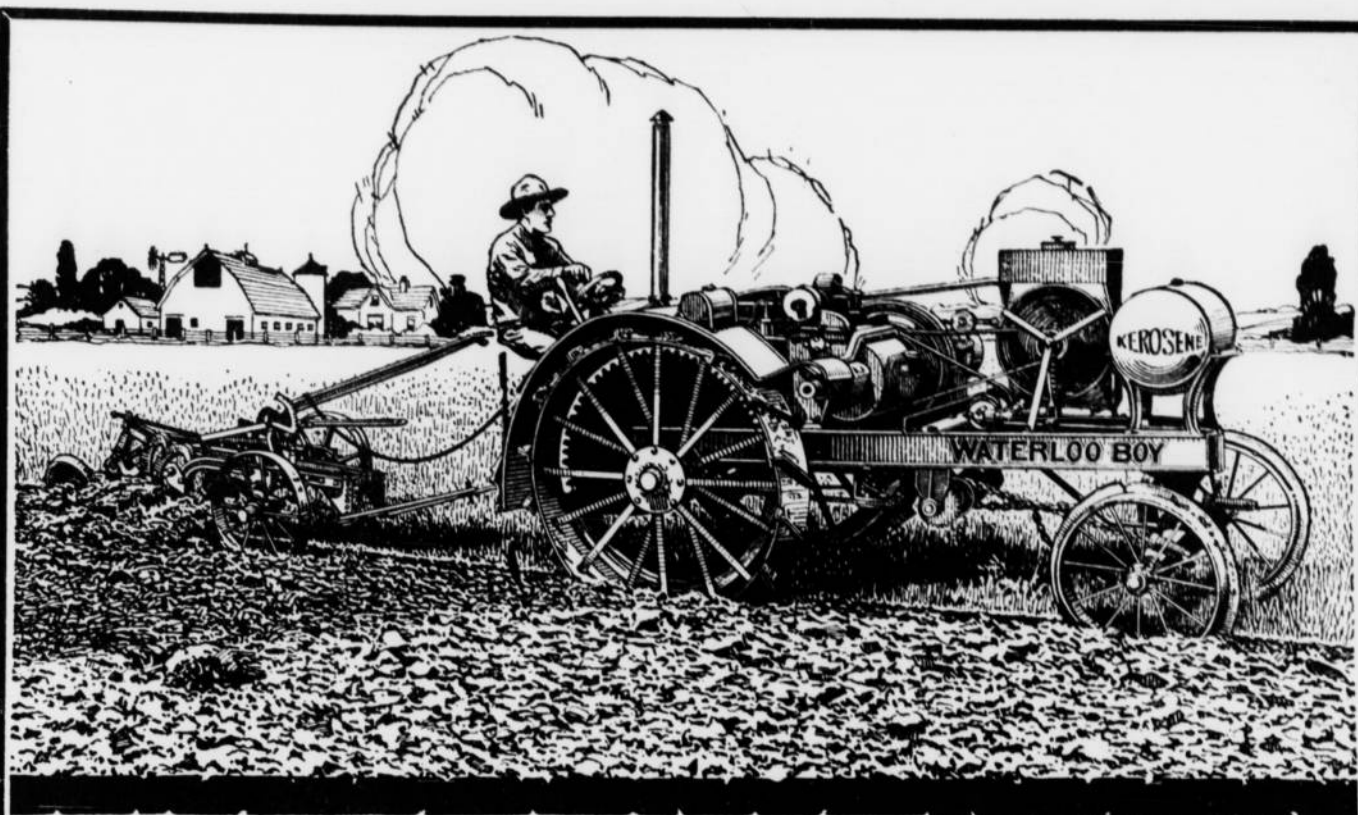
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It is true that there are no communities in which a sufficient number of farmers live who own pure-bred Clydesdales to justify the proposition from a pure-bred standpoint, although some of our Canadian friends may have such districts, but the use on grade mares will tell our own breeders much, while good grade colts that bring real market topping prices nearly always result in the advance to pure-breds. It is my personal belief that next to the importation of the good blood we have been receiving through the whole-hearted interest of some of our eastern breeders, this near financing of leasing associations with real square dealing toward them, is one of the greatest forward steps that our breeders can take.

Not all of this need be left in the hands of men who are financially capable of waiting a few years for returns. I realize that the first prices to be obtained from such associations will of necessity be low, but there are many breeders who can build on small associations by adopting short seasons in which their horse would be available, and thus make the necessary start.

Geldings

There is a further service that these breeders can lend which will go even farther towards making permanent the organization of such associations. The



Power You Can Rely Upon

You can count upon the dependability and rugged power of the

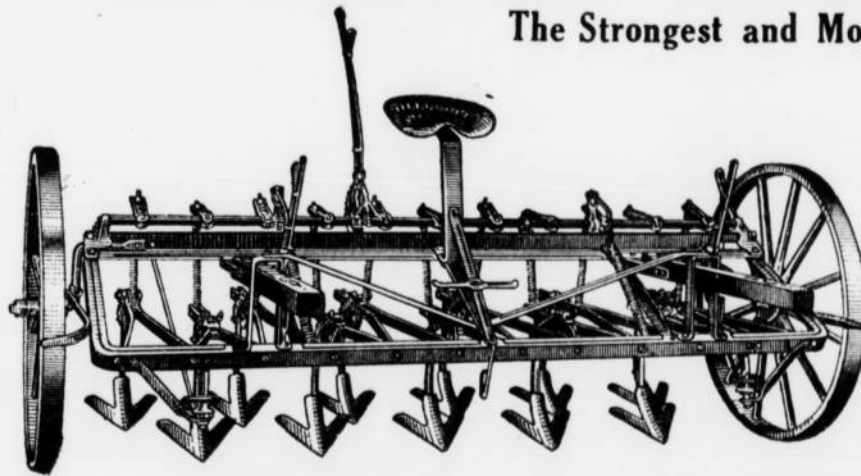
Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor

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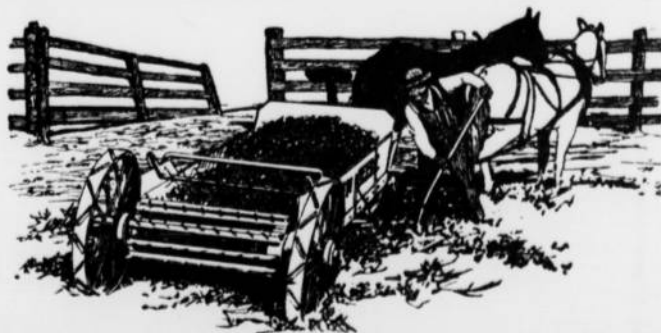
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SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

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- SWEENEY,
- BONY TUMORS,
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- QUARTER CRACKS,
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- REMOVES
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SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price \$1.75 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard
VETERINARY REMEDY

Always Reliable. Sure In Results.



None genuine without the signature of
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
 Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O

NOTHING BUT GOOD RESULTS.

Have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for more than 20 years. It is the best blister I have ever tried. I have used it in hundreds of cases with best results. It is perfectly safe for the most inexperienced person to use. This is the largest breeding establishment of trotting horses in the world, and use your blister often. - W. H. HAYMOND, Prop. Belmont Park Stock Farm, Belmont Park, Mont.

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I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for ten years; have been very successful in curing curb ringbone, capped hock and knee, bad ankles, rheumatism, and almost every cause of lameness in horses. Have a stable of forty head, mostly track and speedway horses, and certainly can recommend it. - C. C. CRANER, Training Stables, 990 Jennings Street, New York City.

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Manitoba Winter Fair

And

Fat Stock Show

Provincial Poultry Show

Brandon
 March
 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
 1920

The Winter Fair has scored many successes. We promise that the 1920 Show will eclipse all previous records.

The Heavy Horse exhibit will be the best ever seen at the Winter Fair. The Fat Cattle exhibit will establish a record for all Canada. Over 300 Stall-fed Steers on exhibition.

Sheep and Swine will excel in quality and number any previous exhibition.

Poultry fanciers will see the largest exhibit of Poultry ever assembled in the West.

SALES PURE-BRED SWINE, due to farrow in the Spring. PURE-BRED and GRADE EWES, due to lamb in the Spring. J. I. Moffatt's 40 HEAD of HEREFORDS, March 3rd. Lorne Wilkins' 40 HEAD of SHORT-HORNS, MARCH 5th.

Reduced Railway Rates on all Railways. A fare and one-third for Round Trip from all points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

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2nd Annual Sale of Pure-bred and Grade Livestock and Fat Stock Show

Entries close March 1, 1920.
 Catalogs will be ready March 5, 1920.

A splendid opportunity to dispose of your surplus stock or secure what you require. **J. A. Lamont, Secretary**

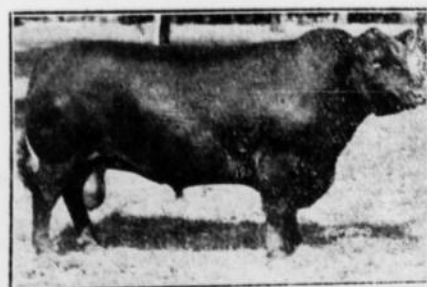


ultimate success the farmer will have will depend in large degree on how much he can get for the geldings he produces. In Scotland the ultimate foundation of the sire-leasing association depends on the production of a high quality of geldings and mares, animals of a merit that will enable their being marketed at values to give a reasonable return on the investment of a high service fee. If our large and small breeders alike, but especially those who feel they cannot support a more extensive movement in promoting leasing associations, will each year geld one of their best colts, grow him out, show him at local and state fairs, and if possible at the International, make certain that every farmer of his community sees this colt and learns of his showyard success and sale value, he will contribute immeasurably to the success of more ambitious men who will back up stallion leasing societies.

Not enough attention in the past has been devoted to the showing of good draft geldings. The ultimate test of the worth of a sire is his ability to beget geldings capable of winning in the showyard. No more exacting standard can be found. In the mare and, less often in the stallion, we can excuse little defects which it is possible for the other parent to overcome in transmission, but with the gelding winner the acid test of efficient and prolonged workability applies and no excuse is acceptable. Unless a stallion can sire first-class geldings he is not worthy of being placed at the head of any stud, large or small, and it is to the advantage of every breeder to apply this test early in each stallion's career. Fortunately the records of the shows demonstrate the utility of the Clydesdale to sire gelding winners, but it is up to each breeder to demonstrate that he is doing as well by the breed as the breed does by him. That has been one secret of Clydesdale achievement, the breeders of the past have wrought for the breed, rather than have forced the breed to win them fame and fortune regardless of consequences. Hence the breeders of today owe it to their horses to demonstrate by gelding production and exhibition that they are not letting the breed deteriorate, but are adding to its heritage.

The Weight of Interest

After studying the horse breeding of France, Belgium and western Germany, I am convinced that the only great permanence in draft horse production in this country will come from an animal like the Clydesdale that is a breeder's rather than a dealer's product and that is guaranteed to transmit the qualities of real draft power from one generation to the next. The measure of success in breeding once type is established is its procreation, turning out progeny of the same mould as that in which the parents are cast, and in this the Clydesdale is pre-eminently successful. I have looked at colts from horses of the continental breeds and have been able to say intelligently that they had a share of draft blood, but from the same sires I have seen animals that ranged in type and size almost from cowpony to ton drafter. The Clydesdale on the other hand sires first, foremost and always a drafter; its mission is fixed. Where its blood is used one may say unhesitatingly, not "It has some Clydesdale blood," but "Its sire was a Clydesdale." This is due in its entirety to the integrity, fidelity, artistry and skill of the Scotch breeder, and it is our duty as custodians of the blood in America to carry it to as full achievements in stud showyard and market as the Scot has carried it in his native vales.



Benedictine Monk. Aberdeen-Angus Bull. J. D. Larkin.

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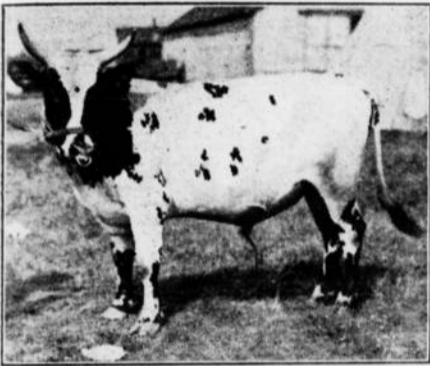
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 Smiths Falls, Ont.

Dairy Outlook in Saskatchewan

By P. E. Reed

HERE are two features in connection with Saskatchewan dairying which I particularly wish to mention. One is its importance and necessity in our agricultural development and the other its future possibilities. Reports recently issued from Ottawa state that the value of the milk productions of Canada for the year 1919, was nearly \$250,000,000 and of this amount \$65,000,000 worth was exported from the Dominion. Dairy Commissioner Ruddick states that this places dairying in the fore front of Canadian industries. In regard to our own province we had 42 creameries in operation during 1919 which report an output of 6,598,000 pounds of butter. This was an increase of 31 per cent over the output for 1918. The total value of Saskatchewan's dairy production during 1919 was slightly in excess of \$16,750,000. This was an increase of



Neidpath Rose King
One of Saskatchewan's best Ayrshire Bulls. Owned by F. H. P. Harrison, Pense.

some \$3,000,000 over the output of the previous 12 months.

With regard to the exports from the province it is difficult to secure complete or accurate figures, though in the matter of creamery butter we know that 104 car loads were shipped out under government grade certificate, the value of which was about \$1,365,000. Adding to this the dairy butter, milk, cream and ice-cream which went out of the province the total value of dairy exports is well over the two million dollar mark.

Scientists tell us that when we sell a ton of butter fat off the farm, we sell only 36 cents worth of soil fertility or plant-food, or as it has been aptly expressed, "when we sell a ton of butter-fat off the farm we sell a ton of sunshine." In view of this fact and the figures above quoted, the valuable contribution which dairymen are making of the development of the province and the country, must be appreciated. We hear much as to the comparative values of improved and unimproved farms. I ask you to go into the dairying districts of the province and note the splendid farm homes with their modern conveniences, good barns, good fences and other improvements. When you recollect that the land in these districts is not only improved by clearing and cultivation, but that in many cases the fertility has been actually increased by the return to the land of the farmyard manure, you must realize the dairymen's contribution to the permanent development and wealth of the country.

The Position of the Province

The increase in Saskatchewan's dairying in recent years has been phenomenal. Today we stand third in the provinces of the Dominion, in number of milk cows. Our standing as to volume of output is unfortunately lower in the list, which is evidence of the fact that the quality or average production of our cows is below what it should be. This may be partly explained by the fact that our production is seasonal, but the Saskatchewan farmer can no more afford to feed idle cows for five or six months of the year than can the men in other parts of the country.

It has already been demonstrated that we can grow good dairy feeds. Corn, while a difficult crop to grow, is giving satisfactory yields in many parts of the province, but according to many reports the combination of sun flowers and oat

sheaf are rapidly coming into prominence as reliable and satisfactory crops for ensilage. The production and storing of ensilage roots or some form of succulent feed is essential to successful winter dairying. Winter dairying is necessary to large production and in turn we must have large production for economical production and satisfactory profits.

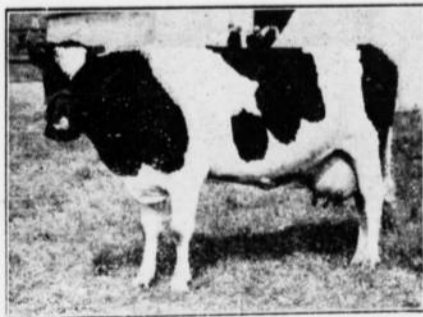
While it is always true that high producing cows are requisite and necessary to profitable dairying, the present obtaining high prices of all classes of feed make heavy producing qualities in our dairy cows more than ever important. The only way the average production of Saskatchewan herds can be brought up to the standard it should reach, is by the regular use of the scale and Babeock test, and careful weeding and selection of our dairying herds. Saskatchewan dairymen are already making good progress in this direction as evidence of this statistics show that there were fewer cows milked in the province in 1919, than during the previous year while our output for the 12 months of 1918 showed an increase of 18.79 per cent, over 1917. In 1919 there was a considerable increase in the number of cows milked though this increase was not anything like in proportion to the increase in output. Some one has said that in western Canada "we have to fight against the inhospitality of an inhospitable climate," and our Saskatchewan dairymen are certainly demonstrating their ability to do the fighting.

In 1914 our creamery was nearly two-and-a-half million pounds. This was the first year that the total had reached the two million mark and the dairymen of the province were proud of the figure, but, as above stated, our 1919 output was approximately 6,600,000, which was an increase of 147 per cent, over the output five years earlier.

Economists tell us that there is not at the present time sufficient wealth in the whole world, were it divided amongst all the people, to make everyone even comfortably well off, and the only relief they tell us for improving conditions is an increased production. In this regard it must be admitted that the Saskatchewan dairymen are doing their full share. The reason for this increase is that the business is proving profitable and that the returns are sure. True the dairy producer has to work for his returns, but what is worth having is worth striving for. The money does not come easily but to the man who applies himself it comes surely.

An Exemplary Community

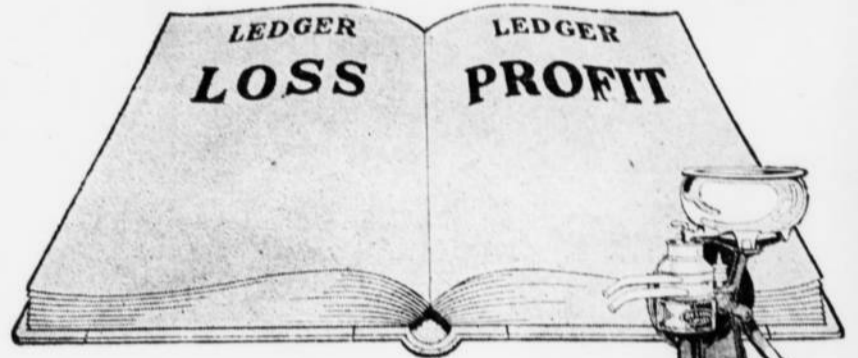
A few days ago I attended a meeting at Rosthern and in that district they certainly have got some real dairymen. There are a half-dozen or more silos in the district and the farmers



A Good Saskatchewan Cow, owned by Mr. Thornton, North Regina.

grow considerable quantities of roots and they are on their tip-toes looking for advanced dairying methods. There are 14 herds in the immediate district where the milk is regularly weighed and the whole herd under individual test in accordance with the regulations of the department of agriculture. Three cars of milk cows, mostly pure-bred Holsteins were brought into Rosthern district from Ontario during 1919 and as one farmer expressed it they were not paid for with wheat, as over \$200,000 worth of dairy products were shipped from that station alone last year. The past season was very dry and feed was scarce in the

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No machine used on the farm returns a larger profit on the investment than a De Laval Cream Separator.

It saves from 25% to 50% of cream twice a day every day in the year over crocks and pans; and from 10% to 25% of cream over an inferior or half-worn-out separator.

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Your local De Laval agent will be glad to demonstrate what an Improved De Laval will save you. If you don't know the nearest agent, please simply write the nearest office below.

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You will find in this book everything you want to know about gas engines. It is written in every-day language that you can understand (technical terms are avoided).

GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTALLATION

By J. B. Rathbun, B.S., C.E.

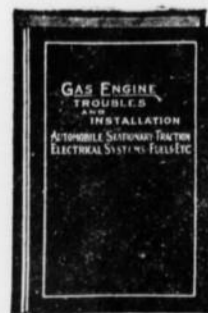
This is a practical book of special interest to farmers and consists of 420 pages, 150 detailed line drawings and illustrations that show you how to install, how to operate, how to make immediate repairs, and how to keep a gas engine running.

It is authentic, complete, and up-to-date, and written by an expert. Nothing has been omitted. It contains no useless matter—just the cream of daily experience.

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Old Dutch

keeps the cream separator sanitary and hygienic

Saves Time Money Labor

district and farmers were feeding dried beet pulp, gluten meal, molasses and other such foods, but there is a splendid feeling of progress and optimism for the future throughout the district.

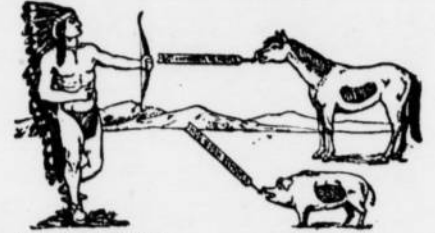
With regard to the possibilities of Saskatchewan dairying, they appear to be practically unlimited even with our very rapid increase the quality of the output has been kept right. This is of greatest importance as market authorities all offer assurance of good market for dairy products at profitable prices for many years to come, so long as the quality meets the marked requirements.

The Breeders' Prospects

The cattle breeders who grow stock to sell will find brisk demand for good dairy animals in almost all sections of the province, or we might say of the world. I need not repeat what has often been stated about the depletion of dairy stock in European countries and of the effect it must have on our markets. In whatever direction we turn we meet opportunities for the dairy breeder. The dairy breeds, I believe, hold world's records for high prices for individual animals. The six-month-old Holstein calf, Champion Sylvia Johanna, selling for \$106,000 established a record which has only been beaten by one other animal, also a bull of the Holstein breed.

These animals were produced as the result of a long course of careful breeding and selection and under the most favorable conditions, but on the other hand the great majority of our Saskatchewan dairymen do not know what they have in their herds. We might mention the case of J. B. Hanmer, of

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"We are not marketing a mistake." But a remedy that removes Bots and Worms in 24 to 48 hours.

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Six Big Days commencing **July 12**

The Prize Money offered for Pure-bred Stock is being increased considerably and breeders should not delay in writing for copy.

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REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

JULY 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1920

\$30,000 in Prizes

For Livestock—an increase of 50 per cent. more money than last year. Large classifications for leading breeds.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO EXHIBIT AT REGINA

PRIZE LISTS WILL BE READY BY MAY 1ST.

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ALAMEDA STOCK FARM

will offer at

Regina Bull Sale, March 10th, 1920

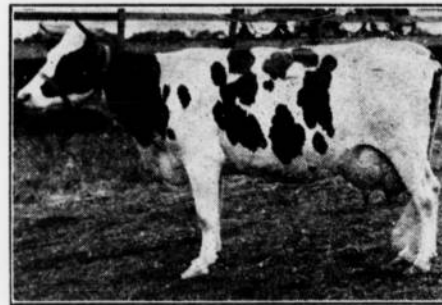
ROYAL PILGRIM 3rd, 131309
Calved in 1918; Sire, Eston, 97581.

REDROWS PRIDE, 117226
Calved in 1917; Sire, Masterpiece, 77739.

SULTAN 2nd, 134793
Calved in 1918; Sire, Sultan Pride, 119027.

SHETLAND PONIES, Pony Harness and Carts always on hand. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

R. H. SCOTT - - Alameda, Sask.



Lady Ruby Nig

Holstein cow, which recently made 396 lbs. of milk and 16.3 lbs. of butter in seven days, for her owner, Clark & Sims.

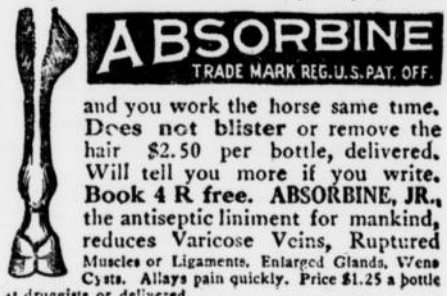
Norwich, Ontario, a young man who found himself in possession of a cow which netted him a small fortune. You are perhaps familiar with the facts in connection with his cow, Rolo Mercena Dekol. Hanmer's father purchased her dam for \$25.50; it should be noted that this cow had an injury. At his father's sale the young man purchased Rolo Mercena Dekol herself for \$325.00 and you are probably familiar with the records which she has made, establishing several world's records when she produced 51.93 pounds of butter in 7 days, 200.34 in 30 days and 337.49 in 60 days. These records were made on an ordinary Ontario farm and Mr. Hanmer since sold this cow at the American Holstein's sale for \$26,000 and has sufficient of the same breed on his farm to establish the foundation of a magnificent herd. These facts I have only mentioned as showing the possibilities there are in the industry.

There are three essentials of success in dairy production, good cows, good feed and good dairymen. In Saskatchewan we can grow the feed, we can raise the cows and we already have the men and Saskatchewan dairying is going ahead.



This is the result of the continued use of good sires. A grade cow, owned by the Manitoba Agricultural College.

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A BOG SPAVIN OR THOROUGHPIN but you can clean them off promptly with



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and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wens Cysts. Alays pain quickly. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered.

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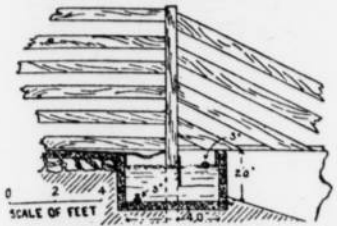
For Catalogue apply to D. McDONALD, Secretary, Virten.

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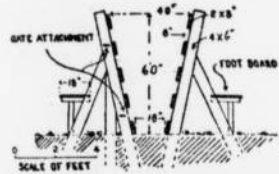
The Big Round-Up

Continued from Page 9



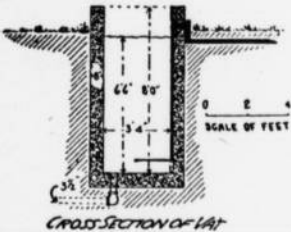
CROSS SECTION OF SCREENING & SETTLING WELL

box or tank and add water enough to form a thin paste. Sift the sulphur into the paste and mix well with a broad hoe until a mixture of about the consistence of mortar is formed, adding water as required. Put the mixture into 30 gallons of boiling water, adding it slowly so as not to interrupt the boiling, and boil until the sulphur disappears from the surface. The boiling should be continued from one-and-a-half to two hours without cessation, and the mixture stirred to prevent settling and caking on the bottom. When the sulphur has disappeared from the surface and the mixture is of a chocolate



CROSS SECTION OF RUNNING CHUTE

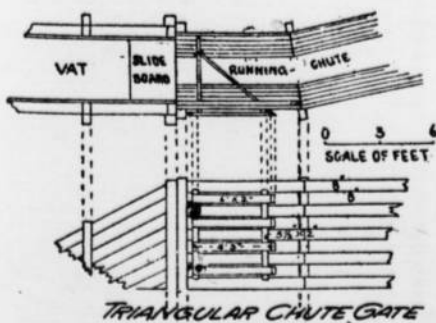
or dark amber color the boiling should be discontinued. The contents of the boiling tank should be drawn off or dipped out and placed in the settling tank and allowed to stand until all solids have settled to the bottom and the liquid is clear. The use of some sort of settling tank, provided with a bung-hole, is an absolute necessity, unless the boiler is so arranged that it may be used for both boiling and settling. An ordinary water-tight barrel will serve very well for settling tank at a small vat. A settling tank of any kind should have an outlet at least four inches from the bottom in order that the clear liquid may be drawn off without its becoming mixed with any of the sediment. Drawing off the liquor, as indicated above, has an advantage over dipping it out, for the reason that in the latter case, the liquid is stirred more or less and mixed with the sediment; the latter, under no circumstances, should be allowed in the dipping vat, as it may injure the animals.



CROSS SECTION OF VAT

When fully settled, draw off the liquid into the dipping vat and add warm water enough to make a total of 100 gallons of dip. When mixed and cooked, as specified above, the concentrate is three-and-a-half times the strength required for the dip in the vat, so that to every 30 gallons of such concentrate 70 gallons of warm water should be added to make a dip of the required strength.

In preparing lime-sulphur in large quantities, several hundred gallons of concentrate are often made at one time in a single large cooking tank. The quantity made at one boiling is limited only by the facilities at hand. If the boiling tank is of sufficient capacity a large enough quantity of the dip should be cooked at one time to dip the herd. The quantity of mixture in the cooking tank may be varied at will, but the proportions of the various ingredients should not be altered.



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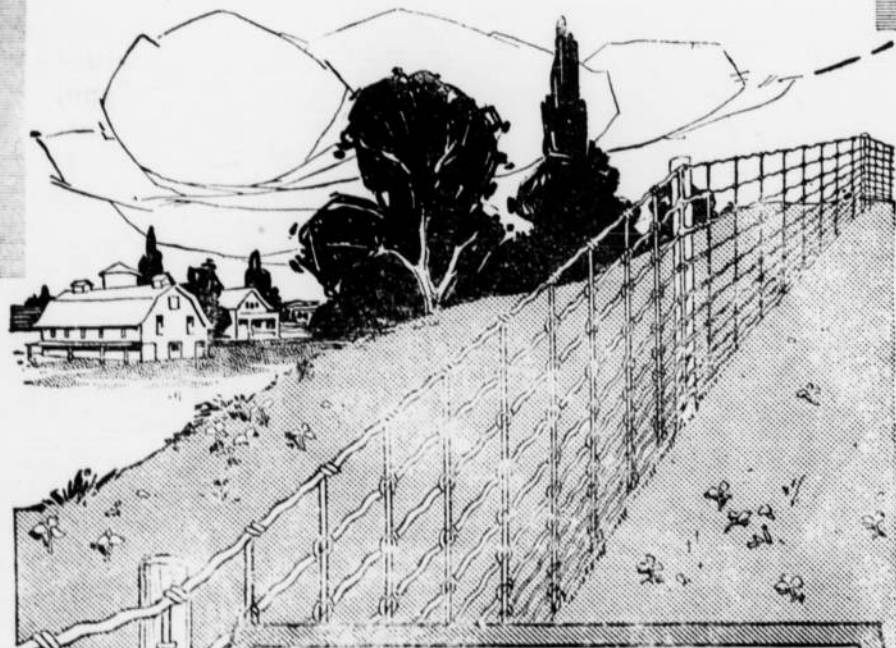
Our stock of 20 imported and Canadian-bred Stallions embraces some of the leading ones in Scotland, such as Bonnie Buchlyvie, Baron Buchlyvie, Baron's Pride, Dupure Footprint, winners at the leading shows in Scotland and Canada. These are for sale or hire under Federal Assistance

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The Jersey Herd at Griffin Creek, Peace River District. Owned by J. B. Evarly.

Livestock Possibilities in Northern Alberta

Continued from Page 10

the stockman must rely on cultivated crops and the cultivated grasses for his supply of winter fodder.

Fortunately, soil and climatic conditions favor the production of these in large quantities and with great regularity. On the low-lying moist soils timothy gives excellent yields. In order to prevent its becoming sod bound as it is prone to do after two years, pasturing in the spring up to the beginning of the rainy season is advisable. On the lighter, well-drained soils western rye grass has, whenever tried, proved itself productive, palatable and nutritious and well adapted to the needs of work or beef-producing animals.

Cereals in the North

All of the standard cereals, namely: wheat, oats, barley and winter rye, are grown throughout practically all of the northern part of the province. As is the case in all countries some districts are better suited to growing the one and not so well suited to the other. A good wheat soil does not as a rule produce good crops of timothy, and a good timothy soil is likely to produce such heavy crops of straw as to prevent the wheat from ripening in time to escape the frost. For the purpose of stock growing, and especially for cattle raising, whether for dairying or beef production, there are few plants that surpass oats and winter rye, and both do exceedingly well in northern Alberta. The former is prized because of the quantity and quality of the winter feed it produces, the latter for the late fall and early spring pasturage which it supplies, as well as two cuttings of fairly good hay, varying from two-and-a-half to four tons or a crop of grain of from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre. Even in the most favored districts of northern Alberta, climatic conditions compel a certain amount of stock raising to be carried on in connection with crop growing, and most districts compel a greater or less amount of crop growing to be carried on in connection with stock raising.

There are numerous districts as far north as the Peace in which the nature of the soil promotes early ripening; or the elevation or proximity of bodies of water a mile or more in extent, acts as a protection against frost. In many of these districts milling wheat can be grown four years out of five. In such districts, the farmer may follow his own fancy in the class of livestock that he will undertake to grow. With the aid of a small field of native, or better still, blue-grass pasture, sheep will live and give good returns from the vegetation on the summerfallows while straw, western rye and oat sheaves in equal quantities will bring them successfully through the winter. By supplying feeds

of a slightly more succulent nature, such as brome grass pasture in summer, winter rye in the fall and spring and oat silage in the winter, dairying can be made a profitable adjunct to the grain-growing operations, while by supplementing the foregoing with thrashed oats and rye or barley, beef production can be made profitable.

Timothy and Rye

There are likewise numerous areas in northern Alberta in which the land lies low and consists of a deep, black loam. On such soils, cultivated crops grow exceedingly rank and are in danger of being damaged by frost. Such areas are best suited to dairying provided they are not too far out to permit of marketing the products of the dairy by wagon; they can also be devoted to the growing of timothy for seed. In this northern country timothy seed ripens in advance of the straw, consequently the latter makes excellent roughage for all kinds of stock in connection with straw and green oat sheaves. A flock of sheep can be handled together with timothy growing in such areas. By turning them on the timothy in April and May they clean it of noxious weeds and prevent it from becoming sod bound. The ewes have a good flow of milk and are not likely to disown their lambs, consequently the latter get away to a good start. In the autumn after the timothy has been stocked or threshed, the weaning lambs can be turned on the aftermath. The wethers are then fattened for market and the young ewes put in good condition for winter.

As timothy seed is a valuable commodity it will bear marketing much longer distances by wagon than will any of the ordinary cereals, consequently this system of mixed farming can be carried on at much greater distances from railway transportation than can that which comprises grain growing and dairying. In order to promote this branch of agriculture the Dominion government maintains at its terminal elevator at Calgary special appliances for cleaning grass seeds of all kinds and a marketing system for disposing of them. It may also be in order to state that it requires at least ten degrees of frost to destroy the vitality of timothy seed, while oats are rendered useless for seed if the temperature falls below 28 degrees before the oats have hardened.

For sandy soils, especially those deficient in humus, the stockman's friend is winter rye. The rye is to the grain family what the goat is to the animal kingdom. It has the power to dissolve and obtain nutriment from substances that the others are unable to affect, besides requiring less moisture



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18 Bulls . 17 Females

Exhibition Grounds, Regina

ON

THURSDAY, MARCH 11th, 1920

During the week of the Association Sales

The bulls range in age from 14 to 20 months, and one four-year-old, Beau Donald, 203. Nine of the females, comprising two two-year-olds, one three-year old, five four-year-olds, and one five-year-old, are bred to such prominent sires as Martin Fairfax and Beau Donald, 187, the balance are open heifers, 15 to 18 months old, and among the sires represented in this offering are such choice stock getters as Perfection Lad, Paul Mack, Britisher Jr., Beau Donald, Perfection Fairfax, the king of Hereford sires and his son Brummel Fairfax, Second in Aged Class at the 1919 Chicago International. Individuality, Quality, Producing Ability, Character, Type, Substance, are dominant characteristics throughout this splendid offering.

This consignment of Arm River Herefords is an exceptionally strong one, the young bulls possess qualities which will appeal strongly to the breeder. The cows and bred heifers inherit their splendid individuality and producing ability from an illustrious ancestry that has made Hereford history; the open heifers exhibit show-yard quality and type, and throughout the consignment will be found some exceptional prospects. They are a splendid bunch, which do credit to the vendor and will strengthen any herd they go into. The cattle can, with confidence, be heartily recommended to every one.—Alex. Stewart, The Grain Growers' Guide.

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Stock for Sale, all ages, both sexes, at all times. Write Us.

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You don't have to take an expensive trip to buy the best Hereford blood for your herd. I can supply you with FAIRFAX Bulls, and Bull Calves, from the herd of Warren T. McCray, Orchard Lake Farm, Kentland, Indiana.



Every male class at the 1919 International had a Fairfax winner. Fairfax bulls took 14 prizes in six classes in which there was a total of 235 entries. The McCray bred EDMUND FAIRFAX, 35663 (688953), is at the head of our herd.

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I have for sale now a number of young bulls and a few young heifers, one and two years old, all sired by Bonnie Brae 62nd, 14156, and out of females of my own breeding, good, growthy, healthy specimens of this splendid breed. Write me, or better still, come and see them. Prices are right.

H. E. ROBISON

CARMAN, Man.

The Second Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Hereford Breeders' Association

will be held in REGINA during the Cattle Sales

HEREFORD DAY, MARCH 11th

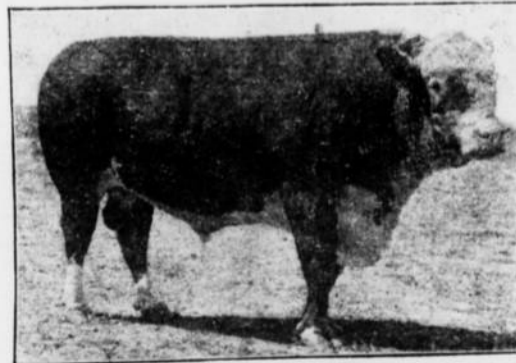
All those interested in the White Faces will please attend this meeting and help put Saskatchewan on the map. It is up to every breeder in the province to make good now that concessions have been granted to the provincial associations by the Canadian Association, which will enable the western associations to do very effective work.

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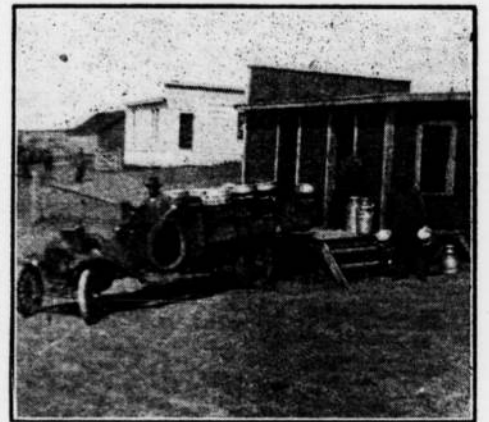
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to do it. This fact explains why the rye gives so much greater returns on sandy soils than do other grains, and to the extent that it is well suited to such soils, it is unsuited to heavy clay, gumbo or muck.

Breeds

It is but natural that the stranger should ask what breed or breeds of cattle are best suited to conditions here? Before answering this question one must know what the conditions are, what characteristics are required to fit animals to meet these conditions and what breeds possess these characteristics in the highest degree

The farmer or stockman who purposes specializing in beef production and who contemplates following "rancher" methods must not overlook the matter of low temperatures. To withstand these animals must grow a heavy coat of hair. They should have a thick hide and if they have a good coat of fat immediately under the hide they will have an advantage over animals not thus supplied. The breed that has all of these in a high degree is the Hereford. The Galloway has a heavier coat of hair, an equally thick skin, but is not inclined to deposit fat immediately under the skin to the same extent as is the Hereford. The Shorthorn is a close rival of the Hereford in his covering of fat, but it has a thinner hide, and, as a rule, a somewhat lighter coat of hair. The Angus enjoy a conspicuous position at the opposite extreme from the Herefords. It has won its laurels in the feed lot, the show ring and in block competitions. It has been developed to meet the requirements of a fastidious market rather than rough and ready methods of production. It has but a moderate coat of hair and a thin hide; and instead of depositing a thick layer of fat immediately under the skin,



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MACDONALD'S

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Another characteristic which animals suited to the purposes of the northern stock grower should possess is ability or willingness to "rustle." This characteristic the breeds named possess in the following order. The Herefords and Galloways about on a par; the Angus follow closely after and the Shorthorns next. The stockman who starts with a heterogeneous class of females must select bulls of a breed that will give size, quality and uniformity of type to his offspring with the fewest crosses. For this purpose, the Shorthorns occupy the premier position. This important fact is recognized by the majority of northern stockmen and is evidenced by the large percentage of Shorthorn blood in the commercial herds of the northern part of the province, but a little better shelter and a little more winter feeding is required with these than would have been the case had Hereford or Galloway sires been used.

The dairy breeds have found their way into practically every district not too remote from railway to permit of marketing dairy products by wagon. This is true not only of grade commercial herds but of pure-breds as well. At Griffin Creek, 30 miles north-west of Peace River Crossing, and 500 miles north of the international boundary, there is the pure-bred Jersey herd, imported from New York state and belonging to J. B. Evarly; 40 miles north-west of Grande Prairie City there is the Guernsey herd brought in from

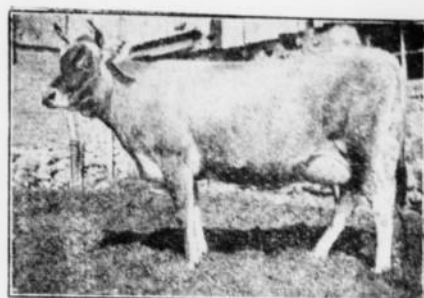


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Minnesota by H. Homme; about ten miles farther east there is the Holstein herd of Walter McFarlane, brought in from Ontario, while 20 miles to the south-west of Mr. McFarlane there is the Ayrshire herd of Theodore Cleland, of Halcourt, brought in from the same province.

Animals of Shorthorn breeding figure largely among the dairy herds of the ordinary settlers of the north-west. For the purpose of the man who is not in a position to specialize in either milk or beef production, but wants a cow worth milking that will give him a steer worth raising, the Shorthorns have proven themselves superior to animals of any other breeding.

A Word About Hogs

The swine industry of northern Alberta is destined to be the handmaid of the dairy industry, as is the case on most farms in Eastern Canada rather than the predominating livestock industry, as is the case on many farms in the American corn belt. In the older parts of the province, whenever this industry has been carried on in connection with dairying, and the number of hogs fattened each year made dependent on the amount of barley necessarily grown in order to secure a proper rotation of crops and to keep the land in good condition for the growing of more valuable cereals, it has been found to be uniformly profitable and the output from those districts has been fairly regular. But wherever attempts have been made to give undue prominence to swine growing or where the business has been made a specialty rather than a side line, great irregularity in production has been the result. The same is destined to be the case in the north country. Climatic conditions must be met by providing suitable winter shelter (not housing), the best being a straw pile or shed, and the rest is easy. Succulent pasturage can be cheaply provided by the use of winter rye, blue grass or white clover. With a little care at weaning time in changing the young animals from milk to a heavier ration, there is no difficulty in producing a 200-pound hog at six months old. Handled in this way swine growing can be made fairly profitable at all times, and very profitable part of the time.

Pens and Palaces

Continued from Page 11

Where straw in abundance can be used, a stack from a threshing setting may be used as a pig shelter. We do not do this at Brandon because we need the straw for other purposes and must save it. In order to give the pigs a runway from which to start it is advisable to thresh on to a clump of trees, a fence, some trestles or other obstacle that will make a cavity in the pile from which they can burrow. That is all they need, they will do their own house building, and if the pile is big enough to stand it all winter the pigs will be happy.

Canada, the Empire, the League

Continued from Page 7

give us a clear-cut and intelligible status in the world. It would develop the responsibility in foreign affairs that must be lacking in a colony or a fraction of a centralized empire. Above all, it is urged that it would unify Canada itself. We can never have a united country so long as we retain political ties with a country from which only half our people are derived. We can never make the Ruthenian an Englishman; we could make him a Canadian. Only independence will take the hyphen out of

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Also **Two Registered Clydesdale Stallions**, and **14 Pure-bred Mares** from J. B. Jickling, Carman. A very high-class aggregation. Twenty fine head of real high-class Shorthorn females, all young, from George Ferguson, Elora, Ont. A large consignment of good stock from other well-known breeders. **Write for particulars.**

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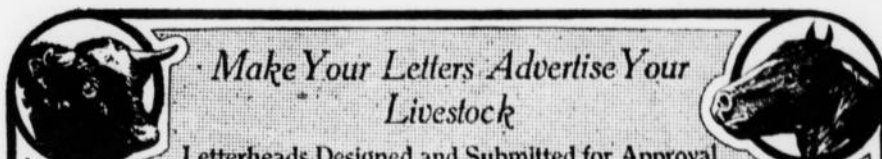
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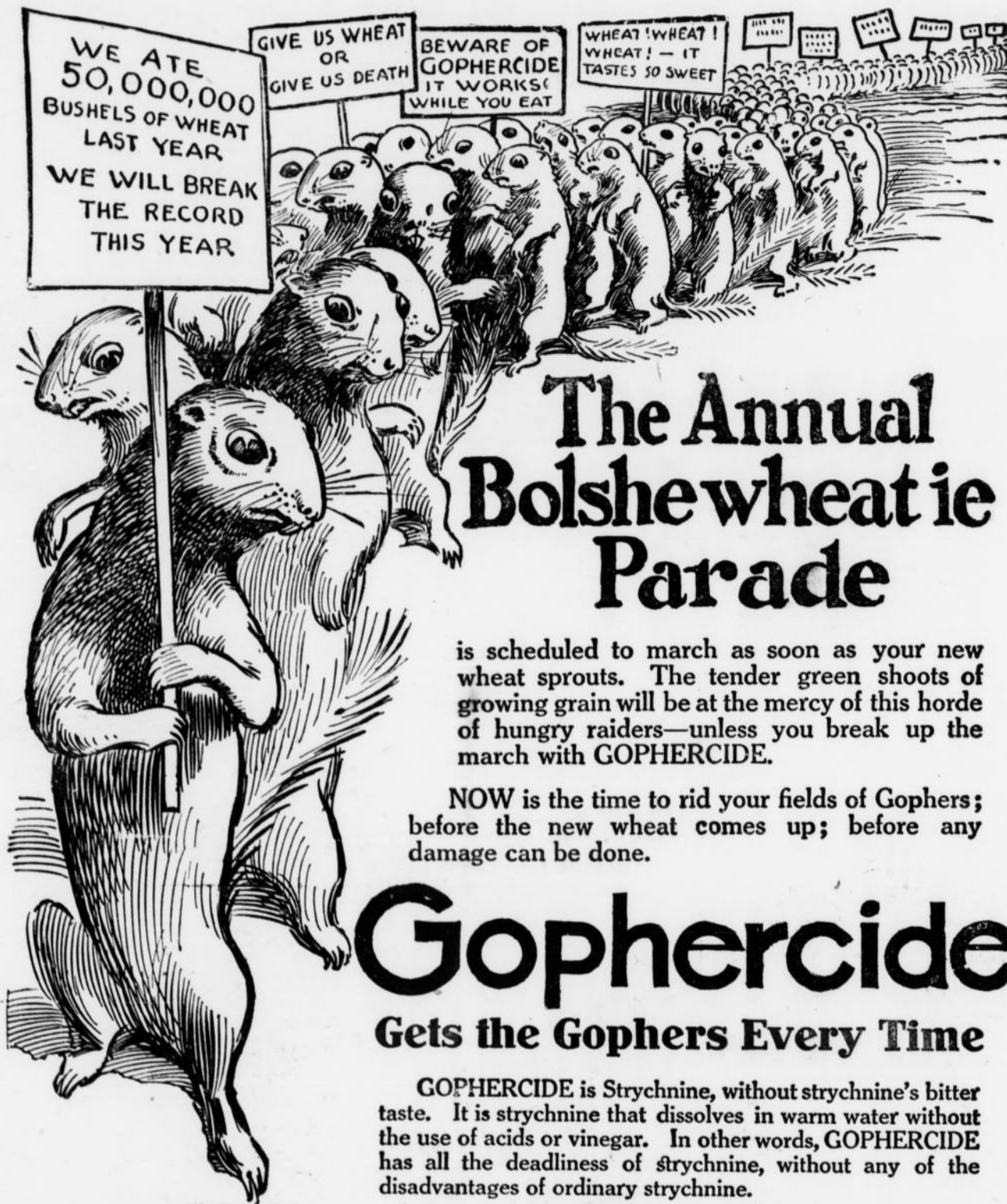
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French-Canadian, Scotch-Canadian, Irish-Canadian.

The objection that once was raised to independence, that we were too weak to stand alone, has lost most of its force with Canada's growth and the survival through disturbing years of many a smaller power. The only country which could seriously or permanently injure us by invasion is the one country with which war is unthinkable and the country against which the rest of the British Empire could do least to protect us. Yet there are other considerations which tell against this solution. Our membership in the British Empire helps to secure peace among peoples of every continent, covering one-fourth of the world. The strong British sentiment of large numbers of our people makes independence at any near time impossible except at the cost of bitter and crippling strife. If forced to choose between independence and imperial federation, as Lionel Curtis and his brother imperialists assure us we must choose, there is little doubt which way the Canadian people would decide, but the great majority are not persuaded that this is the choice before us. Independence seems out of the range of practical politics unless social chaos in Europe or the unwillingness of imperialists to accept in good faith a reasonable compromise compels it, or the unexpected success of the League of Nations involves the gradual melting of the narrower league into the greater.

The Imperial Alliance Solution

One road remains, the road on which we have been journeying these many years. Why not push to its logical conclusion the policy of imperial alliance, the re-shaping of the Empire, so far at least as the lands of white men go, into a league of nations equal and independent, linked by a common king? This policy alone, it is urged, can reconcile imperial and national sentiment, retaining the imperial tie while giving scope to the desire for freedom from central control. It continues the trend of the past generation. It is the only policy likely to prove acceptable to South Africa and Australia, which are more hostile to imperial federation than Canada, but less able to launch out into full and clear independence. It makes it possible to bring India and other parts of the empire, as they emerge from under the wing of Great Britain, into friendly co-operation. It opens a way to give Ireland the freedom she demands while according the separation England fears. Not least, it gives a working model and a support for the wider League of Nations upon which rests the hope of the future and the peace of the world.

What objections can be taken? One is the haziness of the policy, the difficulty of defining the terms of alliance, the ambiguity in the eyes of other countries of a relationship in which the Dominions sometimes seem in the Empire, sometimes out of it. Is it safe to make the only outward tie the monarchy, in these days when thrones everywhere are toppling? Can the Imperial Conference, the natural means of consultation between equal nations, avoid becoming a debating society on the one hand, or an executive council on the other? Will all the nations of the Empire take the same side, in peace and in war? If so, does that not imply the possibility of closer organic union? And if not, can two states with different voices? It is not easy to answer all these questions, but this may be said, that already we have a system going far on the lines advocated, and illogical and unprecedented as it may seem, it does work. No solution is free from difficulties. This offers the least break with the past, the safest road into the unknown future. It may not prove permanently feasible, but it is worth an honest and a reasonable trial.

Sister Nations in the Empire

This policy of loose alliance has received widespread support, particularly since the war. "We are all equally His Majesty's Governments," was Sir Wilfrid Laurier's phrasing years ago. "Canada has taken her place in the international family as one of the group of independent nations that make up that league of nations which the British Empire has grown to be," is

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Hon. C. J. Doherty's summary. "The status of complete nationhood has been conferred on the Dominions," say Sir Robert Borden, General Smuts and Premier Hughes in identical phrase. "The Dominions are no longer colonies; they are sister nations of the British nation," the Prince of Wales declares.

Not all who make or repeat these statements recognize or admit their implications. What nationhood within the Empire implies in the field of foreign affairs will be discussed in a later article. Here, briefly, we may note some of the changes necessary in domestic affairs if the phrases of the politicians are to be made more than phrases.

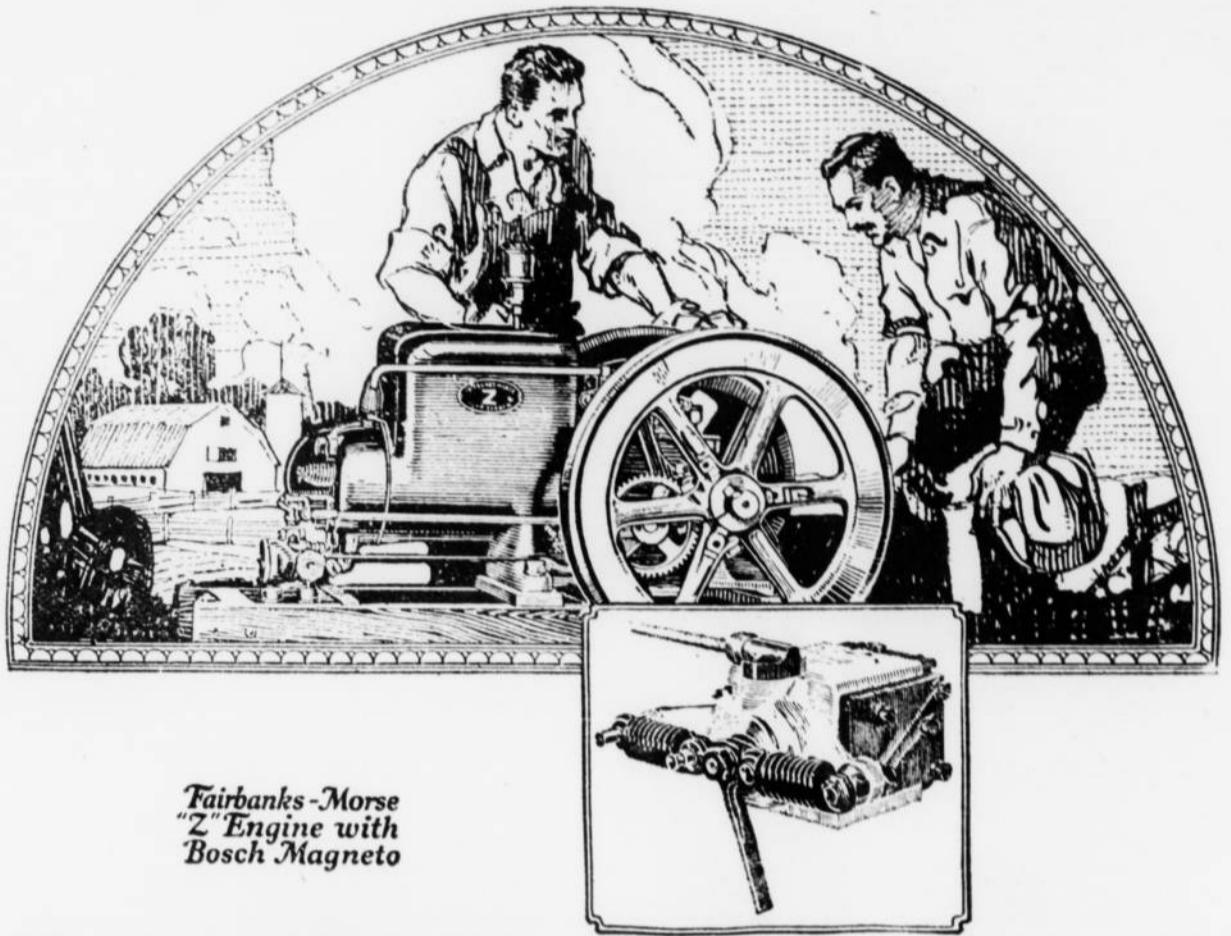
What relies remain of the old colonial relationship? In the first place we cannot change one jot or tittle of our federal constitution except through an act of the British parliament. Australia and South Africa, whose constitutions are of later vintage than ours, themselves make and unmake them. We must still petition humbly the powers that be in Britain if we wish to extend our parliament a year or add a million to provincial subsidies. That must end. By action of the British parliament or resolution of our own, we must assert our right to make our constitutions, and work out some plan of amendment by popular or parliamentary vote, with due protection to minorities.

Again, the British parliament still retains the formal right to pass laws binding any part of the Empire on any subject under the sun. The power is obsolete. It is hard to conceive of it being in any domestic issue. It should be abolished formally and completely.

The British government has negative as well as positive control. It has the right to veto or disallow any act of any Dominion parliament within two years of its enactment. This power has more vitality. It has not been used in the case of Canada for nearly a generation, but not long before the war it was used in the case of Newfoundland, and even of Australia. This claim, too, is utterly inconsistent with that equality of status our rulers say now exists. It should be formally consigned to the same constitutional scrap-heap.

Privy Council Appeals an Anomaly
More important is the right of a British court to interpret the laws we do pass. The conservatism of lawyers and the law has preserved the custom of carrying appeals to the British court known as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Many urge its continuance. It secures uniformity in decisions—as if uniformity were to be desired where statutes, codes and customs differ. It protects investors—as if British investors were less likely to find justice in the courts of Canada than in the courts of Argentina. It removes cases from local passion and prejudice—an argument whose sincerity we will believe when we see London and Liverpool asking Ottawa or Melbourne to judge their disputes. It gives Canadians the benefit of the learning and wisdom and judicial sobriety of the Lords of Appeal—such as the present head of the court, the Lord Chancellor, now disguised as Lord Birkenhead, but better if not more favorably known to Canadians as F. E. Smith, who displayed his wisdom and sobriety in sundry clubs and gatherings during his war-time visit to Canada. If our parliaments are good enough to pass our laws, our courts must be, or must be made good enough to interpret our laws. Appeals to the Privy Council, whether of right or by grace, should be ended, and that soon.

Every politician tells us we are today a nation. It has been proclaimed that "the readjustment of the constitutional relations of the component parts of the Empire" is to be discussed formally and systematically this year. If words mean anything, the time has come to discard every relic of the old colonial subordination. It is the duty of our parliament at the coming session to draw up the charter of Canadian nationhood and freedom.



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Religion and Life

Reality in Religion—Article II.—By H. D. Ranns

IN the article printed in last week's issue I tried to show that there was only too much truth in the charge often laid against professing Christians of unreality. With all the modifications we were able to make of the seriousness of the situation we found that men and women in the churches were often guilty of an appalling amount of insincerity. We tried to sketch types of men and women who have never come to realize that there is a necessary connection between religion's profession and the humdrum daily life of common tasks. This was not done for the pleasure of the doing, by any manner of means, but because necessity was laid upon us to speak the truth as we saw it. No man can do more and no man ought to do less.

Now this week I would like us to continue our study of the subject a little further and look at a few aspects of this unreality or ways in which it manifests itself. Nothing contributes to knowledge like a little analysis and knowledge may lead to repentance and amendment. So let us proceed with our examination.

One of the most prevalent forms of unreality is that of making emotionalism a synonym for religion. Certain smaller sects among us are particularly liable to this trouble and some others who do not think it of themselves are gravely affected. To my mind it is a very subtle temptation. For we cannot deny emotion its place in the religious life. Any man or woman who can receive great inspiration in the religious life without experiencing deep emotion is a strange person, phlegmatic indeed. The great saints of all the ages have been mightily moved in their day and generation and we should be profoundly lacking did we not know at times the exultation of spiritual fervor. In other lines of life, notably the political, men and women are passionately moved and that is right. Why not then be moved by religious thought and activity so that we "sit in heavenly places with Christ Jesus," as Paul says?

But the one thing we must keep before us is that emotion in religion must be for life and not life for emotion. An engineer does not generate steam for the purpose of admiring it but that he may make the engine go. Our emotion is the steam that makes the engine go. At least, that is what it ought to be. The emotion that moves and exalts us must lead to finer lives and deeper consecration. In short, emotion must serve life rather than indulge itself. When it becomes an indulgence it is then very easy for it to degenerate into a debauch of excitement. In the case of many good people—good, that is, in their way—religion is one prolonged orgy of emotionalism. They test their religion by the ebb and flow of their feelings as a doctor judges his patient's condition by the feel of the pulse. They never dream that there may be very different explanations of their fluctuations of feelings than the religious explanation. And so they fall into grave error.

We have no right to judge our religious health by the state of our feelings. Our feelings themselves may be wholesome or they may not. Often they are altogether unreliable and are doing us more harm than good. Madame Guyon, a noted mystic, said "I have made many mistakes through allowing myself to be too much taken up with my interior ways." Such introspection and emotional strain become both physically and morally injurious. And it tends most seriously to divert our attention from the practically desirable aspects of religion. That is why people of emotional temperament are so apt to be wanting in the ordinary demands of life. Unreality follows undue emphasis on feeling and those with a tendency to substitute emotion for religion should school themselves to apply worthier tests.

Another common error is to mistake religious phraseology in prayer and conversation for religion. This is often a fatal trouble. Some people appear to think that to talk "religious" platitudes and indulge in Pauline phraseology is to be religious. If you talk religion you must possess it. They quote the text "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." They forget that the mouth may speak out of the poverty of the brain, which is a vastly different matter. It has even been known to speak out of the deceitfulness of the heart! If talk was the prime essential Bunyan's "Talkative" would have got to the Celestial City but we know he did not. We cannot evade the fact that there is a great deal of unreality in religious phraseology. It is not to be surprised at that the worldly man scoffs at times.

If we would only take Jesus as our model and see the simplicity and naturalness of His prayers and talk about God, we would be better men and women. If we used simple language and meant what we said, making God our father in very truth, our religion would come to have a reality and vitality that at present it does not possess, except in rare cases and rare people.

I think it would help us if we were to remember that even prayer is not for the virtue it possesses in itself but to serve life. That was fundamentally true of Jesus. Before every crisis of His life we read of times spent in solitary prayer. The Mount of Transfiguration was followed by service for the multitude. God has joined prayers and service together and the "pious" man who keeps them apart knows not the secret of religion. A famous American preacher says, "The worst enemies of prayer are those who speak much of it and revel in it but whose lives exhibit in ordinary relationships little of the trustworthiness, the plain devotion to duty, the thoughtful generosity and largeheartedness which are the proper fruits of communion with God."

A form of unreality prevalent in western Canada—and elsewhere, for that matter—is that of making religion and respectability synonymous. Religion to some people is one great taboo, an incarnate don't. And when you don't do any of the things they consider worldly, you are dubbed religious. If you are wicked enough to do any of these things—often things Jesus judged quite secondary in importance—you lose your badge of religion. Such good people forget that some of the most respectable folk of Jesus' time were the ones who provoked his lively indignation. The trouble with the Pharisees was that they made religion a matter of prohibitions and performances. Some of us are in danger of repeating their error.

May space is almost gone again and there is much more I wanted to write. To sum up, if we would be real we must remember that religion is for life. It is the working out of the will of God in our daily lives. That is no easy, lighthearted business, but a task that gives dignity and purposefulness to all life. We must be like our Master, practical visionaries. It is certain Jesus did not look upon religion as a mere insurance policy for Heaven. He regarded it as a means of promoting goodness in this life. He talked about great matters like wealth and its use and dangers, Mammon, purity, love of God and faith in Him so that one ceased to be unduly careful of worldly things and earthly possessions. The tragedy is that the modern Christian seems to think that the real thing is money that matters—Jesus said that it was the one thing that did not really matter.

Religion becomes real when you take God into actual working partnership in all your life and deny Him nothing that is in it. Then He has His chance to have His way with you and make you godly, so that men seeing your good works may glorify your Father which is in Heaven.

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The Countrywoman

Saskatchewan Convention

AS was pointed out last week in the report of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, their convention was marked by an eager willingness on the part of the farm women to co-operate with existing organizations in furthering their common aims. There wasn't anything of the spirit, "This is our affair, enter ye not in." Instead the whole convention was an effort to supplement the work of the sister organizations in the province and to induce the other organizations to assist in the forwarding the work of the Women Grain Growers. Perhaps this is the greatest claim to distinction of this year's convention, and certainly if the sympathetic feeling between the various organized women of the province is continued, it should be productive of the finest good.

Miss DeLury, superintendent of the Homemakers' Club, in her address announced her intention to establish scholarships in household science for the girls from non-English homes, that they might return to their communities and in the only way that can reach the mature foreign women's heart teach her those Canadian customs that will make her more at home in the land of her adoption. She asked for the support of the proposition of the Women Grain Growers, and by their interested questioning and appreciation assured Miss DeLury that when her scheme was matured she could depend on them to do their part.

Miss Margaret McKillop, of the home branch of the Soldiers' Settlement Board, outlined a scheme of financial and material assistance which the organized farm women might render to the organizations behind the Outpost Hospital scheme, and she was assured that their help would be forthcoming. Mrs. Dredge Jones, of the bureau of labor, in her personal remarks after the convention said that she felt the convention had been a liberal education to her, and her appreciation of the spirit of the farm women to see this labor business through to a successful ending was a great joy to her in a work that is largely experimental. By the way the Women Grain Growers of Saskatchewan are largely responsible for the establishment of the women's department of the labor bureau. So it was with the local council of women and with the St. John Ambulance Association.

The convention in its happy mixture of meetings in separate section and in the general convention was an inspiration to the delegates present. One thought and idea superceded all others and that was evidenced in the keenness of the women over the political situation. Their franchise means something to the women on the prairies, who, by virtue of the very dearth of social communications, have the inclination to think these big questions out to a conclusion, and to form their opinions thereon. The convention of 1920 is a credit to the organization which has in seven years grown to such an influence and position.

"You Good to Us"

"You good to us; we good to you." These words were taken from the lips of a humble Ruthenian mother as she kissed the hands of a Canadian woman who taught school in a Ruthenian district in Manitoba during the past term. Not high-falutin language that, and no frills, but heart-thrilling words that meant a benediction to the little teacher and her work.

I accompanied the teacher to the school assigned to her at the beginning of the term—a residence school which was necessary as she had several small children of her own—and I again visited the district for the closing exercises.

The change was marvellous, not only in the general appearance of the grounds and of the buildings—a comfortable three-room cottage and a small frame schoolhouse—but in what interested me most, the changed attitude of the children and their parents. When the teacher took over the school the

pupils, almost without exception, spoke only Ruthenian. The first rule the teacher made was that no other language than English was to be spoken in her hearing. She had rather a difficult time enforcing the rule, but finally by persistent and patient effort she secured the good will of the children, and the parents then became very friendly. Almost too friendly it seemed, when the teacher was asked to grace some social function after a long day's work. The first one of such affairs she found most amusing. The costumes were especially good, one worn by a brawny belle being, not of georgette over ninon-de-soie, but of bright green mosquito netting worn over the ordinary sweaty, everyday clothing. It was, if not exactly beautiful, very striking.

The boys were ambitious and studious. Ruthenians, generally, hold to the belief that a little learning is quite enough for a woman. This the teacher tried to show both parents and scholars

The teacher's face was a revelation. One saw there the joy that a Salvation Army leader knows when he gazes deep into the eyes of a new-born saint; the uplifting of spirit that a priest, who has labored long and unceasingly in some lonely corner of his Master's world-wide field, experiences when at last he sees row upon row of dark heads before him bowed in solemn worship.

The little schoolhouse is closed now for a few weeks. When it opens again a new teacher will take up the work. Is she fitted for the holy task? Not every teacher is the possessor of the missionary spirit that can go uncomplainingly on in the face of prejudice and misunderstanding. There are only a few among us to whom comes the vision, who see the possibility of strengthening the cable of our national life by weaving this iron strand through its fibre, but at least teachers might be trained in this important branch of

district is being organized around Calgary to buy its accommodation from the city municipality. The mayor is in charge as commissioner of the city hospitals. A free clinic on a rather small scale was opened this week, and the fees have been removed from all diagnostic apparatus. The government has sent two public health nurses into the Peace River district. The minister of health is working out a policy of co-ordinating the school and public health work with the rural hospitals.

In Hanna, the best district yet organized the hospital plans provide residence and office for the school nurses who will use the hospital as a centre, for, I think, 24 schools. They will be provided with a motor car. The most remote school is about 24 miles distant. Thus they will be located permanently in one district and their work will be consecutive. Records covering all families for a period of years will be kept at the hospital, etc. The really constructive program is beginning to take shape dimly here. It will take time. The minister insists he will have 30 districts completed by next year (1921), and that all future hospitals will follow and enlarge upon the Hanna idea, of making the hospital a dynamo of all health activity, treatment, prevention and education. Since Mr. McKay took hold of this department we are really moving faster than most of us dreamed possible."

Women in By-elections

Women are playing a very prominent part in the various by-elections now being held in England. Miss Margaret Bondfield, secretary of the National Federation of Women Workers, who was a member of the British delegation to the labor conference at Washington, has been chosen the parliamentary candidate of the Laborites for the seat of Northampton. In Paisley where ex-Premier Herbert Asquith is running, the interest centres particularly around the women speakers. Lady Astor the only woman member of parliament so far is on the coalitionist platform, while the labor party has secured the assistance of the Countess of Warwick. The liberal candidate, Mr. Asquith is assisted by his very clever daughter, Lady Bonham Carter, who is a witty speaker and has a strong personality and prestige.

It will be remembered that Mr. Asquith was one of the most vulnerable resistants to the suffragist propaganda as conducted by Mrs. Pankhurst. He has during this campaign declared himself a complete convert to the rights of women. In the light of the possible show-down between two former liberal leaders, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, it is interesting to know the main issues as presented by the liberal candidate in Paisley. He is advocating the revision by the League of Nations of the peace treaty's territorial provisions; an international economic conference on peace and trade with Russia, and an immediate granting of self-government to Ireland in the fullest sense.

Infants Act Amended

The Infants Act in Saskatchewan has been amended at the recent session of the legislature. Under the former act the father had the right to the custody of the infant though "the judge has power to hand the infant over to the mother. In future, under the bill, the custody of all children up to the age of 14 will be vested in the mother and after that age in the father, with provision for the judge ousting the right of either in favor of the other for cause.

A father may appoint a guardian to act after his death. A clause in the bill gives the mother joint guardianship with such appointed guardian in the case of the death of the father, and in the case of the death of the mother the father becomes joint guardian.



The Snow Fight

Margaret Minaker

All our men are in a battle,
'Tisn't safe for girls.
Snow gets melted in your mittens;
Underneath your curls.

Go back ladies, you're in danger!
Cannon-balls will fly.
If one breaks upon your shoulder,
Then you're apt to die.

When that snow-shell burst, why
Johnny
Didn't care, it seems;
But if it had lit on Beryl,
Wouldn't there be screams!

No, no, ladies, you had better
Be preparing "pieces."
We'll come marching home to eat
it,
When the battle ceases.

was a wrong viewpoint, and several of the girls who had intended leaving school at the end of the term promised to go on with their studies for at least another year.

Through the long flu-stricken winter, through illness, weariness and loneliness the teacher persevered, determined to leave a band of boys and girls well started on the road to Canadian citizenship, and this she accomplished. As I heard the Ruthenian woman's expressive words, as I saw the presents the parents and children brought her I felt a little of the exultation that flooded her tired soul. As over 50 Ruthenian scholars, ranging in age from five to 15 years, filed past us through the schoolhouse door, eager faces were raised to the flag. It was saluted with the love and reverence that seemingly only converts are not ashamed to show to the flag, while the fresh voices of the children yelled heartily:—

"Who are we, who are we?
We're new Canadians, don't you see?
Are we Canadians, well I guess,
We are Canadians, yes, yes, yes."

the always difficult art of imparting knowledge and ideals to the young and ignorant. Meantime a great opportunity is being lost. Those rugged boys and girls are inappreciable assets to Canadianism. We cannot legislate them into being good citizens, but we can, if we will, teach them by precept and example and love. One feels that the Ruthenian mother's words perhaps express the attitude of numberless exiles within our hospitable gates towards us, whose homes, through perils and hardship, were made secure by other hands than hours—hands that "have ceased from their labors."—Contributed.

Alberta's Hospitals

A letter to The Countrywoman editor, from Mrs. W. M. Davidson, of the Calgary Albertan, and one of the most enthusiastic workers for municipal hospitals, tells a little of the progress in that direction in the province of Alberta. She says: "Here, 14 districts have been completely organized and five rural hospitals have been completed this year. A rural

Farm Women's Clubs

Non-English Night Schools

THE night school is being regarded as very necessary in our non-English districts, and anyone studying the 1916 statistics realizes that it needs to be more than encouraged. Having been asked for a form of studies as a guide, I will give the following, prepared by our committee on non-English questions. The night school is very necessary both for young men and older men, young girls and women.

The men should receive some training in arithmetic, adding, subtracting, multiplying, dividing and also should be taught percentage, weights and measures, as these are essential to every farmer. Also reading, writing, spelling and to converse in English language, to write a simple business letter and to be able to write an order.

The women should be taught simple arithmetic, reading, writing, spelling, the names of different groceries, wearing apparel, dress material, household utensils, furniture, etc. They also should be taught simple dressmaking and wholesome cooking, besides pastry baking.

Both men and women should be instructed in the use of some well-known health remedies and in first aid, also the fundamental principles of hygiene and caring for the sick.

The sewing and domestic science could be taught in the teacherage by the lady teacher, who would need to be provided with a sewing machine, the material for sewing to be provided either by contribution or better still each woman providing her own. While all the women would cut and sew on given articles which the owner of the cloth keeps when finished.

Likewise the cooking can be arranged most satisfactorily by each providing her own materials, the teacher arranging beforehand what would be needed.

From time to time entertainments should be arranged, the women serving the lunch which they have been taught to prepare. Through these entertainments the men would acquire more courtesy toward the women, a thing they now sadly lack. This may seem a little hard, but these arrangements though difficult, can be managed.—Mrs. W. H. Frith, vice-president, W.S.G.G.A.

Contributions to Drought Fund

Camrose U.F.W.A.	\$ 40.00
Wildmere U.F.A.	10.00
Fred Wright, Wildmere	5.00
Willow U.F.A.	100.00
Rowley U.F.A.	178.00
Westlock U.F.W.A.	25.00
Progressive U.F.W.A.	44.65
Chris. Holt, Leo	5.00
Fort Pitt Ranch	25.00
Brant U.F.A.	171.98
Great Bend U.F.A. and U.F.W.A.	32.68
Great Bend U.F.W.A.	14.00
Waskatenau U.F.A.	30.00
Delia U.F.A.	108.00
Spring Valley U.F.A.	21.00
Arbutnot Ranch	12.00
Willow Hollow U.F.A.	6.25
Springbank U.F.A.	23.00
Bismark U.F.A.	15.50
Brant U.F.A.	59.40
Delia U.F.A.	149.00
Gem U.F.A.	25.00
Miss McDonnell, Streamstown	1.00
—Anna M. Archibald, secretary, U.F.W.A.	

Rounthwaite U.F.W.A.

Since our last press report, we have been fortunate in having a nurse demonstrate in four schools in the municipality, which met with general approval in most places. In the near future we hope to have a permanent district nurse.

We went to our November meeting prepared to pack parcels of clothing for those who were in need in the dried-out areas of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but found the work more than we could accomplish, so several ladies offered to go back next day and complete it. In all we sent off nine parcels. Some of those to whom parcels have been sent have written letters full of gratitude.

Our annual meeting which was called for December 3 was postponed until

the 27th, owing to most severe weather. We had a very good meeting, 11 members being present. The officers were all re-elected. This was considered advisable, owing to the fact that our section was only organized last March.

It was both beneficial and entertaining. On April 3 we held a meeting at the home of Mrs. Robt. Hannon, which was strictly a business meeting, and we arranged to distribute necessities to a family who were burnt out. Our next



United Farm Women of Ontario in Convention at Toronto.

This picture represents the delegates at the convention and gives some idea of how the convention has grown in the eighteen months since its organization.

Delegates were appointed for the convention in Brandon.

We hope another year that many things will be accomplished which have only been talked of at present.—Mrs. Ernest H. Granger, press reporter, Rounthwaite, W.S.G.G.A.

Rocanville Report

On January 8, the ladies of Rocanville and the surrounding district assembled in the hall of the Farmers' Limited Building, to discuss the advisability of forming a Women's Section of the Rocanville local G.G.A.

Mrs. Flatt, president of the Saskatchewan W.G.G.A., was present, and in a very able manner presented the aims and objects of the W.G.G.A., and also told some of the reforms the organization had been instrumental in bringing about. After Mrs. Flatt's address it was decided by a unanimous vote to organize a Women's Section of the G.G.A. local. Forty members were enrolled, and the following officers elected for 1920: President, Mrs. J. J. Rushton; vice-president, Mrs. Keith Webster; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. A. M. Sinclair, also seven directors.

Commencing with 40 members and the advantage of having a fine G.G.A. building to meet in, this club should have a most successful year.—Mrs. A. M. Sinclair, secretary, Rocanville, W.G.G.A.

McDonald Creek Section

February the first the McDonald Creek W.G.G.A. met at the home of Mrs. Switzer. A paper was read by Mrs. J. Hannon entitled Pioneer Life.

OFFICERS OF SASKATCHEWAN W.S.G.G.A.

The officers for the Women's Section, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, for the year 1920 are:—

President: Mrs. C. E. Flatt, Tantallon.

Vice-president: Mrs. W. H. Frith, Birmingham.

Directors-at-large:

Mrs. John McNaughtan, Harris; Mrs. S. V. Haight, Keeler; Mrs. M. L. Burbank, Regina.

The District Directors elected are:

District No. 1	Mrs. T. M. Morgan, Aquadell.
District No. 2	Mrs. W. Ford, Horizon.
District No. 3	Mrs. J. Clarke, Storthoaks.
District No. 4	Mrs. Ida McNeal, Expanse.
District No. 5	Mrs. E. E. Bowen, Wapella.
District No. 6	Mrs. John Holmes, Asquith.
District No. 7	Mrs. W. Penny, Balcarres.
District No. 8	Mrs. E. Osborne, Dilke.
District No. 9	Mrs. R. Stevenson, Yorkton.
District No. 10	Mrs. C. W. Stewart, Lac Vert.
District No. 13	Mrs. B. R. Pratt, Senlac.
District No. 15	Mrs. G. Hollis, Shaunavon.
District No. 16	Mrs. H. P. Taylor, Dinsmore.

December 4 at the home of Mrs. R. Hannon. The officers were elected for the year of 1920 as follows: Mrs. G. Hodgins, president; Mrs. E. R. Morrison, vice-president; Mrs. J. H. Hannon, treasurer; Mrs. J. A. Thomson, corresponding-secretary. Our club held 14 meetings during the year. An epidemic of diphtheria in the neighborhood stopped the meetings for a time. We had 13 paid-up members for the year of 1919. We are sending Mrs. Robt. Hannon as our delegate to Saskatoon.—Mrs. J. A. Thomson, cor.-sec., McDonald Creek, W.G.G.A.

Riding Mountains Report

Thirteen delegates from the Riding Mountain Grain Growers' Association attended the Neepawa District Convention, four ladies from our Women's Section were among the number. One of the resolutions passed at that convention was that they ask each local to do all in its power to send help to the dry areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta. In answer to this appeal, the Women's Section held a box social and concert in the school, on December 5. Lunches in paper bags were sold to the children, and those not wishing to buy boxes. Before the sale, Mabel Watson, a little girl of six, gave the following recitation:—

There are some boxes here to be sold tonight,
To help the poor little kids in the West;
Whose daddies haven't had crops like ours,
And with harvest they haven't been blessed.

Just think of the small little girls like me,
And poor little boys there too;
And their papas and mammas with no warm clothes
To help them this winter through.

And wee little babies shivering with cold
For the want of a nice warm shawl;
And poor old grandpas and grandmas, too,
With no warm clothes at all.

It isn't their fault their crops all failed
And left them in this sad plight;
So boys, bid up big, I say,
On these boxes here tonight.

Let them know that Riding Mountain's on the map,
And we're ready to do our bit
By trying to follow the Golden Rule,
As found in the Holy Writ.

We are pleased to state that the proceeds amounted to \$145, and will be used to buy shoes, stockings and warm underwear. Already one large box has been sent to Regina, and we are collecting for another in the near future.

We also had a pantry sale last summer and used the proceeds to buy an oil stove and equipment for hot lunches in the school. The teachers and scholars are delighted with the hot lunch system and think it well worth the bother, especially since the winter has set in so early and cold. We would advise every community having hot lunches in the schools. We certainly find it a great benefit.—Mrs. D. J. Watson, acting secretary, W.S.G.G.A., Riding Mountain, Man.

A Definite Aim for the Year

Following is an account of the activities of the Strongfield W.G.G.A. for the year of 1919.

Our association re-organized in May with only seven members present. I say re-organized, as during the fall and winter we had practically ceased as an organization.

From June until October we met at the homes of some of the members, who served refreshments after the meetings. This social side did much to make our association the success it is. Anywhere from twenty to thirty members and visitors attended each of these meetings.

In November we held a joint meeting with the men's association to receive reports of the district meeting at

Since I Discovered

the Great Sweetener



"In the making of cakes, muffins and delicate tea biscuits, I find that the use of CROWN BRAND Syrup not only supplies the requisite sweetening, but it brings out the flavor of the blended ingredients, and, more than everything else, brings a lasting freshness of flavor. Since I discovered 'The Great Sweetener' my cakes are more palatable and digestible. They don't dry out so rapidly, don't crack nor get stale. And then, CROWN BRAND Syrup is so reasonably priced."

"'The Great Sweetener,' as I have learned to call CROWN BRAND Syrup, is a great help in the preparation of pie fillings, icings, etc. Mince meat, for instance, gains in mellowness, body and flavor, besides gaining in keeping qualities. Puddings are more palatable, lighter and more digestible—because Corn Syrup is already partially digested by its wonderful process of manufacture. Then, when you are icing a cake, think of the smoothness and the softness your icing receives by using CROWN BRAND, without the cloying sweetness and hardness from using sugar alone."

"The food value of candy is very high, but so is the price of sugar! CROWN BRAND Syrup is invaluable in making candy, and it is so reasonably priced! CROWN BRAND candies are softer; they can be better pulled, and because of this are more healthful. A candy that melts in the mouth is much more delightful than a hard, brittle piece of cloying sweetness. Think of soft, pliable, mouth-watering caramels, butter scotch or toffee, and you will need no further urging for using 'The Great Sweetener.'"

THOUGH at the time it seemed nothing short of disaster, it really was a fortunate thing that I ran out of sugar—because it led to my great discovery. I used to think of Corn Syrup only as a spread for bread or griddle cakes. That I could ever use it for baking and cake-making never entered my head—until Mary came "over the New Year."

Mary is one of those resourceful women who are never flustered or taken unawares. When I broke the tragic news that I had barely enough sugar for the tea and coffee, and that the family would shortly be clamoring for their cake and the children rioting for their candy, and all the stores shut up and so on—Mary calmly led the way into the pantry. "Why what about my old friend CROWN BRAND?" pointing to the familiar blue and yellow tin on the shelf.

So began a new era in my baking experience. I will always be grateful to Mary for coming to the rescue. She proved the general utility of CROWN BRAND Corn Syrup in kitchen economy as "The Great Sweetener" in cake baking, in the making of hot breads, muffins, cookies, etc. She showed me how to prepare sauces that are mellow, smoother, more digestible, more appetizing. She explained the wonderful process of making CROWN BRAND Syrup from golden corn, how it was partially digested in the can, adding to its nutritional value enormously, and how its use as an ingredient enhances the value of all foods.

When I marvelled at her knowledge, she laughed and said: "What's a poor body to do without ingenuity in these days of the higher cost of everything? What a blessing it is that people of moderate means can obtain all kinds of appetizing desserts, the cost of which without 'The Great Sweetener' might be prohibitive, and then," she added insinuatingly, "it is so reasonably priced."

If you have not yet discovered "The Great Sweetener," if you have used CROWN BRAND Syrup only as a spread for daily bread or to sweeten griddle cakes and hot breads, try it now for baking. It will help you to save sugar money and to improve the nutritional value and digestive qualities of the foods you serve. You will be amazed—you will be delighted. The economy of CROWN BRAND is not the real reason of its popularity. It's good; that's the BIG reason.

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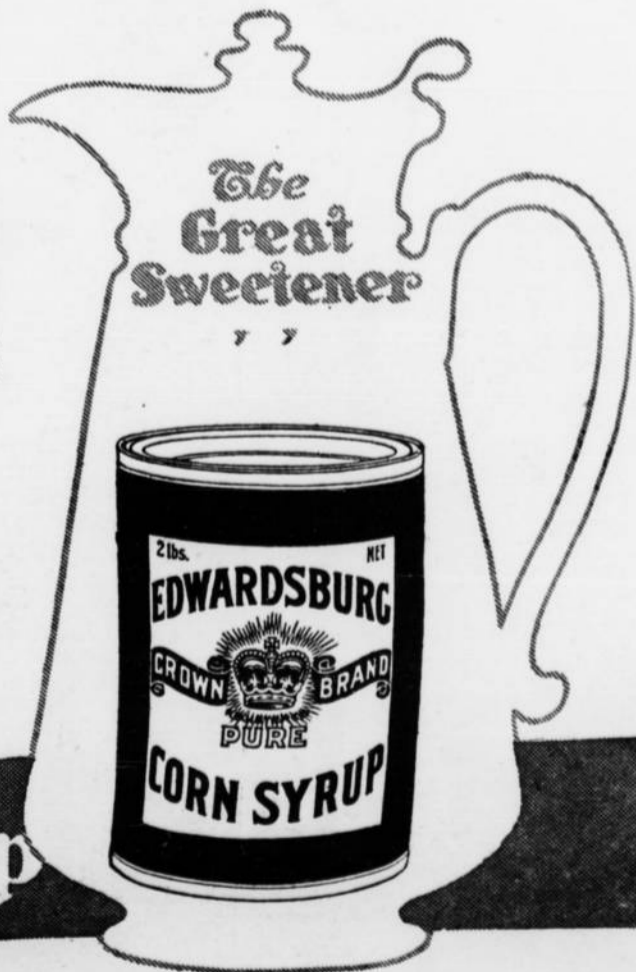
All housewives anxious to reduce the high cost of baking should get this booklet. Free by mail or at your grocer's. Tells how to use "The Great Sweetener" for candy-making, cake-baking, icings, pie-fillings, puddings, sauces, desserts, etc.

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Moose Jaw. This was such a success that we have decided to hold more joint meetings.

I said our success was due to the social side of our meetings, but even more we believe our success to be due to having a definite aim for the year. Our aim for 1919 was to secure a rest room and that aim was accomplished at our December meeting. What a feeling of pleasure and ownership we had as we unpacked our furniture and put it in place in our clean, bright and cosy rest room.

At our October meeting we appointed a furniture committee and a "ways and means" committee and much credit is due them for their assistance in helping us to attain what we aimed for. In May we began with a balance on hand of 95 cents, at the close of 1919 our treasurer's report showed cash on hand and in bank to the amount of \$50.66. During the year we secured eight new members and we hope to increase that for 1920.—Mrs. Jean Alton, sec.-treas. Strongfield W.G.G.A.

Woodnorth Women Active

Woodnorth sends in a most interesting report of their organization meeting, which was held at the home of Mrs. W. Hill on December 16. Ten women enrolled, and after the preliminaries of organization, elected the following officers: Mrs. W. Hill, president; Mrs. I. Cochrane, vice-president; Mrs. Niven, Mrs. Christie, Mrs. R. Swanton, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Croft, directors. Immediately at the close of the organization meeting, a directors' meeting was held and Mrs. I. Matthewson elected secretary. The women are planning to hold monthly meetings throughout the year on the last Thursday in each month. Six women delegates hoped to be present at the Brandon convention.—I. Matthewson, secretary W.S.G.G.A., Woodnorth, Man.

Cranmer Holds Annual

The Women's Section of the Cramer G.G.A. held their annual meeting in the school on Saturday, December 6. The officers elected for the following year are: Mrs. W. Cameron, president; Mrs. C. Lang, vice president; Mrs. Wm. Howden, secretary, and Mrs. Woodhead, Mrs. Lang, Mrs. Whenham, Mrs. Chambers and Mrs. Robinson, directors. On Friday, December 19, a social evening was held and after lunch, arrangements were made to pack a box for the Children's Aid Society.—Mrs. W. Howden, secretary Cranmer W.S.G.G.A., Man.

Arden Women Organize

At the close of the G.G.A. annual meeting, a Women's Section was organized by Mr. Stockdale, president of G.G.A. Twenty members enrolled and elected the following officers: Mrs. L. G. Thompson, president; Mrs. R. Drysdale, vice-president; and Mrs. Adam Thomson, secretary-treasurer. Directors will be appointed at the first meeting of the section.—Mrs. Adam Thomson, secretary W.S.G.G.A., Arden, Man.

Magolia Has Concert

Our concert proved a great success, and as this was our first appearance in public as an organization, we feel quite encouraged. We had an excellent program of music, dialogues and readings. The music particularly was of a high class. Our president is a trained vocalist and has a beautiful voice, while her husband is an expert cello player and pianist. After the program we had an auction sale of fancy work, cakes and fowls, and then refreshments. We took in \$29 at the door and \$24.60 at the sale, making a total of \$53.60. The funds are to be used for the completion of our hall. We have a good-sized community hall but it is not finished as funds ran low, so our U.F.W.A. is trying to help finish it.—Mrs. W. A. Fife, secretary, Magnolia, U.F.W.A.

The U.F.W.A. Central office has much pleasure in announcing receipt of contributions to the relief fund for dried-out districts from the following locals:

Floral U.F.A. and U.F.W.A.	\$27.25
Three Hills U.F.W.A.	25.00
Ardrossan U.F.W.A.	10.00
Rising Sun U.F.W.A.	15.00
Mrs. J. D. McMahon, Pleasington, Alta.	10.00

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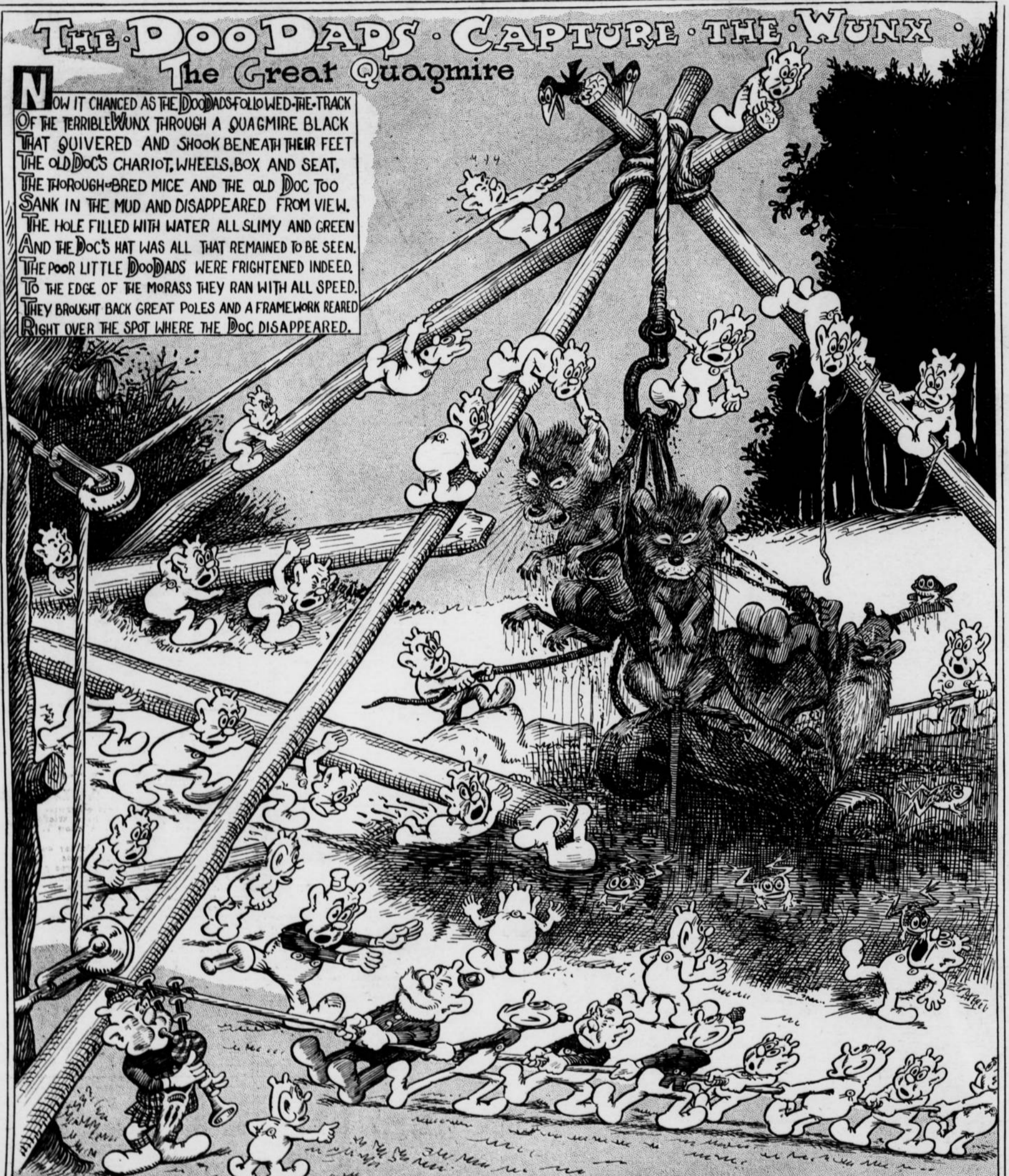
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THE DOODADS · CAPTURE · THE WUNX · The Great Quagmire

NOW IT CHANCED AS THE DOODADS FOLLOWED THE TRACK OF THE TERRIBLE WUNX THROUGH A QUAGMIRE BLACK THAT QUIVERED AND SHOOK BENEATH THEIR FEET THE OLD DOC'S CHARIOT, WHEELS, BOX AND SEAT, THE THOROUGH-BRED MICE AND THE OLD DOC TOO SANK IN THE MUD AND DISAPPEARED FROM VIEW. THE HOLE FILLED WITH WATER ALL SLIMY AND GREEN AND THE DOC'S HAT WAS ALL THAT REMAINED TO BE SEEN. THE POOR LITTLE DOODADS WERE FRIGHTENED INDEED. TO THE EDGE OF THE MORASS THEY RAN WITH ALL SPEED. THEY BROUGHT BACK GREAT POLES AND A FRAMEWORK REARED RIGHT OVER THE SPOT WHERE THE DOC DISAPPEARED.



THEN THEY TIED A BIG HOOK TO A PULLEY AND ROPE AND DROPPED THE HOOK DOWN IN THE POOL IN THE HOPE THAT IT WOULD CATCH IN THE OLD DOC'S WHISKERS OR CLOTHES AND AT THE VERY FIRST TRIAL WHAT DO YOU SUPPOSE? THE HOOK CAUGHT FAST IN THE HARNESS LEATHER AND THOUGH THE DOODADS ALL PULLED TOGETHER THEY COULDN'T BUDGE IT. SO THEY HITCHED ON THEIR STEERS WITH SOME HARNESS THEY'D MADE TO SUIT THEIR NEEDS AND ALL PULLED WITH A HEAVE AND IN LESS THAN A MINUTE THE MICE AND THE CHARIOT WITH THE OLD DOC IN IT

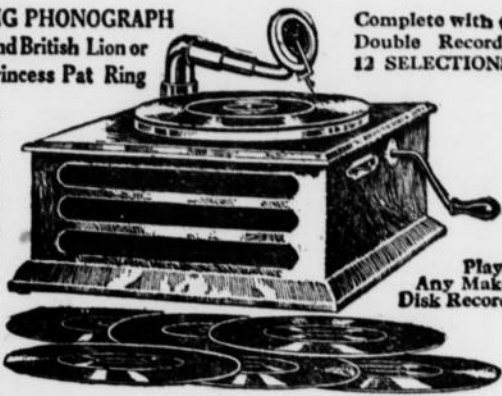
CAME TO THE TOP OF THE POOL AND THEN SOON THEY WERE ALL ON DRY LAND AGAIN. THE OLD DOC WAS HALF DROWNED AS YOU MAY SUPPOSE AND WAS PLASTERED WITH MUD FROM HIS HEAD TO HIS TOES BUT HE LOOKED ALL ABOUT HIM. HE SMILED AT HIS BAND AND SAID HE "MY FRIENDS, THIS IS NEAR PIXIE-LAND. THIS MUST BE THE QUAGMIRE OF LES-JIGGLE-MURE AND IF SUCH IS THE CASE WHY THEN I AM SURE THAT THE GREAT STONE AHEAD THE ONE THAT YOU SEE JUST OFF TO THE RIGHT MARKS THE SOUTH BOUNDARY

OF THE LAND OF THE PIXIES. TOWARD THE STONE THEY SCURRED. EVEN SLEEPY SAM WAS SO EXCITED HE HURRIED. WHEN THEY CAME TO THE STONE THE DOC KNEW HE WAS RIGHT THOUGH THERE WAS NOT ONE SINGLE PIXIE IN SIGHT THEN A QUEER LITTLE WHISTLE FROM HIS POCKET HE TOOK WHICH HE BLEW TILL HIS WAIST-COAT BUTTONS FAIR-SHOOK. THIS WAS A WIZARD'S PIPE MADE WITH MAGIC AND CUNNING AND AS HE BLEW, TOWARD THE DOODADS A PIXIE CAME RUNNING. THIS WAS THE PIXIE CHIEF TRUGO AND HE LED THEM AWAY TO A VALLEY NEARBY WHERE THE PIXIE CAMP LAY.

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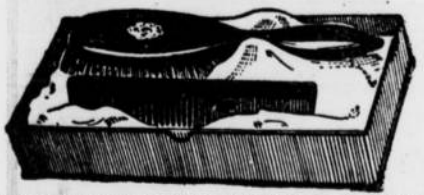
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Great Scott! What is afoot now? See what strides the monster takes. See how dignified Poly is as he marches bravely forward between the forelegs of the huge beast. Look at Sleepy Sam, and notice with what delight he is twisting the tail of his stately steed. What a jolly time the two little Doo Dads are having. Never before have they had such a ride, for they are mounted on the great elephant that was recently discovered in the Wonderland of Doo. Look how his eyes bulge out, and how he flops his ears. How noble and dignified Percy Haw Haw looks as he stands erect and unafraid on the head of the great elephant. Ah! Percy Haw Haw is making a speech, he is telling the people about the great big fat funny Doo Dad Book.

Have you seen it? It sure is a dandy. It has great big pages, 9 inches one way and 12 inches the other, and there are Doo Dad pictures on every page, and the most interesting stories—they surely are great. We have sent hundreds of these funny picture books to boys and girls who read The Guide—and they have not cost them one cent. We have one for you. If you haven't received yours don't lose any time. Send for it right away.

You see the pictures are printed on nice heavy paper, and you can take your crayons and color all the trees and the houses, and the wagons, and put red trousers on some of the Doo Dads and brown ones on others, and put green spots on the frogs, and it makes the finest game ever, and when you have finished coloring the pictures you sure have a beautiful book, that you can keep for ever and ever, and show your friends and everything. It's fine.

The Big Contest Sheet

Then, besides this, with every book is mailed a great big Doo Dad picture, printed on paper that is especially suited to coloring, and you can color this contest sheet and send it in to The Guide, and each month there is a big contest and cash prizes are given for pictures that are colored best, and a beautiful Certificate of Merit, printed in gold and green, signed by Mr. Dale, the daddy of all the Doo Dads, himself.

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Now the way you get it is to fill in your name and address on the coupon below, and mail it to Old Doc. Sawbones, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, and then by next mail you will get a letter from Old Doc, and then, in just a few days, you can have your own Doo Dad Book and can color the pictures and the contest sheet and enter the monthly competition, and everything.

Now the thing to do is to mail the Coupon to Old Doc. Cut it out right NOW before you turn this page, and mail it the very first time you are in town.

That's the way to get your Doo Dad Book. So don't put off sending in the Coupon.

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Sale of Bred Sows and Bred Ewes, Brandon	March 3 and 4
Saskatchewan Cattle Sale, Regina	March 10 to 12
Calgary Spring Horse Show and Bull Sale	March 23 to 26
Pure-bred Livestock Sale, Carman	March 24 and 25
Annual Bull Sale, Brandon	March 24 and 25
Edmonton Spring Livestock Show	March 29 to April 3
Sale of Shorthorns, Dauphin	April 1
Sale of Shorthorns, Swan River	April 2



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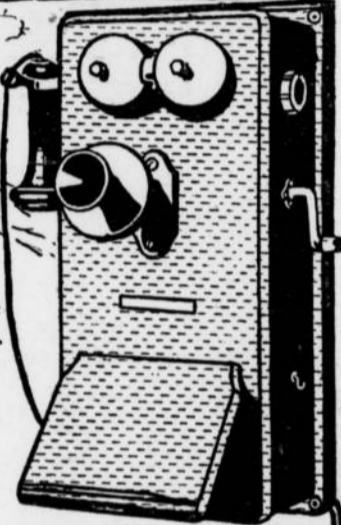
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TO TRADE—FOR CATTLE, SHEEP OR SMALL tractor: Clydesdale stallion, eight years old, life certificate, A1 stock horse. R. Fraser, Yarbo, Sask. 7-2

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, THEA- dore 2nd (4552) 74975; color grey, weight 2,100, very quiet, good foal-getter. H. R. Kerfoot, Macoun, Sask. 7-4

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CATTLE (continued)

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SELLING — REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY pigs, fall litter, \$20 each. H. W. Hepburn, Carievale, Sask. 8-2

SELLING — REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, December farrow, \$11. Henry Wiggins, Webb, Sask. 8-2

WANTED—TWO REGISTERED TAMWORTH sows, to farrow last of April. Geo. W. Parker, Sperling, Man. 7-2

FOR SALE—THREE DUROC-JERSEY BRED sows. Weight about 210 pounds. Price \$55. L. C. Anderson, Venn, Sask. 7-2

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION DEALERS

SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO UNITED GRAIN Growers Limited, Livestock Department, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, and thus be sure of getting every last cent of value, together with any premiums that are going. If desired, all shipments can be fully insured. Write for particulars. Purchasing stocker feeders and breeding heifers, giving personal attention and securing special and free freight rates and Government expense refund attached to for you. Any district wishing to develop co-operative livestock shipping can have the service of one of our organizers free of charge by writing our nearest office. United Grain Growers Limited, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw. 4 tf

FOR GOOD RESULTS TRY STAPLES & FER- guson, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, with your next shipment. Farmers' co-operative shipments carefully handled. Veterinary health certificate attached to bill of lading means dollars to you.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU- minum, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.40 doz.; 30 eggs, \$3.50 doz.; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalog free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 49tf

SEND FOR OUR FREE ILLUSTRATED catalogue of incubators, brooders, chick food, leg bands, and a complete line of poultry supplies. Sovereign Poultry Supply House, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

We Sold Seed Grain for Them WE CAN SELL IT FOR YOU

March 14, 1919.—“During the seven years that we have been engaged in the Registered Seed Grain business we have used The Guide as an advertising medium with excellent results. The ad. which we placed in The Guide for Registered Marquis Wheat some time ago brought us more orders than we could fill, and this was only placed in one issue. Last season we used The Guide in advertising our Registered Marquis with the result that in two issues we had orders for over \$6,000 more than we could supply. The Guide brings us in touch with the progressive farmers in every community of the West and with whom it is a pleasure to do business. We shall certainly continue to use The Guide in assisting us to dispose of our seed grain in the future. Wishing you every success with your enterprising paper we beg to remain, Eureka Pedigreed Seed Farm, Waskada, Man.

Good Results Seem Universal with Guide Readers

OATS—Jan. 1, 1919. John Foster, Miniota, said: “Re my ad. I received 47 replies. Had 1,000 bushels for sale and had orders for 43,700 bushels from your paper.”
OATS—Jan. 20, 1919. H. Orchard, Miami, Man., said: “Am simply deluged with business from my ad. in The Guide re Seger Oats and O.A.C. Barley.”
BARLEY—March 11, 1919. R. Dickie, Melford, Sask., said: “Discontinue ad. Am sold out and orders are still pouring in.”
RYE GRASS—Feb. 8, 1919. Jas. Strang, Baldur, Man., said: “Am sold out, thanks to The Guide.”
FLAX—Feb. 15, 1919. Herbert Fowler, Zealandia, Sask., said: “Sold my flax first insertion in The Guide.”
TIMOTHY SEED—April 2, 1919. Mr. Milligan, Innisfail, Alta., said: “Am well satisfied with replies from my ad.”

There are Good Reasons why The Guide Produces Results

FIRST—The Guide does more to promote interest in and encourage results for the classified advertisers than any other farm paper in Western Canada.
SECONDLY—The Guide carries the most classified advertising in this field; and you know most people refer to the paper carrying the most advertising.
THIRDLY—The Guide has the largest farm journal circulation in Western Canada, and a low rate in proportion.

**IF WE CAN DO IT FOR THEM WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU
SEND AN AD. IN TODAY AND TRY IT**

The Rate is Economical—Eight Cents a Word, Payable in Advance.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

TURKEYS, GEESSE AND DUCKS

TURKEYS HELP TO KEEP GRASSHOPPERS down. Get your birds together now. Toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Fred Bowes, Westbourne, Man.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GANDERS; fine, large vigorous fellows, \$8.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. F. Brewer, Box 248, Dauphin, Man. 7-3

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, C. C. Shoemaker strain, 20 to 23 lbs. each, \$12 each. Miss F. Hughes, Goodlands, Man. 7-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Douglas Johnston Kisbey, Sask. 7-3

FEW GOOD TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$5.00 each. Guilbert, Petersburg, Man. 7-2

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GANDERS, FROM prize winners, \$7.00 each. Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Tofield, Alta. 7-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Chas. Jarrett, Forward, Sask. 8-2

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—COCKERELS from first prize pen at Ottawa, Canada. Excellent laying strain, \$3.00 up. J. Vanstone, Box 695, N. Battleford, Sask. 8-4

BLOODED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, large, well marked birds, splendid laying strain, \$2.50 each for immediate sale. Earl Fosnot, Drinkwater, Sask. 8-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS—VIGOROUS, weighty, farm-raised utility cockerels from heavy layers, \$3.00 and \$5.00. J. C. McDermot, Hazebidge, Man. 6-3

BIG THRIFTY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$5.00 each; a few show birds, \$10. We have bred same strain 22 years. Eggs for hatching, \$3.00 setting. F. E. Merritt, Milita, Man. 6-4

BEAUTIFUL BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Laying strain, product of 13 years culling and selecting. \$4.00 to \$5.00 each. C. G. Tomsonland, Spalding, Sask. 6-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, actual farm raised and bred stock from improved strains, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. S. J. Andrews, Oak Bank, Man. 7-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM SELECT strain. Large, vigorous birds. \$4.00 each; \$7.00 per pair. Mrs. P. Wright, Hopefield Farm, Myrtle, Man. 7-2

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—LIMITED NUMBER cockerels, pullets and yearling hens, \$2.00 each. Mrs. T. Crick, Viceroy, Sask. 8-4

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$5.00 each, or \$4.00 for two or more. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 5tf

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from first prize bird Winnipeg Fair, 1919, \$4.00 each. W. C. Davis, Springside, Sask. 8-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—LAYING strain. \$4.00. Eggs, \$2.50 per fifteen; \$12 per hundred. J. Huston, Carman, Man. 6-5

WHITE ROCKS—EXCELLENT FARM-RAISED cockerels, \$6.00; two, \$10. Harriett Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 4-10

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, BRED FROM prize winners, \$5.00. F. B. Woods, Gilbert Plains, Man. 7-3

SELLING—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, PURE- bred, \$3.00 each. G. H. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask. 7-4

RHODE ISLAND REDS

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—AT Saskatoon big show won 12 prizes, including first prize cockerel. Well matured cockerels and pullets, \$3.00 and up. Can spare a few prize cockerels. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 7-3

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$3.50 and \$5.00 each. Good laying strain, bred from prize stock. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 7-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, dark red, yellow legs, special bred, two years; laying strain, \$3.50. A. E. Hoocy, Eyebrow, Sask. 7-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, prize winners wherever exhibited, \$5.00, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Thomas Murray, Box 101, Yellow Grass, Sask. 7-3

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels; also few single comb, good dark color, \$3.50 and \$4.00 each. Mrs. James O. Johnston, Yellow Grass, Sask.

COCKERELS, REDS, BOTH COMBS, EXCEL- lent winter-laying strain, \$3.50, \$5.00; Silver Spangled Hamburgs, \$4.00. Mina Sonstehle, Duval, Sask.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS COCK- erels, bred from best winter-laying strain, large, dark red, all selected, \$5.00 each. Baragar Bros., Elm Creek, Man. 8-3

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, ROSE and single comb, \$4.00. T. Hughes, Foam Lake, Sask.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, fine, dark birds, from prize-winning stock, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. C. W. Deer, Tiny, Sask. 7-2

WYANDOTTES

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels. Our pullets are leading pen at the Saskatchewan contest. We keep careful records. Breeding only from best layers. \$4.00; three for \$10. John McCheane, Borden, Sask. 7-2

SELLING—PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, booked for spring, Royal strain, heavy layers, \$2.00 per 15; two settings, \$3.50. Reid Roadhouse, Box 86, Sceptre, Sask. 7-4

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels. Large and well matured birds, \$3.00 each. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 8-4

I HAVE A FEW CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels at \$3.00 each. Mrs. Milne, Newdale, Man. 8-4

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN strain, cockerels, \$5.00 each. John L. Pinder, Bladworth, Sask. 8-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels. Choice egg-laying, prize-winning strain. Price \$5.00. R. H. Stevens, Fannystelle, Man. 7-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00; also one Wisconsin incubator and brooder, only run two seasons, price \$12. Chas. Bridle, Elbow, Sask. 7-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, APRIL and May hatched, \$3.00. Mrs. Wussow, Churchbridge, Sask. 8-4

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES—COCK- erels from good winter layers; beauties and healthy, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. Gill, Arcola, Sask. 8-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—STRONG birds from open farm range, \$3.00 each. John Hiseock, Balhur, Man. 8-2

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, Martin's Doreas strain. \$3.00 each. Percy Hunt, McGee, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, from pen with egg record up to 282, \$3.00 and \$4.00. A. E. Powell, Caron, Sask. 7-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FINE early hatched birds, at \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Mrs. Robert McMorine, Assiniboia, Sask. 7-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00. Mrs. Hendel, Rosalind, Alta. 7-2

ORPINGTONS

HARDY'S BUFF ORPINGTONS ARE EXHIBI- tion and utility combined. All ours pens headed by first or second prize males at Edmonton or Saskatoon shows, mated to winners and excellent winter layers. Three good winners this season. Cockerels from these quality matings, \$5.00, \$7.50, and \$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. M. Hardy, Tofield, Alta. 7-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, from prize stock, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each; young hens, \$2.50. Quality and satisfaction our motto. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 7-3

SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, prize winners at local fairs. Price \$5.00; two for \$9.00. Mrs. C. Webster, Two Creeks, Man. 7-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, bred from a McArthur pen purchased in 1919. Splendid color and type, \$5.00 and \$6.00. Mrs. C. P. Klombies, Lashburn, Sask. 8-3

GOOD BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50, pick \$3.00. John Othen, Benton, Station, Alta. 8-4

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Alex. M. Marten, Wapella, Sask. 8-2

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—SPLENDID type and color. Satisfaction guaranteed. Harold Symons, route 1, Wapella, Sask. 6-2

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—GOOD birds from prize stock. \$5.00 each. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 6-4

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, McARTHUR strain, fine cockerels, \$4.00 each. Mrs. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask. 7-3

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 EACH. Ralph Robbins, Glenella, Man. 7-2

LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, Rose Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, light and dark, \$5.00 each. Nels Linden, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 7-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels. From good laying strain. \$2.00 each. T. W. McLean, Stratholair, Man. 6-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2.00 each or three for \$5.00. Stevenson Bros., Morden, Man. 8-3

PURE-BRED LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. Mrs. W. J. Taylor, Reburn, Man.

SUNDRY BREEDS

GUILD'S STRAIN, PURE-BRED, ROSE COMB Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$3.50; special, \$5.00; Single Comb Black Minorcas, \$5.00; pullets, \$3.00; large White Rock, Barred Rock cockerels, \$4.00, my stock bird, two-year-old. Mammoth Brown Tom Turkey, fine specimen, \$12; hens, \$6.00. A. M. Crandell, Crandell, Man. 7-2

LONGMORE'S CHAMPION WHITE WYAN- dottes, a few good cockerels from \$5.00 up. Breeding and exhibiting for 30 years. Also a few good Buff Orpington cockerels. Yours for satisfaction. Have paid special attention to heavy-laying qualities. Write John C. Longmore, 85th Street, Edmonton, Alberta. 8-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00; hens, \$2.00 each. Bronze Turkeys, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00 each; Toulouse geese, \$5.00 each. Claude Stutsman, Poulant, Sask. 7-4

R. C. R. REDS AND R.C. WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gerald Wheeler Assiniboia Sask. 7-2

BABY CHICKS AND POULTRY SUPPLIES. Catalogue free. Winnipeg Poultry Supply House, 387 Maryland, Winnipeg, Man. 8-4

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS for setting. Greatest winter layers. Write J. Williams, 469 Maple Street, Moose Jaw, Sask.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE, \$6.00; ganders, \$8.00; Barred Rock cockerels, \$4.00. L. Bray, Wolsley, Sask. 7-4

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, BUFF ORP- ingtons, Rouen ducks. Elson Jickling, Dugald, Man. 6-3

TOM BARRON, 282-EGG-STRAIN DIRECT imported Wyandottes and Leghorn Cockerels. Mating list free. J. J. Funk, Morden, Man. 4-7

BABY CHICKS, OUR SPRING BOOKINGS heavy. Don't delay. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 82-8

GUINEAS WANTED—WILL PAY GOOD PRICE William Grass, Munson, Alta. 7-2

SEED GRAIN

REGISTERED SEED
No seed may be sold as registered seed except that which is inspected, sealed and tagged by an inspector of the Canadian Seed Growers Association. All registered seed is inspected in the field while growing to ensure its purity, and is further inspected after cleaning to ensure its high quality. All registered seed is guaranteed pure as to variety, free from seeds of other cultivated plants, free from noxious weed seeds, well matured, clean, sound, plump, well colored and germinating not less than 95 per cent. Registered seed is undoubtedly the highest quality of seed grain and potatoes available. Its production requires infinite painstaking and patience and its value is much more than that of ordinary seed.

MARQUIS WHEAT—SECOND GENERATION registered—Grown by W. D. Lang, Indian Head, This whole lot is unsurpassed as to sample, unexcelled in breeding. Under the new regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, any grower can register his crop from this seed and sell as registered seed in two-bushel sacks. Prices, sacks included, f.o.b. Indian Head, Sask., one sack, \$8.00. Six or more sacks, \$7.50 per sack. In ordering state whether you want wheat shipped by freight or express. Give station you want grain shipped to and whether or not there is an agent at the station. Send order with cash to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 8tf

MARQUIS WHEAT—SECOND GENERATION registered—Grown by J. S. Fields, Regina. The lot that won the world's prize in 1919. Under the new regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, any grower can register his crop from this seed and sell as registered seed. Bagged in two bushel sacks. Prices, sacks included, f.o.b. Indian Head, Sask., one sack, \$8.00. Six or more sacks \$7.50 per sack. In ordering state whether you want wheat shipped by freight or express. Give station you want grain shipped to and whether or not there is an agent at the station. Send order with cash to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 8tf

MARQUIS WHEAT AND BANNER OATS— First generation, registered Marquis wheat at \$4.50. Third generation at \$3.50 per bushel. Banner oats, second generation, at \$2.50 bushel. Sacks included. Above seed sealed by government inspector. A. N. Campbell, Avonlea, Sask. 8-2

PRIZE-WINNING REGISTERED MARQUIS wheat, third generation, \$3.75; second, \$4.00; sacks free. Improved seed, \$3.25; sacks extra. All off breaking. A. D. Perry, Coronation, Alberta. 8-3

FOR SALE—SECOND GENERATION REGIS- tered Marquis; seed obtained from Seager Wheeler, 1919; \$4.00 bushel. Also third generation Marquis, at \$3.50. G. J. Stefanson, Elfros, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, \$2.50 per bushel, sacks 30c extra. P. Potts, Raymore, Sask. 8-3

SEED TESTING

Guide subscribers who wish to have seed grain tested for purity, grading and germination may have same done free of charge, by sending samples to Dominion Government Seed Branch at Winnipeg or Calgary. Ten tests will be made free for any one farmer, after which a nominal fee is charged.

KITCHENER WHEAT—GROWN BY J. S. Fields, Regina, who won the world's championship at Kansas City in 1919, from seed obtained from Seager Wheeler. A choice lot, purity guaranteed. Bagged in 90 pound sacks. Prices, sacks included, f.o.b. Indian Head, Sask., one sack, \$8.00. Six or more sacks, \$7.50 per sack. In ordering state whether you want wheat shipped by freight or express. Give station you want grain shipped to and whether or not there is an agent at the station. Send order with cash to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 8tf

SEED OATS—EVERYONE OFFERING SEED claims it to be more or less clean, but we have big, strong, tested seed oats, practically absolutely free from wild oats and all other weed seeds, and will let you be the judge and ship subject to your approval. We are improving our stocks every year. Catalog free. Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 52tf

SELLING—PURE RED BOBS WHEAT: SEED obtained direct from Seager Wheeler and The Guide. Grown under the rules of the Seed Growers Association. Price, \$10.50 per bus., bags included. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. R. Brockinton, Sunnyside Seed Farm, Elva, Man. 1-8

SEED FLAX—BIG MONEY IN FLAX. MANY farmers have more than paid for their land with one crop. Investigate our perfectly-cleaned seed, guaranteed free from mustard. Free catalog. Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 52tf

SELLING—CAR LOAD GOLD RAIN OATS. Grown on breaking, from MacFayden's Maxo brand seed, pure and clean, \$1.00 per bushel at farm; \$1.10 loaded over door Wadena, Canadian National, or Elfros, Canadian Pacific. Sample on request. J. McPherson, Wadena, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE—RED BOBS WHEAT, OBTAINED from Seager Wheeler and The Guide in 1918. Grown according to seed rules, and inspected by government. Price \$8.00 per bushel or two bushels for \$15. E. Helgason, Kandahar, Sask. 8-2

700 BUSHELS KITCHENER WHEAT—RE- cleaned, grown on breaking. Seed obtained from Guide and McKenzie's, 1918. \$4.00 bushel, bags included, f.o.b. McCready Bros., Erskine, Alta. 8-4

FOR SALE—SPRING RYE, THRESHED before rains, guaranteed free from noxious weeds and ergot. Three pecks quantity to sow per acre. Cleaned, ready to sow, \$2.45 per bushel. R. A. Felton, Chauvin, Alta. 8-2

FOR SALE—A FEW HUNDRED BUSHELS OF good 60-day oats, \$1.00 bushel. O. S. Ganong, Sturgis, Sask. 6-4

SEED GRAIN

SELLING—600 BUSHELS KITCHENER wheat, \$3.50; 400 bushels O.A.C. barley, \$2.25, allowing half-cost sacks on 20 bushels wheat or 40 bushels barley. Can ship via Canadian Pacific or Canadian National Railway. Oliver English, Peebles, Sask. 6-4

LEADER OATS, GOVERNMENT GERMINA- tion test, 99% six days, absolutely clean, from breaking. \$1.85 bagged. Car lots. Write for prices. Kitchener wheat, pure and cleaned, \$4.00 bagged. Vincent Ballock, Luseland, Sask. 6-3

FOR SALE—KITCHENER AND MARQUIS wheat, grown on breaking, from registered seed and Steele Briggs. \$7.00 for two bushels in bag; cleaned, ready for sowing. L. F. Krumm, Donald, Alta. 8-2

SELLING—IMPROVED MARQUIS, GROWN on breaking, cleaned ready for drill. \$3.25 bushel, sacks extra; no participation payment. Also small amount of Red Bobs, \$10 bushel. H. W. Fieseler, Langenburg, Box 35, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE—225 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT, clean. Grown on breaking from first germination. Seed, \$3.00 per bushel, bags extra. Oscar Hohnke, Ghostpine, Creek, Alta. 7-3

SEED AND FEED OATS FOR SALE, CAR LOTS. Write for samples and prices. Hay and green feed quoted. Christie-Adams Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask. 7tf

KITCHENER WHEAT, FREE FROM NOXIOUS weeds; highest score standing field competition, 54 entries. \$4.00 per bushel, bags included. Nels Linden, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 7-3

LEADER OATS—CLEANED, SEED TEST 99%. \$1.50 bushel. O.A.C. No. 21 barley, cleaned, \$1.50 bushel. Bags extra. R. A. Allan, Dalroy, Alta. 5-4

SELLING—KITCHENER WHEAT, SEAGER Wheeler stock. Car lots, \$3.00 bushel; small lots, \$3.50. Sacks extra. F.O.B. Wilcox, Sask. A. F. Humbert. 5-4

FOR SALE—KITCHENER WHEAT, ABSO- lutely pure and clean, per bushel, \$4.00, bags free. Fogelvik Farm, Alsask, Sask. Andrew Anderson. 4-4

FOR SALE—CAR BANNER SEED OATS, FREE from weeds, high germination, \$1.00 per bushel. Smaller quantity, \$1.05. Bags extra. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 8-2

FOR SALE—6,000 BUSHELS VICTOR OATS, government germination test 98 per cent. \$1.00 per bushel; sample on request. W. F. Hopps, Box 60, Fairlight, Sask. 8-2

300 BUSHELS SILVER KING—SIX—ROWED seed barley; score of 92 points; local seed fair. \$1.75 bushel; sacks extra. John Alpaugh, Leduc, Alta. 8-2

FOR SALE—2,000 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT, \$2.80 per bushel, f.o.b. Creelman. Samples on request. Apply Jos. Kennedy, Creelman, Sask. 8-2

SELLING—CAR BANNER SEED OATS, GOV- ernment test, 95% six days. Threshed dry, \$1.10, f.o.b. Ryerson, Sask. Sample free. Thos. Renwick, Box 83, Marvfield, Sask. 8-2

SELLING—1100 BUSHELS MARQUIS SEED wheat, grown from registered seed, grade one, \$3.00 bushel, sacks included. Henry Martin, Stettler, Alta. 8-4

MARQUIS WHEAT—GROWN FROM REGIS- tered seed obtained from Guide, 1919. \$3.50 bushel, cleaned, bags included. A. Reed, Mossbank, Sask. 8-3

SELLING—250 BUSHELS GOOD MACARONI wheat; elevator cleaned and bagged. \$3.00 per bushel f.o.b. Goodwater, Sask. E. E. McIntyre. 8-2

FOR SALE—500 BUSHELS FLAX, \$6.00 BUSH- el, sacked, 95% germination. 10,000 rhubarb roots, \$1.25 dozen. David Mulholland, Barons, Alta. 8-3

SELLING—ONE CAR AMERICAN BANNER seed oats, \$1.00 per bushel; f.o.b. Saltcoats. Sample on request. For particulars, apply to Geo. Trowell, Saltcoats, Sask. 8-2

SELLING—CAR LOAD FINEST MARQUIS wheat, dark, grown on breaking, from clean seed. Germination 97%, weight 67 pounds. None better \$2.00. F. P. Quinn, Calgary, Alta. 8-4

SELLING—400 BUSHELS LEADER OATS, From Harris McFayden seed. \$1.75 bushel. Luetkar, Shaunavon. 5-4

BUYER AND SELLER OF GRASS SEEDS, seed corn and seed grains. Beckman's Seed Farm, Cokato, Minn. 6-3

WHITE BANNER OATS, PURE, YIELDED 115 bushels per acre. Send for sample and price. Robert McAllister, Myrtle Creek, Alta. 6-3

RED BOBS WHEAT AT \$9.00 BUSHEL, BAGS included. Seed obtained from Seager Wheeler, 1918. Harry Conn, Kylemore, Sask. 7-2

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, 20c. LB. Free from couch grass. Jeremiah Coffey, Dalesboro, Sask. 7-3

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, 20c. per pound, bags included. Percy Harris, Baldur, Man. 7-2

FLAX—GROWN ON BREAKING, THOR- oughly cleaned seed, \$6.00 per bushel, bags included. Peter Lindsay, Rocanville, Sask. 7-2

SELLING—1,000 BUSHELS GOOD RED FIFE seed wheat, free from noxious weeds, \$3.00 bus. Alb. S. Frederiksen, Dundurn, Sask. 7-2

RED BOB WHEAT, \$7.50 BUSHEL; KITCHEN- er wheat, \$3.50, sacks included. Smith Bros., Rielia, Man. 7-4

PREMOST FLAX—PURE SEED, 200 BUSHELS. \$5.50 per bushel, bags extra. Stewart McLachlan, Bagot, Man. 8-4

FOR SALE—RED BOBS WHEAT, OFF BREAK- ing; seed secured from Seager Wheeler, \$6.00 per bushel; re-cleaned. A. Street, Beaver, Man. 8-3

KITCHENER WHEAT—WHEELER'S STOCK, free from noxious seeds. \$3.75 bushel, bags included. W. E. Carley, Pinkham, Sask. 8-2

SELLING—TWO CAR LOADS NO. 1 SEED oats, \$1.00 bushel. Can furnish seed certificate. N. S. Heidahl, Preeceville, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, thoroughly cleaned. \$2.20 per bushel. Manford Mack, Clearwater, Man. 8-3

SEED GRAIN—Continued

FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, CLEANED AND graded at Canadian Government Elevator, Calgary, shipped by producer from elevator. 100 lb. lots, \$20, including bags; 500 lb. lots, \$19, including bags. Communicate John McDavidson, Good Luck Ranch, Coaldale, Alta. 7-4

FARM LANDS—Continued

FOR SALE—IMPROVED HALF-SECTION IN the well known wheat district of Humboldt. Two wells, good buildings, three and a half mile fencing; 215 acres under cultivation, rest in pasture. All land can be put under cultivation. Price, \$32 per acre, \$1,500 cash, balance arranged. Write, E. Doppler, Box 403, Humboldt, Sask. 7-2

FARM MACHINERY—Continued

SELLING—ROBERT BELL STEAM ENGINE, 26 h.p., and Buffalo Pitts separator, 34 x 56, Ruth feeder, caboose and tank, \$3,500. Also 30 x 60 Mogul oil plowing tractor with extensions and oil tank, \$2,250. All in first class condition. Will consider exchange for horses, Percherons preferred. Jas. A. Connell, R.R. No. 1, Neepawa, Man. 6-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

THE RIGHT WAY—CONVERT YOUR COOK stove into a gas stove by installing Rite-Wa Home Gas plant. Manufactured in Winnipeg. Local distributors for Carman and Sperling, W. G. Woods and W. J. Waddell, Box 52, Sperling, Man.

FARM LANDS

SELLING—320 ACRES, FIVE MILES FROM Copplin, six miles from Bateman, 12 1/2 miles from Gravelbourg on C.N.R. 275 acres under cultivation, 90 acres summerfallow, 90 acres summerfallow in stubble, 95 acres spring plowing, 45 acres prairie, 20 acres pasture, fenced; nine head horses, seven head cattle, three hogs, 20 chickens; full line implements, I.H.C. 10-H.P. portable gas engine, feed grinder; Stanley Jones separator. House 16 x 20; strong and half high barn, 16 x 28; granary, 16 x 16; one well, 20-feet deep, 13 feet of water; one well 48 feet deep, 40 feet good water. School and church, one mile, 400 bushel oats in bin, enough hay, oats, barley and wheat straw for coming year. Household goods included; telephone. Price, \$16,000, one-third cash, balance arranged. Meet prospective buyers at Gravelbourg. James Smith, Gravelbourg, Sask. S 1/2, 27-12-5-W 3rd. Phone Stewart Line 15-2-1. 8-2

FARM MACHINERY

HORSES, IN EXCHANGE FOR KEROSENE plowing outfit, Fordson preferred. Must be first-class condition. Four mares, coming two years, one of them can be registered; brown team, coming three year, one bay horse, coming two years. All are from prize-winning mares and an imported horse, weighing over a ton. All wintered in stable and in good, thrifty condition. H. Gorrill, Oxbow, Sask.

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FETHERSTONAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 35tf

HAY AND FEED

WANTED—IN CAR LOAD LOTS, FEED AND seed oats, hay and oat hulls. Send samples of oats and give price in first letter. The E. B. Tainter Co. Ltd., Taber, Alta. 7-2

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, February 20, 1920.

OATS—There have been new high records in prices for this crop during the present week. The dominating influence seems to have been the keen cash demand for coarse grains generally. This demand has been in evidence in both Canada and the United States. Today, May futures sold at 96½ cents. The advance brought out a lot of selling orders, probably induced by bearish statements from Julius Barnes, regarding the grain stocks in the United States. Our market broke two cents from the high point and closed 1½ cents above the price of a week ago.

BARLEY—The action in the barley market has been quite erratic. The volume of trade is small and prices are influenced more by a small amount of pressure either buying or selling. Prices at the close today are ½ cent above the close of last week.

FLAX—Prices have been strong during the week. Besides higher future prices the cash article has commanded larger premiums, at times as much as 30 cents over May price. May futures were ¼ cents down for the week.

WINNIPEG FUTURES							Week Year
	16	17	18	19	20	21	Ago Ago
Oats—							
May	95	94½	94½	95½	94½	94½	93½ 68½
July	90½	90½	89½	90½	89½	89½	89½ 67½
Barley—							
May	154½	152½	151½	153½	151½	150½	152½ 87½
July	147½	145	143	146	142	146	146½ 88
Flax—							
May	504½	495	491	505½	498	499½	501½ 328
July	479½	467	465½	479	470½	470	476½ 324½

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending February 18 was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Moose Jaw	Wheat	19,980	10,261	250,913
	Oats	4,845	25,872	164,095
	Barley	6,056
	Flax	685	8,840
	Rye	1,270

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES

Wednesday, February 18.
Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$2.80 to \$3.00; No. 1 northern, \$2.70 to \$2.85; No. 1 red, \$2.60 to \$2.75; No. 2 dark northern, \$2.75 to \$2.95; No. 2 northern, \$2.65 to \$2.80; No. 2 red, \$2.55 to \$2.70; No. 3 dark northern, \$2.70 to

\$2.90; No. 3 northern, \$2.60 to \$2.75; No. 3 red, \$2.50 to \$2.65. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$2.60 to \$2.70; No. 1 hard, \$2.55 to \$2.65. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$2.35 to \$2.40; No. 1, \$2.21 to \$2.30; No. 2 amber, \$2.30 to \$2.38; No. 2, \$2.18 to \$2.25; No. 3 amber, \$2.25 to \$2.35; No. 3, \$2.15 to \$2.20; No. 4 yellow, \$1.35 to \$1.37; No. 5 yellow, \$1.31 to \$1.32; No. 3 white, \$1.41.

Oats—No. 2 white, 83½ to 84½c; No. 3 white, 82½ to 84½c; No. 4 white, 80½ to 81½c.

Barley—Choice to fancy, \$1.32 to \$1.37; medium to good, \$1.25 to \$1.31; lower grades, \$1.16 to \$1.24.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.53½ to \$1.54½; to arrive, \$1.53½.

Flaxseed—No. 1, \$4.90 to \$4.95.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending February 20, 1920, as follows:—

There were no developments on the market during the past week worthy of note. There seems to be some indication

that today's quotation on hogs is somewhat higher than the situation warrants, and we expect a small decline.

Do not forget to have health certificate accompany every cattle shipment. See that same is turned in to the Government Health Inspector's Office, Union Stock Yards, immediately upon arrival so that your cattle will be unloaded into "clean area" pens where feed and water will be waiting for them.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:—

Butcher Cattle	
Extra choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	\$10.00 to \$12.00
Choice heavy steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	9.50 to 11.00
Medium to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.	7.50 to 8.25
Fair to medium steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs.	7.00 to 7.50
Common to fair steers, 800 to 900 lbs.	6.50 to 7.00
Choice fat heifers	9.00 to 9.50
Good to choice cows	8.00 to 9.50
Fair to good cows	6.00 to 7.00
Canner and cutter cows	4.00 to 5.50
Best fat oxen	7.00 to 8.00
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.00
Fat weighty bulls	6.50 to 8.50
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 6.50
Fat lambs	12.00 to 15.00
Sheep	6.00 to 11.00
Veal calves	7.50 to 9.50

Stockers and Feeders	
Choice weighty good colored feeders	\$ 9.00 to \$10.00
Common to good stockers and feeders	7.00 to 8.50
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 75.00

Hogs	
Selects, fed and watered	\$18.50
Lights	\$15.00 to 16.00
Heavies, 300 to 350 lbs.	16.00
Heavies, 350 lbs. up	13.00 to 15.00
Medium sows	14.00 to 15.00
Stags and boars	7.50 to 11.00

CALGARY

Receipts: This week, cattle, 1,944; hogs, 1,074; sheep, 578. Last week: Cattle, 2,603; hogs, 1,107; sheep, 473. Year ago: Cattle, 2,957; hogs, 1,787; sheep, 562.

CATTLE—Receipts were exceptionally light throughout the week and hardly any choice butcher steers were offered. There was very little competition among the buyers, and only a very few steers realized 11 cents or over. We quote choice heavy steers \$11.00 to \$11.50, medium steers \$10.00 to \$11.00, and plain killers \$8.50 to \$9.50. Fat cows and heifers held about steady at last week's prices, a limited number of exceptionally good ones making \$10.00 to \$11.00, with the bulk of the best \$9.00 to \$9.50, medium cows \$8.00 to \$9.00, and plain cows very hard to sell at \$7.00 to \$8.00. Bulls were a shade lower, choice heavy butcher \$7.50 to \$8.50 and bolognas \$6.00 to \$7.00. There were not enough canners on the market to justify shippers buying, and prices are about the same, canners making \$3.50 to \$4.50 and cutters \$5.00 to \$6.00. Feeder and stocker steers are in demand, 950 pounds and up selling from \$9.25 to \$10.25, 800 to 900-pound steers \$8.75 to \$9.50, and 550 to 700-pound steers \$8.00 to \$8.75. Stocker cows and heifers are selling more slowly at \$6.50 to \$7.50, with a few very choice ones at eight cents. The demand for veal is good, choice calves selling \$10.00 to \$11.00, and fair butcher calves \$8.50 to \$9.50.

Top price on cattle a year ago, \$15.25.
HOGS—The market was weak, packers only bidding 19 cents, and at time of going to press no hogs were sold.

Top price on hogs a year ago, \$17.15.
SHEEP—No receipts. We quote No. 1 lambs \$14.50 to \$16.00, No. 2 lambs \$12.00 to \$14.00, fat wethers \$13.00 to \$14.00 and fat ewes \$11.00 to \$12.50.

HIDES—Market dull and declining, prices very likely to drop considerably in next few days. We quote frozen green hides, 22 cents to 25 cents; bull hides, 18 cents to 20 cents; flint dry hides, up to 35 cents; frozen green veal calf, 40 cents to 45 cents; frozen veal kips, 25 cents to 30 cents; sheep pelts, from 25 cents to \$2.50; horse hides up to \$7.00; cured or part-cured stock is selling one cent in advance of the above prices.

EDMONTON

The U.G.G. Livestock Department report as follows: Receipts, cattle, 640; hogs, 970; sheep, 259. The market has been fairly steady on all cattle except the poor and thin kinds. One peculiar feature of this season is the healthy demand for stocker cattle. Hogs opened at \$19.25 and dropped back a quarter Tuesday, remaining steady for the rest of the week. There was a falling off in the quality of sheep received. Lambs sold at 15 cents.

A cup of hot OXO keeps the warmth IN and the cold OUT.

A Cube to a cup.



EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Quiet, unchanged. Dealers paying 65-70c for new laid; storage, 48-50c; Farmers' Market quote 75-80c for new laid. Jobbing new laid, 85c; storage, ordinary, 50-52c. Retail new laid, 85-95c; storage, 65c; Farmers' Market retail new laid, \$1.00. Poultry unchanged.

EDMONTON—Receipts still very light, wholesalers paying country \$19.00 for straight receipts. Retail extras, 90c; twos, 75c. Poultry receipts light, unchanged.

Successful Cattle-feeding Experience

L. J. Worts, Souris, Man., sold a car load of 24 grade Shorthorn steers of his own breeding, through the Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., last week. Mr. Worts bred and raised these cattle on his own farm near Souris. Every steer was sired by a pure-bred Shorthorn bull and were a very uniform lot, weighing a little better than 1,000 pounds each, and sold at a premium over prevailing market price.

Mr. Worts informed us that these steers had never been in the stable, but were fed and reared out of doors, with an open shed, covered with poles and straw, and a good bluff for shelter. The grain ration consisted of a mixture of barley and rye chop fed in flat troughs raised a couple of feet or so off the ground. No hay was fed, barley straw being the main roughage used. Plenty of water was available at all times and a tank heater used to keep the water from freezing in the trough. Mr. Worts is highly satisfied with his returns from the cattle business handled in this way, and always ships direct to United Grain Growers Limited.

Mr. Dinsmore Goes to Horse Association

The directors of the Percheron Society of America have been so strongly impressed with the importance of the new organization launched under the title of the Horse Association, and its far-reaching possibilities for the good to the horse-breeding interests of the country, that they have given Wayne Dinsmore, the energetic secretary of the breed association, three years leave of absence that he may devote his time and unusual talent to the organization and development of the new movement.

In the public statement issued upon incorporation they say in part:—

"It must be understood that the Horse Association of America is not fighting mechanical motive power as such, for in its proper place it is of value, but the use of mechanical motive power unites in lines of work where horses will do the work more cheaply and more efficiently is a distinct loss to everyone concerned and increases materially the cost of business operation, and thereby the cost of living for every family in America.

"In addition, the manufacture of such mechanical motive power already has caused an enormous drain upon our available labor resources so that every time a farmer or business man buys a mechanical motive power unit which he does not absolutely need, he is simply bidding the labor market up against himself, for it requires highly-specialized, highly-paid labor to build these mechanical motive power units, and economics already recognize that this constitutes one of the gravest sources of drain upon our available labor supply. This is worthy of special thought, and commerce particularly should use horses in every line of agricultural work where they can possibly be used, as this will slow up the manufacture of mechanical motive power units intended for use on the farm and set free more labor which can be used in other lines where it is more urgently needed."

JAMES HOLDEN, President

JAMES McCULLOCH, Sec.-Treas.

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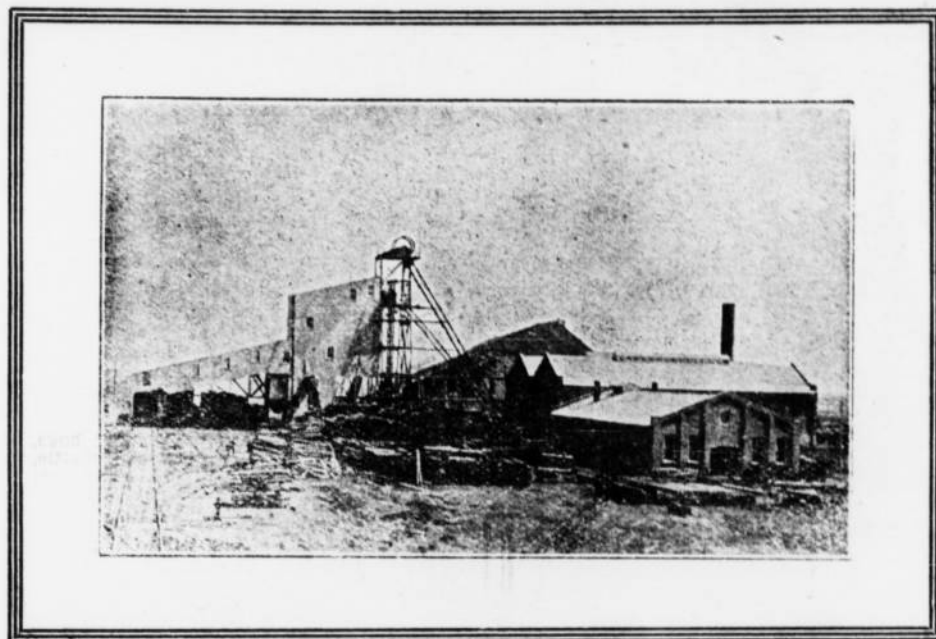
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Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, February 16th to February 21st, 1920, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex1Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Ref	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	
February 16	171	97	94	94	92	89	177	148	137	137	525	499	465	180
17	171	97	93	93	92	90	175	145	135	135	520	489	455	174
18	171	96	93	93	92	91	174	145	134	134	521	486	451	171
19	171	98	94	94	93	91	176	147	136	136	525	500	465	174
20	171	96	93	...	91	89	174	145	134	134	518	493	458	173
21	171	96	92	...	91	90	70	144	133	133	519	494	459	169
Week ago	171	96	93	93	91	88	175	145	136	135	521	495	461	171
Year ago	160	71	63	64	61	57	84	79	79	72	328	320	301	120

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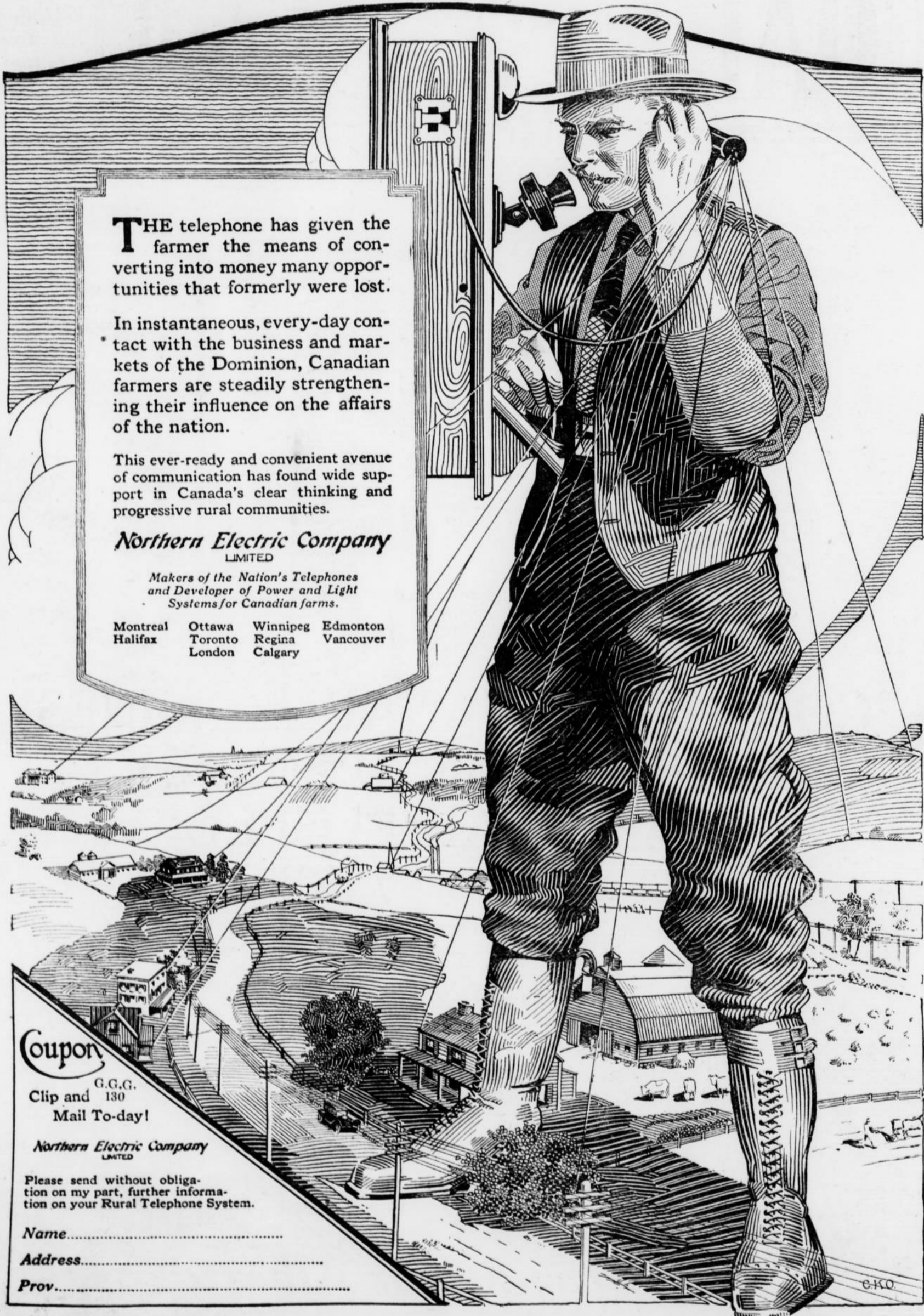
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Government of the

Province of Alberta

The Mines Branch



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