

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

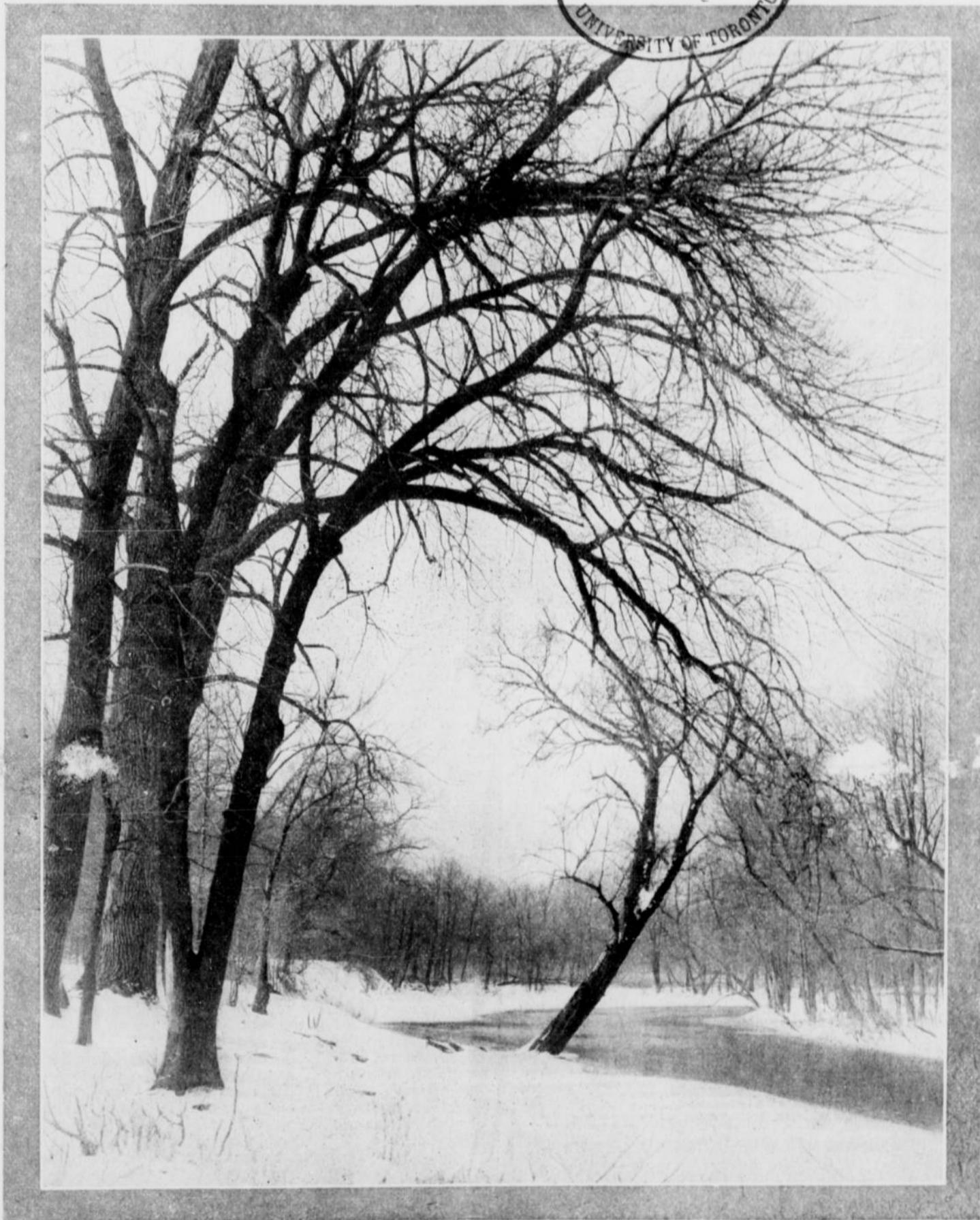
Organization · Education · Co-operation

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A. JOHNSTON, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries

News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Manitoba

The annual report from Woodnorth U.F.W.M., shows the subjects on their year's program as follows: Education, gardening, marketing poultry and eggs, house-cleaning, etc. The members have engaged in community work by helping the needy in the district, sending flowers and fruit to the sick, giving a children's picnic, looking after the cemetery, attending the Child Welfare Clinic in Virden, and sending money to the Institute for the Blind. They engaged in co-operative marketing of eggs and poultry, and procured a Travelling Library for the service of all in the district. \$636.30 was raised by the 18 members during the year.

The annual convention of Souris district U.F.M., was held at Boissevain, on November 30, when a representative group gathered to conclude the year's business and elect officers for 1926. Geo. H. Brown and Mrs. F. Howell were returned respectively as U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. provincial directors. Hon. Chas. Cannon, minister of education, was present on this occasion and gave a most interesting address on Government Activities. A. J. M. Poole, U.F.M. provincial president, also spoke on the U.F.M., showing the value of organization to the rural people.

Mrs. F. A. Pitfield, secretary of Grand Narrows U.F.M., reports that their membership shows an increase of 13 over 1924. The local has incorporated as The Grand Narrows Co-operative Association, and is looking forward to great activity this coming year. They have almost completed the ditch to lower the lake which floods the main grade leading to the hall, and in this work they have been assisted by the Public Works Department.

Mrs. McPhail, the secretary of the Women's Section of this local, states that the members have engaged in considerable community work, including boys' and girls' club work, church activities, helping the sick and needy, and a special donation to the Armenian Children's Fund. They have a rest room, community hall and library, and carry on a systematic educational program. This past year some of the subjects studied have been: Temperance, Child Welfare, Education, Home Nursing, Health of the Community, Organization of an Egg Circle, and Gardening. Ninety per cent. of the women in the district belong to this local. Mrs. T. Dixon is the president for 1926, and Mrs. McPhail, the secretary.

The annual convention for the Marquette U.F.M. district was held in the Masonic Hall, Shoal Lake, on December 1. The president, W. Kingdon, gave an excellent account of the work accomplished by the board and offered suggestions for making local activities more attractive and remunerative. The two district directors, Mrs. F. Downing and C. S. Stevenson, dealt ably with the work of the provincial organization. The auditor's report showed a balance of \$402.18.

H. Hindson introduced the subject, Promoting the Welfare of the U.F.M., which was followed by an intensely interesting discussion. It was found that the two locals, Moline and Strathclair, were ties in membership. The convention therefore agreed that Moline should hold the cup throughout the year provided the names of the two locals were engraved thereon. C. S. Stevenson was made an honorary member of the district board in recognition of his valuable services. The officers for next year are: Provincial directors, Fred Williamson, Mrs. F. Downing; President, Wm. Kingdon; vice-president, H. Hindson; secretary, F. Winstone. Premier Bracken gave the address of the evening, followed by shorter addresses by W. J. Short, M.L.A., and T. Wolstenholme, M.L.A.

Provencher U.F.M. district convention, which was held in Morris, on December 3, was opened by an address of welcome by Mayor R. L. Ross. The morning and afternoon sessions were devoted to reports submitted by the secretary, John Davies, the two directors, Mrs. T. W. McClelland and Roy Tolton, and local delegates. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Directors, Mrs. T. W. McClelland and Geo. Breckon; president, T. W. McClelland; vice-president, J. A. Earl; secretary, John Davies. Interesting addresses given during the afternoon and evening sessions were: Mrs. South, from the M.A.C., on Making the Home Attractive; R. A. Hoey, on The Merits of the Wheat Pool; D. G. McKenzie, on Marketing and Transportation Problems; Hon. W. R. Clubb, on The Extension of the Hydro-Electric; A. L. Beaubien, M.P., in appreciation of his election, and Hon. R. C. Craig, on Legislative and Administrative Work of the Manitoba Government.

A meeting of the directors of the Kelwood U.F.M. local was held in the Fire Hall, on November 24. J. N. Poole stated that sufficient funds had been collected for election purposes. On motion of A. Hearn it was agreed that five delegates be sent to the annual district convention at Carberry, and that their expenses should be financed by the local. Arrangements were then made for the annual meeting to be held on December 15, the board being responsible for the program. O. D. Poole reported that the Fire Hall was available for all U.F.M. meetings if the local supplied light and fuel. The offer was accepted and arrangements made for the first Tuesday in every month to be reserved for the U.F.M. C. Shaw kindly offered his services in seeing that the hall was in readiness for these occasions.

The Dauphin annual U.F.M. district convention, held in Dauphin, on November 26, was not as largely attended as some former gatherings, on account of threshing not being completed; however, those present were treated to a program teeming with matters of interest to every rural dweller. The Rev. P. Duncan opened with devotional exercises, and reports of the district officers followed, the secretary showing an increase in membership of about 100 per cent. over the previous year. G. H. Palmer, mayor of Dauphin, spoke effectively on the need of stronger co-operation in order to bring about prosperity and contentment. Two important resolutions were presented by J. D. Hill, of the resolutions' committee. The first expressed great satisfaction with the service which the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association was rendering to the people of the province, and urged every local in the Dauphin district to work to secure the required number of contracts to make a station operative at their point during the coming year. The second resolution voted confidence in the political committee for Dauphin constituency; suggested the duly appointed delegates from such U.F.M. locals that so desire be given standing in conventions on an equal basis with representatives of political locals, and all pledged their support to the district political committee in its future work.

A relief committee, with Miss J. Strang as convener, was then appointed to take charge of sending bales to parts of the district where help is needed.

Perhaps at no convention in the history of the Dauphin association has there been a better array of speaking talent than at the one just held. L. P. Baneroff addressed the convention in the afternoon on U.F.M. work, and was listened to with intense interest, while at the evening session, W. G. Gourlay spoke on the Wheat Pool; J. W. Ward,

Continued on Page 19

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The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada, \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, and the same rate to Great Britain, India and Australia. In Winnipeg city extra postage necessitates a price of \$1.50 per year. Higher postage charges make subscriptions to the United States and other foreign countries \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

P. M. ABEL
AMY J. ROE
Associate Editors

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ADVERTISING RATES

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Special Co-op. Meeting Ordered

Delegates decide to meet two months hence to consider selling out to pool

THE annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., held in Regina, on December 16, 17 and 18, was attended by about 450 delegates, representing the local groups of shareholders in various parts of the province. The meetings were held in the Baptist Church, and in addition to delegates there was a considerable number of shareholders present as visitors.

As was expected the subject of the relationship between the "Co-op." and the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool was the paramount issue before the meeting. It developed in the meeting that quite a number of the delegates had held a private meeting the night before, and had made some plans for their action in the general meeting, and had decided upon certain candidates to be nominated as directors.

The first day was given over largely to the presentation of the report of the board of directors and consideration of the financial statement of the company. Considerable heat developed at times over discussion of various points which came out in the directors' report and over a statement prepared by the general manager, F. W. Riddell, showing the prices quoted for wheat handled by the company as compared with the pool prices. Some delegates maintained that although the statement showed the company prices higher than pool prices the comparison was not accurate inasmuch as it did not show what the farmer actually got for the wheat, whereas the pool prices were the prices paid to the farmer.

History of Negotiations

A statement was presented to the meeting by the directors, reviewing the various negotiations that have taken place between the company's board and the pool board since the inception of the pool. The report of the directors was finally disposed of on the understanding that the specific question of whether or not the elevators should be sold out to the pool would be brought up for consideration on Thursday afternoon.

In the discussion of the balance sheet when it was shown that the net profit on the year's operations was \$377,871, the treasurer, in response to request for information, explained that the country elevators had been operated at a loss of \$419,738, due to the small crop last year, and the terminal elevators had been operated at a profit of \$643,360. The commission department earned a profit of \$116,573. The export department earned profits in Winnipeg and Vancouver offices amounting to approximately \$375,000, while the New York office had sustained a loss of \$264,942.

J. B. Musselman, managing director, explained that last year only 28,000,000 bushels were handled through the company's country elevators, while of the 1925 crop to date over 45,000,000 bushels had been handled. President Maharg informed the meeting that the capital stock of the company, which was \$5,000,000, had been practically all subscribed, and that recently the authorized capital had been increased to \$6,000,000. In response to

a request from a delegate who wanted to know the value of the present shares in the company in case it were dissolved, Mr. Lowthian, the treasurer, explained that it would depend upon what was realized for the assets, but that in accordance with the figures in the balance sheet the shares would be worth more than their face value.

Special Meeting Called

When the question of accepting the Saskatchewan Pool offer to purchase the elevators was under consideration on Thursday afternoon, it was debated for several hours, and finally the following resolution was passed by a substantial majority:

"Whereas, an offer has been made by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, to purchase the company's country elevator system and equipment, at a price to be determined by arbitration, and to lease or purchase the company's terminal elevators;

"Be it resolved, that it is deemed advisable by the shareholders, in annual meeting assembled, that full consideration be given to the said offer, and that full details of matters involved be furnished to the shareholders; and further, that a special meeting of the company be called in accordance with the by-laws of the company, within a period of two months from this date, for the purpose of considering and definitely dealing with the said offer."

During the discussion on the above resolution a proposal for an amalgamation between the company and the pool was brought forward as an amendment in the following terms:

"Whereas, the wheat pool now represents 75 per cent. of acreage sown in wheat in the province, and,

"Whereas, the majority of members of Co-operative Elevator Company are also members of the pool, and,

"Whereas, the inability of pool members to ship direct to its own elevators through a line or the co-operative elevator, is a serious handicap to the working of pool;

"Be it resolved, that we urge the directors of Co-operative Elevator Company to form some plan of amalgamation with the pool, and so avoid a duplication of farmer-owned elevators which is bound to occur if the pool is forced to build at all points where acreage is heavy."

This amendment was voted down by a considerable majority.

Non-Pool Interests

Immediately following the passage of the main resolution another one was brought forward and passed, reading as follows:

"Whereas, a resolution has been passed requesting that a special meeting of company should be called to consider and deal with the offer of Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, to purchase the company's country elevator system and equipment and to lease or purchase the company's terminal elevators;

"Be it resolved, that the directors of the company be requested to immediately enter into negotiations with

the directors of Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, for the purpose of obtaining the best possible terms which the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited are prepared to give in the event of their said offer being accepted, keeping in view, however, the necessity of fully protecting the interests of non-pool shareholders of company."

One third of the board of directors retire annually and are eligible for re-election. The retiring directors this year were W. C. Mills, Regina, secretary of the company, J. B. Musselman, Regina, managing director of the company, and A. McLelland, of Avonlea. All three retiring directors were re-nominated and in addition P. L. Hyde, Harry Nichols, H. J. McDairmid, T. H. McConica (ex-M.P.), Thomas Riley, H. R. Ketcheson, A. Baynton, Thomas Teare, Hon. George Langley, G. Turnbull and R. H. Nicholson. All candidates were requested to state their attitude on the sale of the elevator system to the pool, and all stated that they would be bound by the decision of the shareholders. A resolution was introduced providing for an amendment to the constitution, making it impossible for any officer of the company except the president, to be eligible as a director. The resolution was overwhelmingly defeated, but during the discussion Mr. Musselman amplified a statement he had made previously that he intended no longer to occupy the position of managing director.

Musselman Retires

In refusing to allow his name to go to ballot as a director, Mr. Musselman said in part:

"The campaign of misrepresentation, innuendo, and vilification that has been carried on against me throughout the province for several years has of course, been known to me as to many. Its real purpose is best known to those who have stooped to such despicable means for furthering their own personal ambitions. I should be glad to face them here and now had I the opportunity. An effort to represent me as an enemy of the pool has been made by those who think that by such means they can fire prejudice against me and further their own ends. This is both subtle and cowardly. No director of the company has at any time proposed more courteous or fair treatment of the pool than I have.

"The generous 'handling at cost' offer with all the co-ordination and co-operation offered with it and which the directors state was 'all that it was possible to give' did not emanate from the mind of any director of the company, though we all endorsed it, but from that of the general manager. Co-operation and intolerance are contradictions. They cannot live together. A co-operative movement that is steeped in intolerance is sure to destroy itself.

"These falsehoods have given me no great personal concern. Their motives are so obvious to those who know. I am concerned, however, because of the designs upon the company of those who set them in circulation, and I am determined that I will not afford to the enemies of the company the opportunity in the election of directors, to further camouflage their designs upon it, under the pretext of opposition to me.

"It is supremely imperative that on the all-important matter of the election of directors nothing should be permitted

to distract attention from, or in any way to becloud, the one vital issue at stake, namely, that of selecting men whose full allegiance will be to the company with whose administration they will be entrusted. Believing that unfair and untrue as are its statements, the campaign which has been waged against me may becloud the true issue if my name goes on the ballot, I am persuaded that I am acting in the best interest of the company in stating the decision that, as some of those here present know, I arrived at some time ago, it is not my intention to stand for re-election to its directorate. I thank you for all the courtesies that you have extended me."

Decline to Reconsider

At the opening of the session of the meeting Friday, a resolution was introduced providing for a re-opening of the discussion concerning the sale of the company's facilities to the pool. The motion was voted down on the grounds that the matter was to be thoroughly discussed at the special general meeting two months hence.

The meeting proceeded to ballot for directors, with the result that W. C. Mills, who has been a member of the board of directors of the company since 1913, and who holds the office of secretary, was re-elected on the first count along with H. R. Ketcheson, of Young. Mr. Ketcheson was one of the nominees put forward at the meeting held in the Y.M.C.A. on the night preceding the opening of the convention, at which a slate of three nominees for the board was selected. The other two nominees elected at this meeting were Thomas Riley, of Tate, and Thomas Teare, of Marquis. In view of the fact that there was only one more vacancy to fill on the board, Mr. Teare announced that he wished to withdraw. This was done in order to leave the field clear for Mr. Riley's election. His action was followed by another nominee, Gordon Turnbull. The chairman pointed out that this was a most unusual procedure. A resolution was moved by Delegate Jones "censuring in the strongest language the unsportsmanlike action" of Messrs. Teare and Turnbull. The motion carried. Mr. Riley was elected on the fourth ballot.

The question was asked of the directors if there had been any criticism from the pool of the service rendered the pool in handling pool grain through-out the company's elevators. The reply was that there had been no criticism whatever. This led to the introduction and unanimous adoption of the following resolution, "That we delegates in meeting assembled, express our appreciation of the satisfactory arrangements made as between the directors of this company and the pool."

No Pool Grain Mixed

Information was given the meeting that of the total grain handled by the company during the present season 30 per cent. has been non-pool grain, and 70 per cent. pool grain. The delegates, in reply to a further question from the floor, were informed that no pool grain passing through the company's facilities is mixed.

A resolution providing for the reduction of the handling charge on special bin grain from two and one half cents per bushel to one and three quarters cents was lost.

As the meeting was drawing to a

Continued on Page 22

Annual Meeting Bank of Montreal

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was featured by very encouraging addresses by Sir Vincent Meredith, the president, and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the general manager. The meeting marked the close of a successful year, the total assets of the bank having grown to \$755,147,876, of which liquid assets amounted to \$450,459,068, equal to 66 per cent. of total liabilities to the public.

Sir Vincent Meredith, in addressing the shareholders, stated that he was more convinced than ever that Canada actually and potentially possesses such wealth and opportunity that its future cannot be denied, and he deprecated most strongly expressions of opinion based on local conditions and individual business which are perverted into pessimism as to the country's future, when no real foundation for such a sentiment exists.

After referring to general business conditions in Canada and the United States, Sir Vincent touched on some of the more pressing problems that had still to be dealt with in Canada. He made no apology for adverting again to the serious problem presented by the Canadian National Railways. The statement was officially made that during the last five years the capital debt of these roads had been increased \$572,825,000, a staggeringly large amount when it is remembered that not one dollar of net revenue has been available towards these new interest charges. Some progress in earnings had indeed been made, but for every dollar thus gained there has been an off-setting liability in the shape of new capital obligations. He was persuaded that of our national problems none pressed more urgently for solution upon parliament than that of the railways.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the general manager, dealt more particularly with the affairs of the bank and the commercial situation in the various provinces of the Dominion. As to the general outlook, Sir Frederick's message to shareholders at distant points and abroad was that for several reasons, including a bountiful harvest, there had come about a better and more hopeful feeling throughout Canada. In consequence there was ground for thinking that the country had passed through the worst of its bad times and could look forward to better general conditions in which naturally the bank must share, especially as it had never been in a better or stronger position to undertake new business.

Dealing with the general situation in Canada, Sir Frederick, in conclusion said:

"We have vast natural resources and an industrious people—in fact, all that goes to make a great and strong nation—but prudent management of our affairs is fundamental. Without that all our manifold advantages mean nothing.

"We should ever keep before us the fact that Canada has immense potentialities, and that the mistakes of the past are reparable. Also we have a splendid manhood east and west, with a loyal love of country and a unanimous determination to preserve our political independence."

Another Way to Save Money

J. A. Spent, Rosthern, Sask., says: "I have sold and bought a number of articles to such advantage by watching the classified pages that I have saved enough money to pay for The Guide for the rest of my life."

READ AND USE CLASSIFIED ADS.

Fire Prevention on the Farm

By C. M. Vanstone, M.D.

There is prevalent in the minds of most of our citizens an idea that the matter of fire prevention is one to be discussed by fire insurance managers only, and that it does not concern them. Nothing could be farther from the truth, for a moment's reflection should make them realize that fire insurance companies are but trustees to distribute the fund which has been collected to meet the needs of those who have suffered a loss by fire. The price you pay for fire protection is always in direct proportion to the loss, and increase or decrease in the rate follows the loss experience of the fire insurance companies.

In spite of very extensive educational work carried on by stock and mutual companies the fire loss per capita in the United States and Canada has been steadily mounting till now it is around \$5.00 per year for every man, woman and child in America. The average loss per capita in Europe is about 60 cents, and while some of the difference is accounted for by the larger percentage of fire-resistant materials used in building, yet the great difference is due to the fact that in Europe every man who has had a fire is not only responsible for damage done to others through his fire but is presumed guilty of a crime until he has shown that neither through his design nor those of his family, nor through their carelessness, has the fire occurred. If he has insurance the money is held in many instances until he has arranged to rebuild. You can see how the above regulations would hamper a man who was trying to profit by a fire. It would be practically impossible and until some restrictions are imposed we will continue to pay the tax for carelessness and criminal intent.

Fire prevention on the farm is perhaps more necessary than in towns and cities, for in the latter places up-to-date methods of extinguishing fires are available and the great majority of fires are put out with comparatively small loss. On the farm, owing to the fact that every farm is isolated, and owing to the inflammability of the barn contents, most losses are total, so that to reduce the loss on farm property it is doubly necessary to stress on the elimination of all unnecessary fire hazards.

Lightning Rods

For many years lightning rods were classed with gold bricks, wild cat oil or mining shares and were mostly sold by confidence men who had become wearied of the hazard of their ordinary calling and wanted to earn an easy living within the law. The erection of these was often a joke and they were sometimes a menace instead of a protection, but the investigations of insurance companies and departments of agriculture have proven conclusively that properly erected lightning rods are a very positive preventative of fire by lightning. Records kept by one of the largest fire insurance companies over a period of eleven years have shown that losses from lightning on unrodded buildings were more than 15 times as great as from rodded ones on approximately the same amount of business. Proper grounding is essential to the efficient working of these rods.

Spontaneous Combustion

A noted insurance attorney has said that the cause of spontaneous combustion was the friction of a small stock of goods on a declining market against a heavy insurance policy. Undoubtedly there are cases where fire has been caused from the heating of damp grain or hay and it is well to be sure all feed, especially hay, that is put in the barn is well cured and dry. These cases, however, are comparatively rare and in a considerable percentage of the fires where this has been given as the cause there has been a suspicion of arson or of carelessness in smoking. Most of the cases of spontaneous combustion have occurred in districts where the crops were very poor and our ad-

justers have sometimes wondered where enough produce was raised to generate sufficient heat to cause a fire. Since the increase in the price of grain in the fall of 1924 we have heard very little of spontaneous combustion.

Smoking

This is perhaps the greatest individual cause of barn fires and since cigarettes have come in vogue the fires have greatly increased. Every man hired to work on a farm should be given a heart to heart talk about smoking around the buildings, and the owner should be very careful to live up to the instructions he gives to his help.

Metal Chimneys

These, with their frequent blind attic consort, are undoubtedly the cause of most house fires. A good brick chimney from the foundation or at least coming down so that the pipe can enter same in plain view, is not only a wonderful safeguard against fire, but is an excellent investment, as all fire insurance companies charge an extra rate for metal chimneys and one or two years saving would in most cases pay for the chimney.

Gasoline

The enormous increase in the use of gasoline appliances has brought with it further proof of the old adage, "Familiarity breeds contempt." The gasoline can should be painted red all over and should be kept outside away from the coal-oil can as these are frequently mistaken for each other and loss of life generally follows this error.

Lamps and lanterns should be filled away from a fire and in daylight. We have had some very distressing accidents from an attempt to heat gasoline on a stove preparatory to doing some dry cleaning. Gasoline can be warmed for this purpose by having the dish placed in a crock of boiling water outside, but dry cleaning should never be done in a room with a fire or an open light.

In spite of the daily occurrence of fires and deaths from lighting fires with kerosene and in spite of the warnings issued as to its danger, this habit is still being practiced by careless people. This act should void a policy and some day we hope to have this clause in the statutory conditions.

Fire Extinguishers

Over 90 per cent. of all fires could be put out if efficiently tackled within the first minute and almost any kind of a fire extinguisher will do good work if available at once. An extra pail of water and a dipper has given excellent service when used with discretion and applied in small quantities instead of all being thrown on at once. Gasoline fires must be smothered and earth or flour do this very well. The old soda and acid extinguisher holding two or more gallons of fluid will often put out a fire that appears beyond help. If this can be kept where it will not freeze and all members of the family instructed in its use the cost might be repaid a hundred fold.

One more point as we are approaching Christmas and each district will have one or more Christmas entertainments with a Christmas tree. The habit of having this decorated with tissue and lighted candles placed on each of the branches makes a very beautiful and striking picture dear to the heart of the children, but these candles have a habit of setting fire to the tree, and many very valuable lives have been lost through the fire and the unavoidable panic which follows. For the children's sake leave out the candles or do not light them.

These are but a few of the more important points to be considered in fire prevention on the farm, the others are mainly matters of common sense and tidiness.

Even although every article on the farm is insured, at least one quarter and sometimes more than half of the risk is carried by the owner and it pays to be careful.

New Lamp Burns 94% Air

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities, and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up; is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94 per cent. air and 6 per cent. common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, T. D. Johnson, 138 Portage Ave. East, Winnipeg, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

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Weyburn Progressives

A representative gathering of federal Progressive supporters in Weyburn constituency met in the Municipal Hall, Weyburn, Saskatchewan, Friday afternoon and evening, December 11, to consider the present political situation and decide on future action. In view of recent events it was felt that there was as great need for political reform in the provincial field as in the federal. The action, therefore, of the Progressive conference in Regina in recommending that the federal Progressives actively support a provincial organization based on Progressive politics and principles was unanimously endorsed. The question of organization was discussed at length and a plan outlined that received hearty support.

A campaign for funds to meet the expenses of organization and defraying the share of the constituency in the cost of a provincial organizer was decided upon and will be commenced immediately.

The meeting by vote expressed their confidence in Robert Forke, and the other elected Progressive members in upholding the policies and principles of their movement in any situation that may arise in the coming session.

Would Locate Missing Boy

Mrs. Jennie Pums, of 337 Redwood Avenue, Winnipeg, has asked The Guide to help her locate her 16-year-old son, Harry, who left home last July. He is five and a half feet tall, has black hair and brown eyes. It is believed that he is working for some farmer. His mother would like a letter telling her that Harry is safe and well.

The Song of a Prairie Farmer

By H. Beeman

Out in the open spaces,
Away from the strangled town,
Plow the lonely furrows
Of my long fields, up and down:
As the day comes to its closing
And the evening-time brings rest,
The sun dips behind the mountains
In the West.

And there's more than grain nurtured
In the fertile prairie soil,
For dreams and beautiful visions
Ease the weary hours of toil:
Above me—a path of promise—
Spans the fabled rainbow of old,
At its Westward foot the fairy
Pot of Gold.

But the way is beset with dangers,
As in story-books, read long since,
There are dragons and ogres in plenty,
For the rescuing Fairy Prince:
Yet the Prince who boldly ventures
Will share with the hands that tilled,
When the dream becomes a happy
Dream fulfilled.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 23, 1925

The Grain Growers' Guide extends to all its readers heartiest good wishes for a Merry Christmas season and expresses the hope that in the year to come crops will be good and prices high enough to provide prosperity in every farm home on the prairies.

A Wise Decision

The question of the future relationship between the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has for some time been the outstanding issue before the farmers of that province. There has been a very considerable amount of prejudice displayed in the discussion pro and con, and personalities have been frequently injected into the debate. At the annual meeting of the "Co-op." held in Regina, last week, the relationship with the pool was, as expected, the main issue, and the debate and discussion was of much the same character as has prevailed for some months past. Any decision made by the delegates at that meeting, whether to sell out to the pool or not to sell out, would most certainly have created deep dissatisfaction and discontent among a large minority.

It was very fortunate that the better judgment of the delegates prevailed, and they decided to clear up the regular business of the meeting and then convene a special emergency meeting of shareholders within the next two months to deal solely with the offer of the Saskatchewan Pool to acquire the elevator system now operated by the company. The two resolutions dealing with the matter were as follows:

"Whereas, an offer has been made by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited to purchase the company's country elevator system and equipment at a price to be determined by arbitration and to lease or purchase the company's terminal equipment;

"Be it resolved that it is deemed advisable by the shareholders in annual meeting assembled that full consideration be given to said offer, and that full details of the matters involved be furnished to the shareholders, and further, that a special meeting of the company be called in accordance with the by-laws of the company, within a period of two months from this date, for the purposes of considering and definitely dealing with the said offer."

"Whereas, a resolution has been passed requesting that a special meeting of the company should be called to consider and deal with the offer of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited to purchase the company's country elevator system and to lease or purchase the company's terminal elevators;

"Be it resolved, that the directors of the company be requested to immediately enter into negotiations with the directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited for the purpose of obtaining the best possible terms which the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited are prepared to give in the event of their said offer being accepted, keeping in view, however, the necessity of fully protecting the interests of non-pool shareholders of the company."

The two months' period provided before the special meeting should permit of a calmer consideration of the important points involved. Every local of the company will no doubt be supplied with all information available, and the shareholders will have an opportunity to discuss it quietly in their own local meeting.

The delegates have instructed the direc-

tors in their negotiations with the pool board to keep in mind the necessity of protecting the interests of non-pool shareholders in the company. This is one of the vital points in the previous negotiations between both farmers' companies and the pool boards. In looking towards the future and any complete grain marketing system it is important not only for the pools but for the companies as well, that the non-pool shareholders should have their interests fully looked after. No one knows whether the pooling system will give complete satisfaction to all of the contract holders in the pool so that they will be prepared to sign up another contract when the present one expires. Yet all of them will be shareholders, and, consequently, will have a financial interest in the pool-handling facilities. This should be borne in mind in considering the interests of non-pool shareholders at present, as the policy laid down today will have an important bearing upon the situation which may prevail at the end of the pool contract period two years hence.

We would urge again that the personal element be eliminated from the debate, and that prejudice, as far as possible, be kept in the background. Both the Saskatchewan Pool and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company are owned outright by the farmers of that province, and to a very large extent it is the same farmers who own them both. There is a danger of creating a division in the ranks of the farmers which will prove very detrimental both to the pool and the company. Furthermore, if at the special meeting the shareholders should decide not to sell out at the present time there is danger that a vast amount of money may be wasted in duplicating the company's elevators.

This is a case where it is of the highest importance to make haste slowly, and to ensure that every important step be a wise one. The pooling system has brought excellent results for its members up to the present time. It has an enormous amount of its members' money in the elevator and commercial reserves. If that money is expended other than in a calm, business-like way, much of it is bound to be lost. As we have said before, this is a case where nothing is to be gained by haste. The pool is accumulating money in millions each year, and can easily acquire all the elevator facilities it needs when the decision has been reached as to the best method to follow. No farmer in Saskatchewan will suffer by delay, but all may lose heavily by taking action in haste which good business judgment would not warrant.

The U.S. Cattle Market

The address delivered by Mr. Tom King before the Western Canada Livestock Union, at Saskatoon, which is published elsewhere in this issue of The Guide, is a valuable contribution on the question of our trade relations with the United States. Mr. King was invited to speak at the convention because of his wide knowledge both of Canadian and American conditions. He discussed the problem very frankly, yet very courteously, and the facts which he brought forth deserve careful consideration.

When we stop to consider calmly and dispassionately the history of our trade relations with the United States, it does not reflect very much credit upon our business ability as a great producing and exporting nation. In Canada we produce a very large surplus of agricultural products. Right

alongside us is the world's greatest consuming nation, largely self-sustaining it is true, yet if trade barriers were removed the American market would consume at a good price a large portion of our exportable surplus.

We had a proposition for reciprocity in natural products in 1911, but because the heads of quite a lot of people were turned by flag waving we rejected probably the best business proposition ever laid before the people of Canada. It is a case where we "cut off our nose to spite our face." Yet the American Congress allowed that reciprocity agreement to remain on the statute books for 11 years, and in 1913 placed what was equal to another reciprocity offer upon their statutes. American politicians are just as human as they are in Canada, and they do not accept a rebuff with any greater pleasure. We have no one to blame but ourselves for having the American market for grain and livestock closed. Many of our politicians talk about our pride and refuse to open any negotiations for improving our trade relations with our great neighbor to the south.

We are in the position of a large manufacturer with a great quantity of goods to sell. He sends out his salesmen with instructions to approach prospective customers only once, and if they decline to buy to have no further dealings with them. That would be stupid and unbusinesslike on the part of the manufacturer, and it is just the same thing on the part of a nation similarly placed.

Canada has trade agents maintained at great cost in the far-distant countries of the earth, and even in some of the islands of the sea, seeking markets for Canadian goods. In the United States, with which country we have our greatest trade, and which is bound to be our greatest future market, we have one trade agent and no representative at Washington. Parliament has voted the money year by year to provide for a Canadian representative at Washington, who will look after Canadian business, but our governments, both Conservative and Liberal, have failed to make any appointment, although the Irish Free State has had its own representative at Washington for some time. If our governments and our people would permit themselves to consider a business proposition on a business basis, there is every reason to believe that our trade relations with the United States could be adjusted with great benefit to both countries, and certainly great advantage to agriculture in Canada. But as long as politicians see any advantage in making a political football out of any question they seem determined to do it. Canada suffers heavily from poor politics. It is probably our chief national handicap.

New Immigration Rates

The details of the new immigration rates from Great Britain to Canada were made public on December 15, and offer a startling contrast to those which have prevailed for many years past. The official announcement says that the new rates are lower than have been known for a generation. The special rates are quoted from any point in the United Kingdom to certain points in Canada. The old rate to Halifax, St. John or Quebec, has been \$93.75, the new rate is \$15. The rate to Toronto has been cut from \$109 to \$22.50. Immigrants may now come to Winnipeg for \$27.50 as against the old rate of \$120. To Calgary or Edmonton the

new rate is \$32.50 as against the old rate of \$126, while to Vancouver the immigrant may now come for \$45, whereas it previously cost \$142. The cost of the reduction in transportation is to be borne jointly by the Canadian government, the British government and the various steamship lines. Canada's share in the cost under the Empire Settlement Scheme remains unchanged, regardless of the destination of the immigrant, but the larger part to be contributed by the Dominion is in the five years after care of the immigrant, which is to be a very considerable outlay.

These new rates for immigrants certainly indicate a new attitude towards immigration on the part of the Dominion government, and with proper co-operation on the part of the various immigration organizations in the Old Country there should be a steady increase in the flow of British immigrants to Canada. The trouble for several years past has been that the Dominion government was making no real businesslike effort to get immigration.

The next real businesslike effort on the part of the Dominion government should be to co-ordinate the activities of the two railways and the government in the United States in order to have one efficient organization bringing in American immigrants. With a good inflow of selected immigrants from Great Britain and the United States this country can, within a very few years, increase its wealth production sufficiently to take care of the huge war debt, and turn the National Railway deficit into a profit. There is room and to spare for a large number of the right kind of immigrants in Canada, and if they are brought in under proper representations and given any kind of a fair opportunity, there is no place in the world where they will have greater likelihood of making a success. Canada in the next decade should become a cheap country

in which to live if our various governments, federal, provincial and municipal, can be induced to practice economy in public expenditures and eliminate the great burden of debt which has accumulated partly on account of the war, and partly on account of reckless extravagance and graft.

Currie Views West

In the interview given by Sir Arthur Currie, after his return to Montreal from the western trip, there is a much better national survey and prospect than is sometimes given:

Sir Arthur does not for one moment consider the West prone to sectionalism. "I think the people of the West are just as willing as the people of the East to keep Canada a united country," he said. "Sometimes they think the people who live in Eastern Canada are willing to support policies which are inimical to what they think are the best interests of the West. Still, no one realizes more thoroughly than the people of the West the difficulty of formulating a policy which will suit all, and they appreciate thoroughly that there must be an attitude of give-and-take, tolerance and mutual self-respect shown by East and West."

A Get-Rich-Quick Scheme

In Hamilton, Ont., a gentleman named W. O. Sealey, has outlined what he calls the "Sealey National Policy," and is sending circular letters all over Canada in support of it. His "policy" is exceedingly simple, and he is now suggesting that the governor-general might exercise his authority, put this "policy" into execution at once and provide for the people of Canada "immediate prosperity in a minute by the stroke of His Excellency's pen." This policy, in a nut shell, is to provide for an embargo or

export duty on all our raw material, thus requiring their conversion into finished products at home. Instead of the "immediate prosperity" proposed by Mr. Sealey, his policy if given effect to as he suggests would create immediate adversity, confusion, commercial disruption, heavy losses and a glut on the home market which would cost the people of Canada hundreds of millions of dollars before it could be corrected. However, perhaps it isn't much worse than some of the other national get-rich-quick schemes that have been suggested.

The proposal put before the government recently by the boards of trade delegation to spend \$250,000,000 on immigration during the next five years, is entirely out of reason. All the immigrants that Canada requires or can well assimilate, can be brought in at a much lower expenditure. All it requires is a good, common-sense aggressive business policy which can be carried out at a fraction of the cost proposed.

In order to meet the crude rubber monopoly established by the British government in the various British dependencies, tire manufacturers in the United States are laying plans to develop their own rubber plantations. One manufacturer proposes to establish a rubber plantation of 1,000,000 acres in Liberia, which will begin to produce rubber in about five years. The prospects are for cheaper tires in the course of the next few years.

It is announced that British movie manufacturers have decided to develop a huge Hollywood all their own on a 40-acre site near London, where they can manufacture all British films. At the present time the United States producers are pretty well in control of the motion picture industry of the world.



Tom King View of the Situation

Co-op. Annual Meeting

Company had satisfactory year financially and paid eight per cent dividend

THE annual report of the Board of Directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, presented to the 450 delegates assembled at the company's annual general meeting, in Regina, on December 16, showed profits for the year ended July 31, 1925, of \$377,871.92. A cash dividend of 8 per cent. on the paid-up value of the shares was declared, and paid, in August last. A statement was laid before the delegates showing the value of land and building equipment of the company to be \$6,785,780. This figure represents the actual cost of the properties, less depreciation charges. The actual value taken at replacement cost, it was pointed out, is much greater than that amount. This represents an increase of 1.415 per cent. over the value of the land and building equipment in the first year of operations in 1912. Share capital paid up stands at \$2,396,633, while the reserves of the company are \$2,378,439, an increase of 4.598 per cent. over the reserves of the company as at July 31, 1913. Government loans and accrued interest owing by the company to the province of Saskatchewan are \$2,466,800, compared with \$2,570,658 a year ago, and \$3,346,855 two years ago.

Handled 45,000,000 Bushels

Interesting information was conveyed to the meeting to the effect that the handling figures of the present crop season are the highest in the company's history. More than 45,000,000 bushels of grain had passed through the company's elevators up to the night of December 15. Handling figures through "Co-op." country elevators during the early fall months when the crop movement was in full swing, on several occasions exceeded 1,250,000 bushels daily. The large increase in business was attributed, to some extent, to the work of the field service department, along with the cost basis of handling pool grain through the company's elevators.

The outstanding work of the year is shown by extracts from the report of the Board of Directors, presented to the meeting by the president of the company, Hon. J. A. Maharg, was as follows:

"During the year 433 country elevators were operated, and handled a total of 27,892,000 bushels. This figure is considerably lower than that for the previous years, due largely to the decreased crop yields. A large number of the elevators were closed early in the season at points where the crops were particularly poor. The average handling per elevator was 64,415 bushels. The largest individual handling was at Verwood, with a total of 294,292 bushels.

"Your commission department again made an excellent showing, having handled 30,175,000 bushels during the season. The commission department handled 98.4 per cent. of the grain passing through the company's country elevators.

"The reduced crop yields were also reflected in the handling figures of the company's terminal elevator department. A total of 32,275,000 bushels was handled through the terminal elevators as compared with 46,806,935 bushels for the previous year. The company's private elevator was operated for only a portion of the season, handling 1,892,385 bushels.

Export Business Better

"While the operations of your export department were not as extensive as during the previous year, the financial results were more encouraging. The handling through the various offices of the department were: Winnipeg, 12,870,657 bushels; New York, 14,785,484 bushels; Vancouver, 1,451,900 bushels.

"Your company has continued its membership in the Canadian Council of Agriculture and has given financial support to this body, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and other associations interested in the welfare of agriculture. During the course of this meeting, it is the intention of the board to introduce a resolution dealing with the question of donations.

"In view of the curtailed program of railway extensions and the desire of your directors to avoid, as far as possible, all needless duplication of existing elevator facilities, the organization of new locals during the 1925 organization period was limited to nine points located on new railway extensions. These are: Witley, Lacadena, Tyner, Whitebear, Isham, Ormiston, Cardross, Crane Valley and Booth Siding.

"The construction department has carried on its work of maintaining all elevators in a proper state of repair and constructed 12 elevators. These were built at the nine points newly organized and at Heartwell, Livelong and Fairholm, organized during the previous year. The elevator at Stalwart which was destroyed by fire was rebuilt.

"The Vancouver office of your company is actively exporting grain through the Pacific route. Your directors have under consideration the establishment of the handling facilities on Pacific Coast.

Buffalo Elevator Opened

"During the year under review the construction of the terminal transfer elevator at Buffalo, N.Y., was proceeded with. Through unavoidable delays in construction this elevator was not brought into operation until December 2; consequently the volume of grain handled to date is comparatively limited.

"In order to further develop the sale of grain to the European millers, your president visited the principal importing countries of Europe last summer. A European office has been established in London, with agencies in other European centres for the purpose of developing the direct sale of grain through the company's export department to the millers of the importing nations.

"The directors' report discussed the field service department and the increase in patronage resulting therefrom. It was pointed out also that facts in regard to the company and its work had been widely disseminated to offset false propaganda against the company.

Relations With Pool

"Two years ago you laid down by resolution for the guidance of your directors the policy of extending to the wheat pools all possible assistance 'consistent with good business.' Last



F. W. Riddell, General Manager

year you approved of the directors' interpretation of your purpose under this policy and left the matter of relations with the pool with your board.

"While we are not offering apology for having gone further in our anxiety to deal not only fairly but generously with the pool than was fully 'consistent with good business' practice, we are free to admit that we went the limit

that adherence to this policy would permit.

"Your directors have always desired the friendliest relations with the pool and to lend to it to the full that co-operation and assistance which would guarantee to it every necessary facility to get its grain to market under most favorable conditions, and we believed that even should we be generous in our treatment of the pool during these its experimental years, you would still endorse the action.

"A number of conferences were held last winter of representatives of the



J. A. Maharg, President

three provincial pools and the two farmers' companies and later of the companies and the Saskatchewan pool with the declared purpose of ascertaining:

"(a.) How can the pools and the companies co-operate in the handling of grain to further and protect the interest of both pool members and shareholders.

"(b.) Upon what basis can fair and equitable arrangements be made for the use of the companies' elevators by the pools.

Report on Conference

"We present separately a full report of these conferences and their conclusions. Suffice it to state here that the representatives of the company, with the unanimous consent of your directors, presented to the conference an offer of service and co-operation which appears to us to have provided every service and facility which the pool representatives stated that the pool requires and all that it is possible for the company to give.

"This offer was based on the principle of co-ordinating the facilities of the pools and the companies in such manner as to render the maximum of service to all at the minimum of cost. It included:

"1. Having the elevator agents of the farmers' companies act as agents for the pool in whatever manner the pool desires.

"2. Creation of a permanent joint advisory committee to assist in obviating all possible causes of differences or friction.

"3. An arrangement under which, in return for the co-operation of the pool in an endeavor to reduce the per bushel cost of handling grain through the company's elevators by greatly increasing the average handlings per elevator, the pool should secure the full benefit by having its wheat handled at this reduced cost through country elevator and commission departments and also that all grain directed to the company's terminals by and under the control of

the pool be similarly handled at cost.

"The fairness of this offer was obvious and it was favorably received by the conference. The final report of the conference in referring to it states: 'There appeared to be the foundation of a plan that would, when developed, meet the problem presented to the committee for solution.'

Agreement With Pool

"Later it developed that the three pools were not in full agreement with each other on elevator policy and finally the conference was continued between the companies and the Saskatchewan pool alone. The final result was the agreement under which the company has been handling pool wheat since the season opened. This agreement was embodied in a signed contract except for those provisions which provided for the company's agents acting for the pool and for the creation of a permanent joint advisory committee, which were rejected by the pool.

"In negotiations by representatives of the board and in every decision of the board on matters affecting the company's relations with the pool or on offers to or decisions on proposals by the pool, your directors have been unanimous, believing that they were offering the pool every concession that under the then existing conditions they could give, and at the same time fulfil their duty to the shareholders with the administration of whose affairs they are entrusted.

"Recognizing fully the ardent hope of many of our people and sharing with them their earnest desire that the pool may be able to secure for them under all market conditions returns approximating yet more closely to the world value of their grain than even those secured for them by this company, we are persuaded that in the best interest of all our farmers, including those who now or hereafter may prefer to sell by the pooling method, this company must continue its policy of equal service without discrimination to all who desire to use it for the sale or shipment of their grain.

"We believe that in the agreement now obtaining between the company and the pool and the offers of further co-operation and co-ordination made to it by the company, there is contained provision for the fullest co-ordination of the two bodies that is possible at this time and that under these not only would harmony and co-operation between these bodies be assured but a maximum of economy and efficiency of service for all farmers could be effected. There is no slightest need for wasteful duplication of farmer-owned facilities. If such should take place, while greatly to be deplored, we do not see that this would seriously or permanently impair the company or its investments. If added facilities are really required where the company has elevators and if the permanence of the need is apparent, these can be supplied by the company and have already been supplied by it in a number of instances by the addition of annexes to its elevators at but a fraction of the cost of building another elevator and employing permanently an additional operator.

Directors' Recommendations

"We recommend, therefore: (1) continuance of the company's endeavor to co-operate with the pools to the fullest degree possible and of co-ordinating all the facilities of the pools and the companies so as to secure the maximum of service at the lowest possible cost to pool members and other farmers.

"(2.) Renewal of our offer to confer on plans for providing all the necessary handling facilities without duplication.

"(3.) Continuance of the arrangement for increasing the volume and handling at cost by co-operation of the pool and the company.

"When at future date the pools have become more permanently established and have got together in a permanent unity, and a full federation of the pools and the companies may prove to be desirable, we have no doubt that the company will do its full part in bringing about the fullest unity possible."

The Scot and his Draft Horse

SCOTLAND is a small country as everyone knows, occupying that part of Britain lying north of the Solway and the Teviot. Its total area is about 30,000 square miles, less than a block of ten municipalities square in Saskatchewan. It is chiefly mountain and upland, lake and stream, interspersed with beautiful valleys of fertile soil, watered by numerous rivulets, burns and springs. The southern boundary of Scotland is a little north of a line with Prince Albert, and the northern boundary, including the islands, is on the same parallel as the northern boundary of our prairie provinces, yet the climate is much milder and the rainfall greater. But the climate in Scotland varies much, being warmer and less severe in the south-western than in the eastern and northern parts.

The people of Scotland are mostly Scotch. There are a few Irish about Glasgow and Dundee. A small number of Jews, sons of wealthy merchants and financiers, live in Aberdeen for a time, I am told, to complete their financial education. And I was told that there is a very quiet peaceable settlement of about 30,000 Englishmen residing near Sterling—near the Bannockburn—that have been there since 1314.

It is in this little country, that the art of the livestock breeder has attained to its highest perfection. No other people recognize so clearly the beauty and utility of animal form and function, and no other distinguishes so intuitively the traits in an animal that are inherent and those that are the product of environment and the feeder's art. Animals may look alike and yet not breed alike. But Scotchmen—Scotch breeders have proven themselves not only architects of animal form but artisans who are able to distinguish the good from the bad, and to select those animals that have the power to send on and on those valuable characteristics that make the well selected breeding animal both the tool and the materials of the constructive breeder.

Creative Genius Finds Wide Range

Whatever the Scotchman undertakes in livestock breeding the result is the same, a rare combination of utility and beauty. Among his noteworthy triumphs are the Border Leicester, Cheviot and Blackfaced Highland Sheep; the rent-paying Scotch Shorthorn, the champion bullock-producing Aberdeen-Angus and the hardy, shaggy Galloways and West Highlander; the beautiful Ayrshire, the Shetland and Highland ponies and the lovely Clydesdale. His work with Shropshire sheep and large White Yorkshire swine and the hackney horse has not been to the disadvantage of these breeds.

It is not my intention to weary you with the history of the Clydesdale which would take us over nearly two centuries of constructive painstaking work, but rather to discuss with you the Clydesdale as I have seen him recently in his native environment, and to point out some of the influences that have contributed to the making of this modern draft horse.

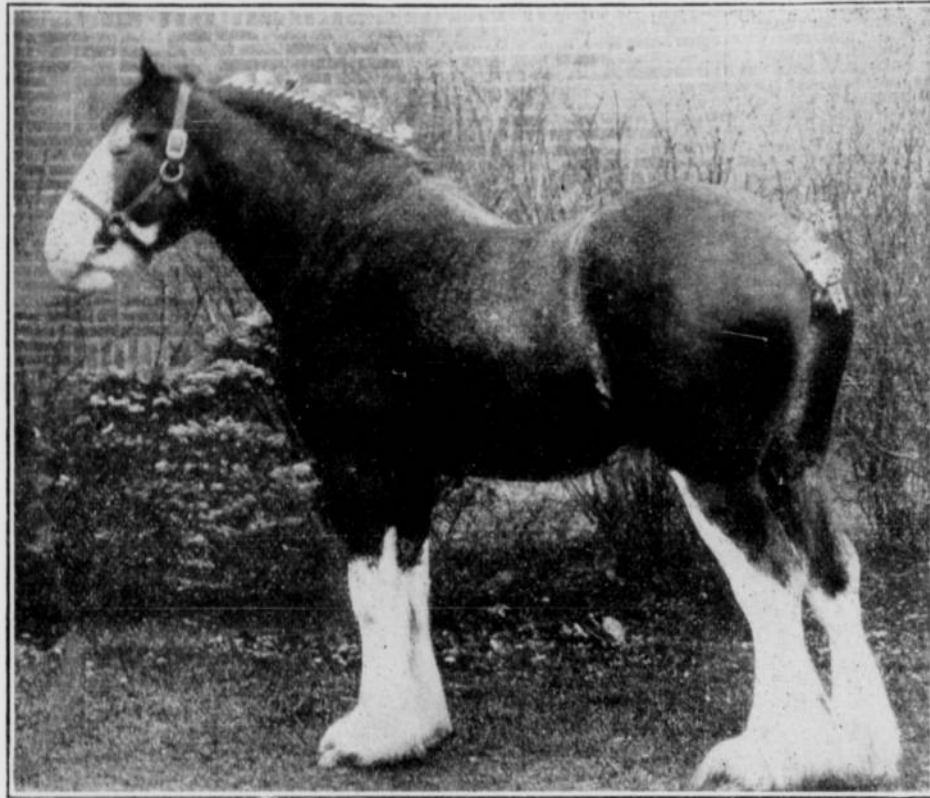
The name Clydesdale is derived from the locality—the dale of the river Clyde in the upper ward of Lanarkshire, where the early, most constructive breeding work was done, the results of which have persisted to the present. The color, form, features, size, quality, structure, mechanism, action, carriage, and temperament are the result of the cumulative effects of selection and environment, not the least of which includes good feed, care and management.

No matter where one goes in Scotland, on mainland and island, in north or in south, he sees in pasture and paddock, in cart and in chains, in lorries on cobbled city streets and on pavements, Scotland's draft horse, the Clydesdale, and wherever he is found he bears those indelible and unmistakable characteristics that distinguish his breed.

First to Discover Co-relation

The breeders in Scotland and in fact all who have given intelligent thought

Dean Rutherford claims for Scottish breeders the discovery of the relationship between form and function in draft horse---In all breeding undertakings Scottish breeders have combined beauty and utility in rare degree



Green Meadow Footstep

Grand champion Clydesdale stallion at the 1925 Toronto Royal and Chicago International. Owned by the University of Saskatchewan.

to Clydesdale breeding have realized that the great objective is to produce a horse that can shift heavy loads. This requires weight, but the Scotchman realized early—earlier than any other breeders we know of—that there is a co-relation between form and function. He discovered by careful observation and study the correct setting of the legs to give them the proper flight when in action; the necessity for close setting of the hocks and the proper angle of hock to give greatest power and freedom of action; the relation between slope of foot, pastern and shoulder; the value of a big round hoof with open hoof-head.

The Scot appears also to be the first to discover the relationship between quality and durability. Size and weight were secondary; balanced conformation and quality were prime essentials, and on these lines his ideal draft horse was set up and worked out in his practical breeding operations.

The Great Willie

In Scotland I saw many of these creations but one was outstanding and left with me a lasting impression of nearly perfect model of draft gelding. He was black with white face and four white legs to knees and hocks. He stood approximately 18 hands, girth 92 inches and measured 11½ inches below the knee, and 12½ inches below the hock. His legs were placed squarely under a great massive, heavily muscled body. His big feet, open hoof-heads, sloping pasterns, broad, flat, flinty fluted canons, fringed with long silky hair, big clean joints, broad wide clean hocks, all in nice proportions, were the result of years of selective breeding. His action at both walk and trot were such as enabled him to move with ease and agility. He had a nearly perfectly formed head and ear, and his neck was nicely moulded to his body, giving him a stylish carriage. He was sired by Dunedin, and reflected great credit upon both his sire and dam, and all who had had anything to do with his bringing up. He had won every honor available in the show rings of the British Isles. The last time I saw him in 1924, he was hauling materials on a lorry from Kilmarnock to Craigie Mains, to

be incorporated in the extension then being put to Mr. Kilpatrick's inviting farm home.

During the last four or five years Clydesdale geldings have gone in numbers to the Royal Show in England, and there have not only captured the highest awards in open competition, but have caught the imagination and won the admiration of the English draft horse breeder.

Some have argued that the standards set by the judges in the breeding classes at the shows of the Old Country were such as to cause a deterioration in their draft horses. Whatever may have happened in the past it seems a point that could not be well taken at the present time. After seeing the stallions in a large number of Scottish studs, I was impressed with the size and quality of the sires that are let to the various horse-breeding societies for the improvement of their horse population.

Present-day Tide of Improvement

Economic conditions have had something to do with the Clydesdale as he is at the present time in Scotland. During the years before the war, and for two or three decades previously, stallions had been in great demand for the export trade to Canada, United States, Australia, New Zealand and to European Countries, and far too many males were left entire. Now the export trade has fallen off and the castration of large numbers has resulted in a much better class of gelding for the cities, and a larger, truer quality stallion for the stud. The Clydesdale horse should improve his standing and it is common opinion that he has benefited as a result of the conditions that have prevailed. One has only to make an inspection of the breeding studs to be convinced of this.

Stallions are maintained mostly by men who keep from a half dozen to a score or more for letting. These are hired by horse associations sometimes two and three seasons ahead. Even promising yearlings are pledged in this way. When it is understood that all colts even as foals that give promise are sought out by grooms, judges, etc., for prospective stallions for the leading studs, it will be realized how difficult a

matter it is for a buyer from this side or from any importing country to get an option on a horse that pleases him. It has not been easy in the past nor will it be easy in the future. The Scotchman sets a high value on a stallion of promise.

Mares are kept for most part in pairs on small farms. Some farmers keep more. A number of the larger breeding studs maintain from 10 to 30 mares. These are usually very choice, not only in type conformation, size and quality, but also in pedigree. Some breed their mares to their own stallions. Others like J. Ernest Kerr, keep no stallions, but send their mares to the stallions they think will mate best with them.

World's Cleverest Feeder

But the Scotchman has not improved his breed by selection alone. He is a pastmaster with feeds. He raises on his steading, great, plump, heavy oats (corn), barley, timothy and rye grass hay, turnips and carrots, and he buys Indian corn, linseed cake, bran and treacle (molasses). He has studied and observed his horses and knows not only their anatomy, but their physiology as well. He makes mixtures of feed that are appetizing, and he feeds often—some four, some five times daily. His combinations of feeds are worked out to the end that the colt from birth to maturity will be kept growing out and developing muscle, tendon, bone and hoof, but never excessive fat, until mature.

In this connection a story is told of Davie Riddel, who was so successful with Prince of Wales and Darnley. A farmer came to buy a Clydesdale from him. His price was £80. "But Mr. Riddel that is too much for this horse." Mr. Riddel replied "I am not selling you a horse—just a frame." You will make the horse with proper feeding."

Cut hay, bruised oats, linseed cake, turnips and carrots play an important part in the making of a modern Clydesdale. All young horses have ample exercise grounds in field and paddock. In some parts of Scotland—the southwest—the colts run out all winter. In other parts they are out in day time and housed at night. The feet are kept properly trimmed from youngsters up. The toes are shortened, heels pared down and the foot kept level, and this treatment results in the proper normal development of the foot heel, hoof-head and upper reaches of the pasterns and limbs.

In conclusion let me point out that certain districts in Scotland made great contributions to the making of the modern Clydesdale. Among these are the Shires of Galloway, Wigtonshire, Kirkcubrightshire, the Stewartry, Lanarkshire, Ayrshire, and during the last third of a century more particularly Aberdeenshire, and other northern counties.

These districts vied with each other in securing the best premium stallion, and some were never without an outstanding sire. The stud books reveal that such was the case in the Shires of Galloway, where Lord Lyons, Prince of Wales, Darnley and such horses were employed continuously, resulting in uniformity in respect to conformation, quality and other true Clydesdale characteristics.

It is always taken for granted in Scotland that the Clydesdale is a draft horse first and foremost. This being the case the eye of the judge appears always to rest first upon the foot, pastern and legs. If these are right he will deign to look at other parts. It matters not whether the horse is a candidate for showyard honors, a premium or a subject under the auctioneer's hammer, the process of examination is the same.

The breeder and the horse are important. The Scotch groom is indispensable. He it is who looks after the mare, the foal, the colt from birth to maturity, and he it is whose patient care and love for his charge makes a show of Clydesdales so conspicuously grand and captivating.

The American Cattle Duty

DURING the past five years the cattle population of the United States has decreased by 5,000,000 head. During these five years the human population of the United States has increased by at least 12,000,000. Moreover their per capita consumption of beef and veal is on the increase.

In many ways the profitable production of range cattle has been crippled by governmental regulations. Millions of acres that were good enough ranching lands have been turned into very poor farm lands. The southern range partially redeem the deserts of New Mexico and Arizona, is at present ab-

From the address of Tom King before the Western Canada Livestock Union

statute book. There are hundreds of duties that nobody wants, which nobody can understand, which produce no revenue and furnish no protection, and yet they remain year after year because it is less trouble to let them remain than to organize and prosecute a vigorous campaign for their abolition.

Some Tariff History

Now let me discuss the duty from a broader aspect. I suggest that Canada herself is partly responsible for this

States in the detached way that we think of Peru or Portugal. The United States is the great potential market for our exportable surplus. We would like our cattle to cross the border without let or hindrance. Yet it is scarcely fair to represent the United States as acting towards us in a churlish manner. In 1911, the Congress of the United States passed a statute which remained in force for 11 years. That statute proposed reciprocal free trade in cattle, and a nominal tax of one-quarter of one cent a pound upon beef. During those 11 years, parliament did not see fit to accept the proposal, which had been definitely rejected in 1911 by a vote of the Canadian people.

I do not blame parliament, in view of that vote, for refusing to act. I do not criticize the Canadian people for deciding as they did. The proposal and its acceptance would have constituted a bargain, and there may have been well-grounded reasons which I, personally, do not appreciate, for keeping out of any hard and fast bargain with our neighbors at that time. However, it must be admitted that in 1911, so far as cattle duties were concerned, the United States wanted free trade and Canada preferred to have high tariffs.

Second Offer of Reciprocity

But there was a second offer of reciprocity. In 1913 Congress passed the Underwood Tariff Bill placing cattle and beef on the free list. That law remained on the statute book for eight years, and during all that time Canadian cattle went freely into the United States. During that eight years Canada maintained against all American cattle a tariff of 25 per cent. ad valorem, and against American beef a tax of three cents a pound.

Never during those eight years did I hear anybody suggest that Canada should abolish or lower her duties. Canada was then, as before, evidently desirous of a high tariff preventing the passage of cattle across the international boundary line. That was her position in 1911, and that was her position in 1921. At any rate I think I am fairly within bounds when I say that any suggestion of reciprocal free trade in cattle and beef would meet with opposition.

This opposition might be defensible upon the ground that the free admission of American cattle into Canada would furnish a pretext for the re-imposition of the British cattle embargo. You know better than I how well-grounded or how effective such opposition might be. However that may be it can scarcely be said that the United States, after proposing free trade in cattle, after giving us for years free access to her markets, behaved in a churlish way in 1921 by placing a tariff upon our beef and cattle no higher than the tariff we maintained against her beef and cattle.

Some Unwritten History

I am told that when the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Bill was before the Senate finance committee, a rancher of the northern range argued that it might be a good thing to have no tariff barriers between the two countries, because in times of drought American cattle could be driven across the Canadian border. Someone asked him at once whether Canada would be willing to take off her 25 per cent. ad valorem duty if the United States put cattle on the free list. He could not answer, and no one could answer for him. It is certainly my impression that at the time of which I speak it was touch and go whether the tariff should be continued or allowed to drop, and the weight that cast the balance was the fact that Canada was maintaining, and for 14 years had maintained, a tariff of 25 per cent. ad valorem against the importation of American cattle.

That High Canadian Duty

To get at this in another way. You will remember that the first reciprocity proposal was made by President Taft, who, like Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was unable to have it implemented, although he had a large majority of his own party in Congress. A new Congress came in which was overwhelmingly Democratic. The Democrats helped the Republican president out of his hole and ratified his reciprocity agreement. Some prominent Democrats at that time were disposed to let Mr. Taft suffer embarrassment, but they came to his rescue largely because of a friendly feeling towards Canada. Some of them took their political lives in their hands by thus coming to the rescue of a Republican president.

They felt very foolish, I can tell you,

Continued on Page 19

The Livestock Union's choice of Tom King to summarize the situation with respect to the American duty on Canadian cattle was a particularly happy one. Perhaps no other observer is more familiar with both sides of the question. Mr. King is one of the veterans of Canadian journalism, the latter half of his long newspaper career having been divided between the press galleries at Ottawa and Washington. He is at the present time Washington correspondent for a string of Canadian newspapers.

sorbing the scanty moisture needed to supply herbage for cattle. There will be exports hereafter to Mexico and not imports from that country.

Canada's Small Exports

The present Canadian exports to the American market are insignificant. They amounted during the first 10 months of 1925 to only 55,000 head. That would be considerably less than one-half of one per cent. of the 13,000,000 cattle annually slaughtered in the United States. The exports in 1924 were 97,000, about three-fourths of one per cent. of the annual slaughter. It is true these were mainly stockers and feeders not designed for immediate slaughter, but they were scarcely perceptible in the great stream of 4,000,000 stockers and feeders moving from the prairie and inter-mountain states to the corn belt.

Indeed, if we count our entire exportable surplus of 200,000, and allow for some shipments of fatted cattle to the Mother Country, it is evident that there is no danger even at present of lowering American prices should our stockers and feeders be put on the free list. Indeed the day is not far distant when the United States will be compelled to import annually a large number of Canadian cattle as an economic necessity.

Will the Tariff be Lifted

I am satisfied that the prospects for suspending, reducing or repealing the American cattle duty were never so bright as they are today. I am satisfied that the mammoth corn crop and the low price for corn will make thousands of farmers in the corn belt eager purchasers of store cattle. The farmer in the corn belt is caught short; corn has been high for a long time and he has not the number of hogs, store hogs and store cattle about the place that he ought to have. His only hope of getting out of a very deep hole is to convert his corn into pork and beef.

This should make, and it will make, an unusual demand for stockers and feeders, and I know that a number of men, some of them notable figures in American life, are already agitating for the removal of this duty. I know that members of Congress from Pennsylvania and other states are getting letters from their constituents. I believe bills have already been introduced in Congress for the repeal of the duty. If not, they will be offered as amendments to other legislation.

For the first time there is in the United States a definite demand for the removal of this duty. Yet, it must be remembered that a tariff duty does not remove itself, or simply fall off the

tariff duty being carried from the Emergency Tariff Act of 1921, into the permanent Tariff Act of 1922.

I am sorry that in some parts of Canada our tariff relations with the United States cannot be discussed without arousing passion and prejudice. It is most unfortunate that public men should be accused either of undue partiality for, or undue animosity towards the United States. I should be sorry to see any law passed in Canada for the purpose of merely pleasing or for the purpose of mere spiting the United States. I think all the people of Canada should approach this subject having in mind the excellent advice given by George Washington, in his farewell address to his countrymen, when he said:

"The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest."

Yet we cannot think of the United



Asters—The fall flower of the North
Thomas Jackson, gardener at the Manitoba Agricultural College, in one corner of a garden whose show of dahlias, gladioli and other flowers was a marvel to visitors from far and near during the summer of 1925.

Everywhere!

BRIER

The Tobacco with a heart

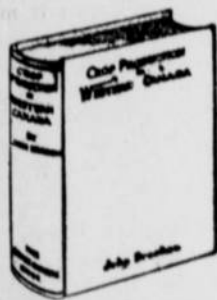


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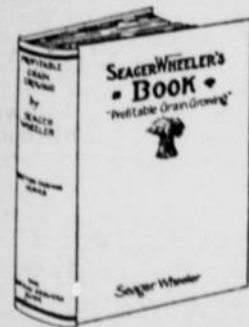
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Device for Watering Poultry

After experimenting with different articles and methods of watering my poultry, I tried out the following arrangement: Secure a box about the size and shape of an apple box, a little wider is better, and two 10-pound syrup or honey pails. Now get packing of some sort, I use straw. Place in the bottom of the box sufficient straw well packed in to bring the pails well above the top of the box, about four inches. Then take some more straw and make a nest around each pail, packing the straw in well. Fill your pails, putting milk in one and water in the other.

These pails can be removed quickly and placed in the same position easily

again if care is taken to have the wire handles above the packing.

This arrangement gives you a device economical in construction, ensuring always a supply of clean water and milk, not easily frozen, which, in our Manitoba winters, is a great consideration. If water alone is used a smaller box would be suitable. A cheese box is very good for a single pail.

This suggestion could be enlarged on to meet the requirements of larger flocks and used in any number of pens.

I find the best place to have this fountain is as near the centre of the hen-pen as possible. There is absolutely no danger of the hens knocking it over or scratching straw into it.—Nora W. Fraser.

Livestock Union Convention

Optimistic tone of livestock men reflects condition of industry—Canada now fifth largest exporter in world, and high quality of livestock products promises further expansion

WITH practically a full complement from its associated organizations, the Western Canada Livestock Union met for its annual convention at Saskatoon, December 10, 11 and 12. The optimistic tone of the papers and discussions reflected the greatly improved conditions in the livestock trade throughout the country caused by advancing prices in all livestock lines and increased output in some important commodities. This was emphasized by H. S. Arkell, Dominion livestock commissioner, who declared that there were two ideas which were coming into general acceptance; first, that consumer's demands must govern the type of product raised; second, that the man who was growing a superior article should receive a higher return. Out of these two ideas, said Mr. Arkell, had grown the grading system which was raising all classes of agricultural commodities to which it was applied to higher esteem on the British market. The final outcome meant higher relative prices and an assured outlet for our exportable surpluses.

President Geo. H. Hutton reviewed the progress made along the lines indicated by the resolutions of last year's convention. Tuberculosis eradication occupied first place in last year's proceedings and the discussion culminated in a resolution approving of accredited herd testing and asking the Canadian Research Council to prosecute vigorously further investigation looking to a more satisfactory control of the disease in cattle herds. As a result of the request of the Union, the Research Council had divided the subject into 24 distinct phases and allotted the investigational work along these several lines to various Canadian Universities.

Last year the union interested itself in the remission of the duty on breeding sheep to allow of the expansion of Canadian flocks while the sheep industry continued so unusually profitable. As a result of the temporary lifting of the duty, 10,700 sheep were brought north across the border.

The union continued to press for a settlement of the question of long-term leases. This also was disposed of in a manner satisfactory to the union by putting grazing leases on the 21-year basis.

Enthusiastic Cattle Feeder

The Thursday morning session was devoted to a discussion of beef cattle problems. R. J. Speers, of Winnipeg, told of his experience in fattening 1,600 cattle at Teulon, Man. Mr. Speers has had a phenomenal success as a cattle feeder, but claimed that he had accomplished nothing which could not be duplicated on a smaller scale by a farmer with the inclination and ordinary facilities. In fact, said Mr. Speers, it was entirely wrong to have the cattle fattening of the country done, as it is today, by non-farmers. He quoted H. P. Kennedy, and large commercial feeders engaged in the packing-house business, as saying that they were hoping that the successes scored by their feeding plants would stimulate an expansion of the practice so that another profitable industry on a large scale would be started in this country.

Mr. Speers laid down what he called the "Ten Commandments of Cattle Feeding." They were:

1. A natural liking for the business.
2. Financing. Under this heading Mr. Speers made a serious criticism of the practice followed by many local branch bank managers of issuing 90-day loans for cattle feeding. If a feeder were to succeed in a cattle fattening enterprise he must be at liberty to say when the stock was in the right condition for sale, and not be harassed by difficulties in renewing a note or the possibility of having to let the animals go before they had made any substantial gains in weight.
3. A location that provided shelter.

4. Adequate feed and water supply.
5. The proper type of cattle.
6. Good individual animals, of the right age, and in good health.
7. Purchasing and selling at the right period of the year with regard to pasture facilities.
8. Management.
9. Transportation costs.
10. Markets.

Prof. Sackville, University of Alberta, outlined the experiments in cattle feeding, which had been carried out at his institution. He first pointed out that the steers at Edmonton were housed as they would be on any farm, in a structure made from brush and poles at the cost of \$30. Two-year-old steers gave the greatest net profit and were to be recommended as against younger cattle.

D. T. Elderkin, manager of the Regina Exhibition, traced the influence of exhibitions on cattle types, and weighed the support which they give to the pure-bred breeders in prize money and in opportunity for advertising.

Ocean Cattle Rates

Papers by H. A. Craig, deputy minister of agriculture for Alberta, and J. G. Robertson, livestock commissioner for Saskatchewan, dealt with ocean transportation of cattle. Mr. Craig's paper, which was read by Secretary Richardson, reviewed the history of the reduction of rates from \$75 to \$37.50 per head, under which shipments by a commercial company had been made. These rates were still too high for profitable shipment, but Mr. Craig was of the opinion that shipping companies on the Pacific were sympathetic to the movement and that lower rates could be obtained, and the government and the commercial company referred to were about to make a further effort to secure lower rates. He intimated that there was a market in Japan for dairy as well as beef cattle, and some dairy cattle had been shipped from B.C. He safeguarded his statements by concluding that there could be no large or rapid development of this trade, but there was a certain amount of trade to be developed, and with reasonable freight rates it would be well worth cultivating.

Scores Space Brokers

Mr. Robertson told the convention that a reduction of \$5.00 per head on Atlantic rates would have meant half-a-million dollars more for producers of cattle on last year's business. He also said that the most unfavorable aspect of the present situation was that one or two large shippers had secured control over all available space, and the small shipper had to yield excessive profits to brokers in order to do business at all. Mr. Robertson did not agree with critics of the government who thought more might have been done to secure better rates since there were undoubtedly factors which made such a process exceedingly difficult. He hoped for some decrease in charges now that the Jensen line was in operation.

John Burns, of the P. Burns Co., addressed the convention on some matters of common concern to livestock raisers and packers. Speaking of the prospects for building up a trade in beef with Japan, Mr. Burns gave it as his opinion that it would eventually turn out to be a chilled beef trade. His company was making shipments of chilled beef on every boat, not large shipments to be sure, but sufficiently important to be able to indicate a developing trade.

F. H. Auld gave a very carefully prepared analysis of the bearing of freight rates on the livestock industry which will appear in a coming issue of The Guide.

Saskatchewan cattle men who have had some annoyance at the hands of rustlers, listened to S. G. Carlyle's account of the working of Alberta's

excellent Brand Inspection Act, administered under his superintendence as livestock commissioner for that province. The horsemen heard papers from Dean Rutherford and E. D. Adams, of Calgary. The first appears on page 8 of this issue of The Guide.

Important ground was covered in the survey of the hog business. R. A. Wright reported that as a result of the application made by the union of the packers last year to have thick smooth hogs paid for on a basis of quality within the grade, a promise had been given that such a promise of payment would be tried in an experimental way at the Edmonton yards in the near future, and if successful would be extended to cover other western yards.

Talk About Bacon Trade

Cliff Fares, of the Harris Abattoir, Winnipeg, dealt with the new order of the British Ministry of Health, forbidding the importation of borax cured bacon. No criticism could be levelled at the British government said Mr. Fares, as practically every other country had preceded her in passing regulations of this kind. In fact, it would have been passed years before if the British government could have been sure that there were adequate supplies of unboraxed bacon in sight.

The new British order made it impossible to hold bacon for any length of time, and would as a result have one

beneficial effect in that it would prevent speculation in boraxed bacon, and the deleterious effect on prices when a large quantity of this stuff was released, a periodical occurrence in the past. The new order meant, however, that Canadians would have to ship a more constant supply, which meant that farmers would have to give serious attention to the raising of fall pigs.

C. M. Learmonth, who has had remarkable success in raising fall pigs then took this matter up from the producer's standpoint, surveying the difficulties experienced with late litters and balancing the advantages. In his experience, the net result was in favor of fall pigs.

Other speakers were L. C. McQuat, Dominion bacon specialist; Dr. J. H. Grisdale, federal deputy minister of agriculture; Victor Matthews, superintendent of the Scott Experimental Farm; W. W. Thomson, Co-operative Wool Growers; and Prof. A. M. Shaw, Saskatchewan University.

Geo. H. Hutton resigned from his six-year term as president of the organization, and R. A. Wright, Drinkwater, Sask., was unanimously elected to that office. Vice-presidents for the provinces were: George Gordon, Oak Lake, Man.; C. M. Learmonth, Regina, Sask.; J. L. Walters, Clive, Alta; Alex. Davey, Ladner, B.C. Next year's convention will be held in Winnipeg.

Readers' Question Box

We are asking the assistance of our readers in answering some of the many important questions that are asked during the season. To many of the questions asked the best reply is the experience of others who have met with the same problem. Please read these questions and if they come within your experience send us your answer. You will be helping your fellows and we shall be glad to pay you for the time spent.

Condemns Fall Litters

I feel that I ought to protest against the advice which appears in the farm press from time to time urging farmers to grow fall farrowed pigs. I gave it a fair trial last winter, and we are now a lot wiser than we were at the expense of several hundred dollars. I built a warm and comfortable hog house for my tenant. The place was well lighted and ventilated. My tenant is a careful worker and kept the place scrupulously clean. The pigs were fed sound grain, a mixture of chopped oats and barley. The sows were all mature and had raised good litters in the spring. The pigs were all farrowed during October, and when they were young we had a little skim-milk for them. In fact, we did everything that the bulletins and the farm papers advise and yet the experiment was a total failure.

The young pigs never did well after they came off the dams. By the first of January three out of every five were crippled. The death rate was so high, that even had the pigs that survived turned out well, we could not possibly have made a profit. It's all right for packers to yell their heads off to get farmers to grow pigs the year round, but it can't be done profitably. At least I'd like to know where we fell down. We might just as well acknowledge the handicap of climate and leave the year-

round production of bacon on hogs to the Danes or Patagonians or whoever else wants to try it.—J. McG., Man.

Wants Early Pasture

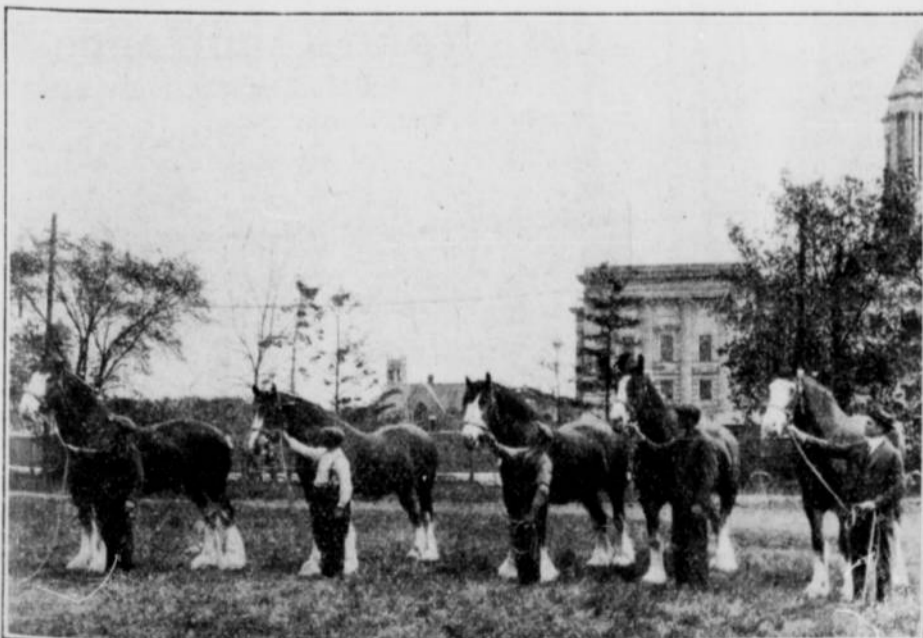
I have a piece of land that has been used for native pasture for a good many years, but it has become so over-run with native weeds that there has been very little feed on it in the last few years. I am thinking of breaking it up and sowing tame grass on it. What grass or mixture of grasses would you advise me to use? One corner of the field is low and consequently gets flooded every spring, so I would have to use some grass that is not damaged by lying for two or three weeks under water. Also this land is heavy and no one round here seems to like brome. What we chiefly need is a good early grass for spring pasture for our small herd of milk cattle.—J. T. M., Man.

Would Grow Strawberries

I live on the open prairie and have no shelterbelt, but I want some strawberries. I see a lot of people telling how they grow them. I'm willing to give all the necessary care to a small patch of 100 or 200 plants. Can you tell me how to go about it? I'd like to know if others have done it, what variety of plants they used and how many berries they got from a certain number of plants?—B. L. M., Sask.

In writing your answer to any or all of the above questions there is no limit to the length of the answer. Just give the information you think is necessary and no more, but be sure to give enough.

For the best answer to each question The Guide will pay \$3.00; for the second best \$2.00; and our regular rates of payment for any others that we publish. Write only on one side of the paper and if you answer more than one question put your name and address under each answer. If you wish your name withheld from publication your wish will be respected. Answers must be received on or before January 1. Address replies to Readers' Question Box, The Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg, Man.



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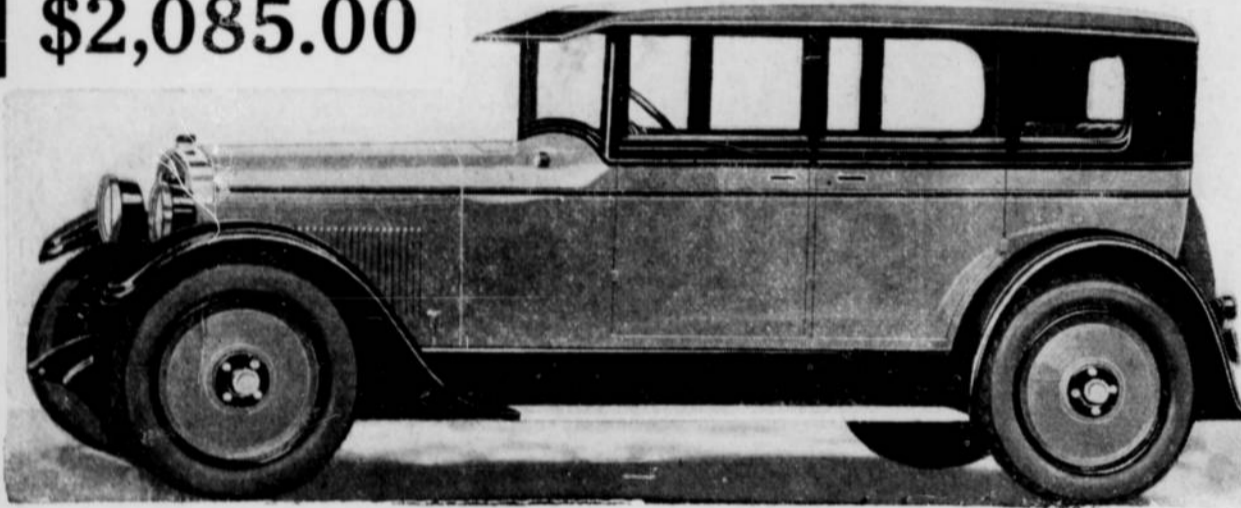
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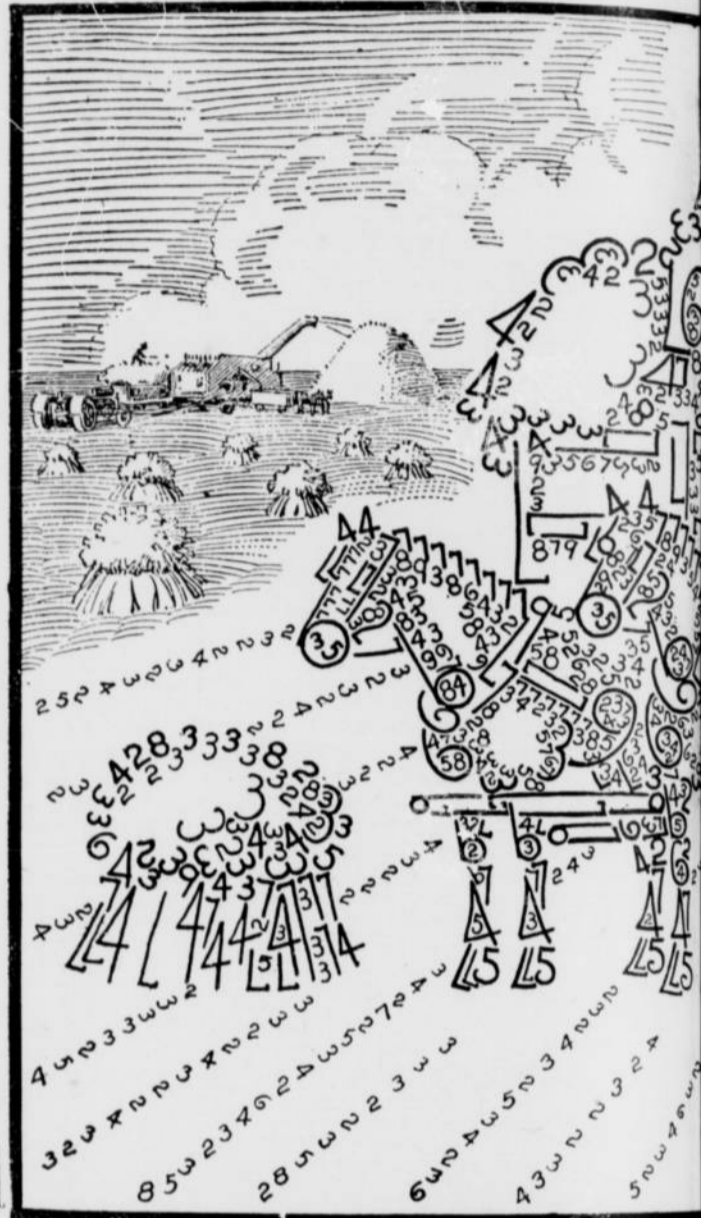
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The Problem is "How Many"

The problem is to find the sum total of the figures, which, when the figure is complete, and the drawing is entirely free from tricks and all figures (with the exception of a figure one (1) between two 4's at the range from 2 to 9, each standing alone, thus: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. The tops of the sixes are curved, while the bottoms of the easily tell what it is. However, to pick out all the figures and add them up is one of the most attractive figure puzzles that has ever been offered. In the event that no one obtains the exact answer, the advantage will solve the puzzle best.

We wish to have it clearly understood that there are no figures in the puzzle not made with figures, the threshing outfit, strawpile, train, elevator or any other trick in this puzzle. Every figure can be plainly seen.

No One Knows

To make sure that no one knew the exact or correct answer to the puzzle of Manitoba, and Hon. T. A. Crerar, President of the United Grain Growers' Association, made by Premier Bracken and Hon. T. A. Crerar, sealed and placed in the contest. Bear in mind that the Puzzle Contest Department knew the correct answer to the contest is over the Contest Department will be informed just what number is the correct answer, thus giving the present correct answer.

Solution and Remittance Blank

All Contestants must use this Blank

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE: My answer to the problem is \$..... to my credit, and if this is a winning answer send it to.....

Name.....

New or renewal subscriptions as follows:

Name..... Address.....

Name..... Address.....

Name..... Address.....

Name..... Address.....

Name..... Address.....

If you have sent in any money or any previous answer to this puzzle amount \$..... and answer.....

IMPORTANT—BE SURE TO ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

Address communications to THE CONTEST DEPARTMENT, Care of

The Grain Growers' Guide

NOTE.—If your subscription was sent in by another contestant.....

\$6,000.00 in Prizes

- FIRST PRIZE**—Total value \$2,085
\$1,585 Ajax six-cylinder Sedan, plus 50 times the amount of cash sent in up to \$10. To qualify the contestant must send in at least one \$5.00 subscription to The Guide, or \$10 in smaller subscriptions.
- FIRST PRIZE**—Choice of Chevrolet, Overland or Star, four-cylinder Sedans, plus 50 times the amount of cash sent in up to \$10, thus making the total value \$1,785. This prize will be given if the contestant cannot send in a \$5.00 subscription, but sends in at least one five-year subscription to The Guide for \$3.00.
- FIRST PRIZE**—\$600 cash, plus 50 times the amount of money sent in up to \$10, thus making the total value \$1,100. This prize will be awarded if the contestant can only send in a \$1.00 subscription or a number of one or \$2.00 subscriptions.
- SECOND PRIZE**—Total value \$1,010
\$660 Ford Touring Car, plus 35 times the amount of cash sent in up to \$10.
- THIRD PRIZE**—Total value \$500
\$300 cash, plus 20 times the amount sent in up to \$10.
- FOURTH PRIZE**—Total value \$400
\$250 cash, plus 15 times the amount sent in up to \$10.
- FIFTH PRIZE**—Total Value \$250
\$150 cash, plus 10 times the amount sent in up to \$10.
- SIXTH PRIZE**—Total value \$150
\$100 cash, plus 5 times the amount sent in up to \$10.
- SEVENTH PRIZE**—\$75.
- EIGHTH PRIZE**—\$60.
- NINTH PRIZE**—\$55.
- TENTH TO FOURTEENTH PRIZES**—Five cash prizes of \$50 each.
- FIFTEENTH TO TWENTY-FIFTH PRIZES**—Eleven cash prizes of \$25 each.
- TWENTY-SIXTH TO FIFTIETH PRIZES**—Twenty-five cash prizes of \$15 each.
- FIFTY-FIRST TO SEVENTY-FIFTH PRIZES**—Twenty-five cash prizes of \$10 each.
- SEVENTY-SIXTH TO ONE HUNDREDTH PRIZES**—Twenty-five cash prizes of \$5.00 each.

13 "Special Prizes" for Solutions sent in before December 28

To encourage contestants to send in their solution as soon as they have finished them, we have decided to give additional special prizes amounting to \$100.

The one that has sent the first correct or nearest correct answer of the puzzle to the contest office on or before December 28, will receive a special prize of \$25.

The person sending in the second correct or nearest correct answer on or before December 28, will receive a special prize of \$15.

The person sending in the third correct or nearest correct answer on or before December 28, will receive a special prize of \$10.

The next 10 persons sending in the correct or nearest correct answer on or before December 28, will receive a special prize of \$5.00 each.

The winning of a special prize does not interfere in any way with your winning one of the other prizes. However, winners of special prizes will not be announced until the contest closes, because the judges cannot give us the correct answer until that time.



PREMIER BRACKEN

Who erased one or more figures from the chart

No Freight to Pay

You will have no freight to pay on either of the cars. They will be delivered free of charge to the winner's nearest railroad station, or if a dealer lives near you, it will be delivered through him. The extra cash given in addition to the car (see the first and second prizes) will run you a few thousand miles and still leave plenty of money to enjoy a good time. Why not start today? You'll enjoy the thrill.

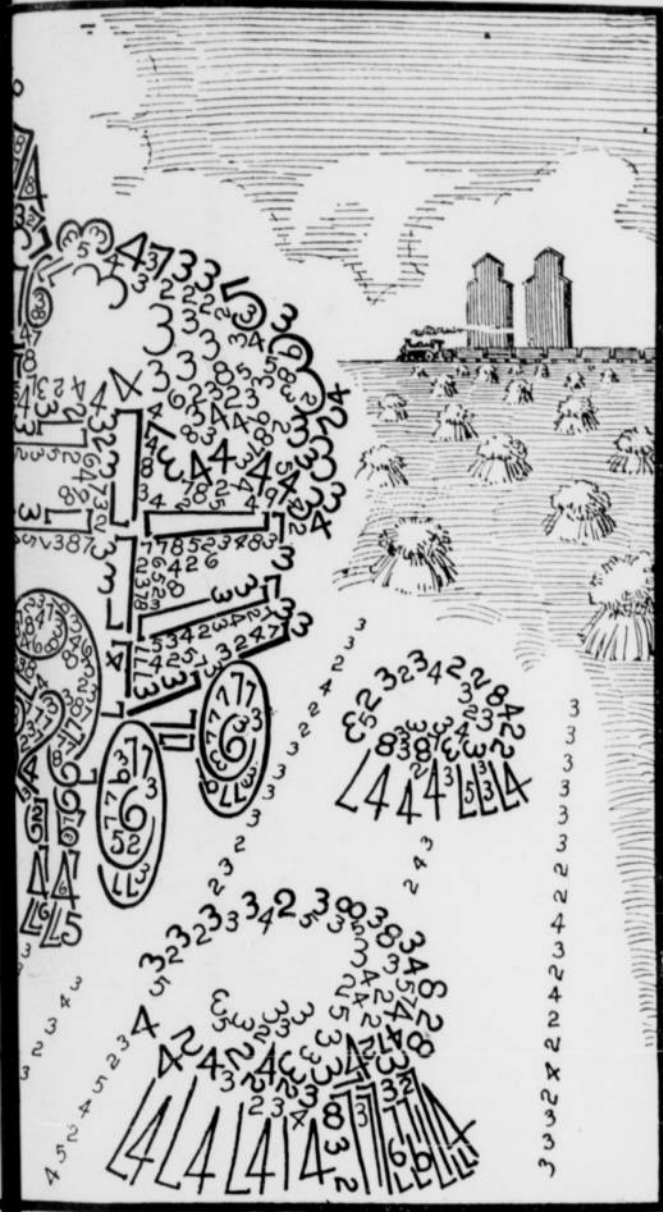


FIRST PRIZE

STAR, four-door, 1926 model, five-passenger Sedan, value \$1,285, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

28 is the CLOSING DAY

Best Period
This Week, Readers!

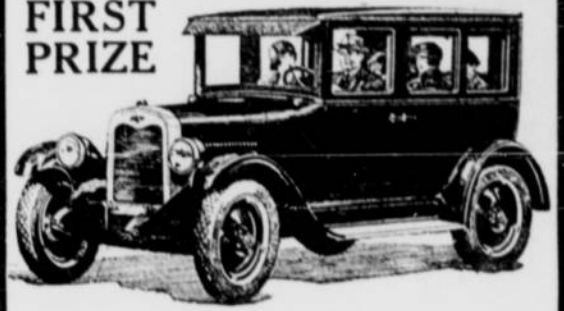


Ask Yourself These Questions:

Will I win the \$1,585 Ajax Sedan, the Chevrolet, Overland or Star Sedans—or the \$600 Cash Prize? Can I add these figures as carefully as my neighbor? Will I win some of the \$1,350 extra cash offered with the first six prizes? Can I make a start tonight? If so—why not?

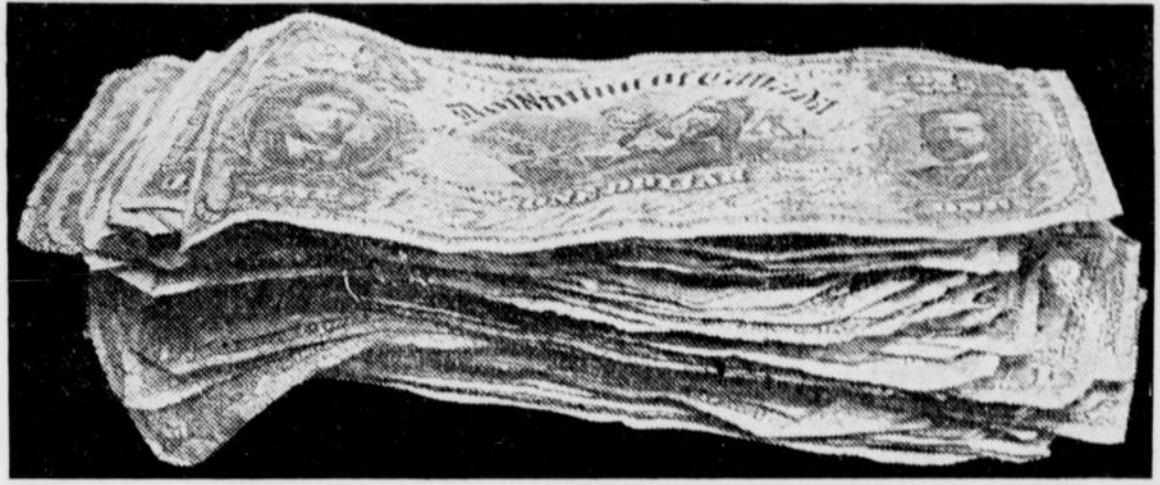
OBEY THAT IMPULSE

FIRST PRIZE



CHEVROLET, four-door, 1926 model, five-passenger Sedan, value \$1,285, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

\$4,900.00 IN CASH



HOW TO ENTER

- CONTESTANTS**—The contest is open to everyone in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta with the following exceptions:
 - Employees and their immediate families or anyone connected with The Grain Growers' Guide.
 - Residents in towns or cities with a population of over 2,500 unless someone in the household owns or operates a farm.
 - All prize-winners in our last figure-puzzle contest who obtained a prize of more than \$25.

Note particularly, that no one living outside of the prairie provinces can compete in this contest.
- Subscriptions will be accepted for anyone in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, except residents in towns or cities with a population of over 2,500—unless someone in the family owns or operates a farm. Every dollar sent in by contestants must represent a subscription secured from a friend or neighbor, or must be in payment for their own subscription. Either new or renewal subscriptions (your own or anyone else's) entitle contestants to the full benefits of this contest.
- Additional puzzle charts, on a good grade of paper, may be obtained by writing to The Guide. They will be mailed to you free of charge.
- Every figure in this picture is complete, and drawing entirely free from tricks and illusions. If any contestant is in doubt, however, about a figure, the Contest Department will be glad to give a ruling on it. Put a circle around the figure and send the marked chart with your letter.
- Fill out the remittance blank carefully, and send not less than \$1.00 (your own or some other person's) as an entrance fee to the contest and as a subscription at our regular rates (see coupon) to The Grain Growers' Guide. The greatest length of time for which any subscription will be accepted is nine years. Renewal subscriptions count the same as new, and will be extended from the present expiry date shown on the address label on your Guide.
- Be sure the full amount of the subscription price is sent direct to the Contest Department of The Grain Growers' Guide. Contestants are not entitled to any premiums, nor can agents or postmasters deduct a commission.
- You have the same chance of winning a prize by paying a \$1.00 subscription as you would have by paying a larger amount, but the amount of the first six prizes depends greatly upon the amount of subscription money you send in on the correct or nearest correct answer.
- You can submit as many answers as you like providing each answer is accompanied by a cash subscription for one year or more, but if one of your answers is correct we wish to make it clear that the money sent in with your other answers will not increase the value of the prize won by the winning answer.
- The contest is open to both old and new subscribers alike, anyone may help you in collecting subscriptions or solving the puzzle.
- Don't send an answer unless you send a subscription (see Rule 5). Readers who give their subscription to some other contestant and later on want to send in their own answer themselves, may do so, providing they write on the coupon the name of the person they paid their subscription to, also the amount paid. No further payment is necessary.
- All cheques, postal notes, bank, postal or Express money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Grain Growers' Guide.
- Not more than one person in any household can win more than one regular prize. No solution can be changed after it is once registered.
- In case of a tie for any prize a second puzzle will be presented, which will be as practicable and as solvable as the first. Only those tied for any prize will be permitted to solve Puzzle No. 2. Should two or more persons be tied for any prize, that prize and as many prizes following as there are persons tied, will be reserved for them before any prizes will be awarded for less correct solutions.
- The contest will close on February 1, 1926, but send in your solution as soon as possible, as there are special prizes for some early solution senders. For full details see "Special Prizes."
- The Contest Department of The Grain Growers' Guide reserves the right to alter the rules and regulations for the protection of contestants of The Guide, to refund subscriptions and disqualify any competitors whom they consider undesirable, and to finally decide all questions which may arise. Competitors are assured of the same fair and impartial treatment that has marked Guide contests in the past.



HON. T. A. CRERAR

Who erased one or more figures from the chart

Closing Date Announced

February 1, 1926, is the closing date of the contest. It was to close at the end of January, but as the last day of that month is a Sunday, all letters bearing the post-mark of February 1 will be accepted by the Contest Department.

The door of opportunity still stands open. You hold the key—why not use it and win one of the prizes offered in this big contest? Others have done it—so can you.

SECOND PRIZE



FORD Touring Car, 1926 model, five-passenger, value \$660 f.o.b. Winnipeg. This car will be obtained from the Dominion Motor Car Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

Sheaves on this Field?"

ether, represent the total number of sheaves on the field. Every but like a lot of other things, it is not as easy as it looks om of the stook in the lower right hand corner of the picture) There are no other one's, nor are there any ciphers in the es are straight. By looking at any figure carefully you can ether correctly is a task that requires both patience and skill. and it would be worth while to solve even though no prizes s will be awarded for the nearest correct solution. Accuracy ect count. Those who display these qualifications to the best

of the background, such as that part of the field and stooks. No part of the background is made with figures. There is no

Correct Answer

em, or how many sheaves there are in the field, Premier Bracken, Limited, kindly consented to erase one or more figures from the st what numbers were taken out. Notes of these figures were ety deposit box, where they will remain until after the close of ect answer before some of the figures were erased. After the ere erased. These numbers will be subtracted from the original

To be sent in by Contestants

When sending in solutions

Sheaves in the Field. Please place the sum of

New or Renewal	Prov.	Amount
		\$.....
		\$.....
		\$.....
		\$.....
		\$.....

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

- \$1.00 for one year.
- \$2.00 for three years.
- \$3.00 for five years.
- \$5.00 for nine years.

Contest Closes
February 1, 1926

Winnipeg, Man.

put their name and address below.



Cuticura Talcum Is The Ideal Powder

Its purity, smoothness and fragrance, combined with antiseptic and prophylactic properties which help to overcome disagreeable odors, make it an essential toilet requisite.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

PILES STOP

New Internal Treatment Will Do It
No Operation—No Delay

SEND FOR FREE TRIAL

Thousands have written of their cure by the Page Method—just the combination treatment with the tablets and the piles leave. They heal internally—the correct way. Salves and ointments give only temporary relief. Write today for Free Test Package—it costs you nothing; the Page Method will heal your piles. Send for free test.

E. R. Page Co., 326 Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 145M Marcellus Avenue, Manassas, N.J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

A Testimonial for Trees

From A. C. Stewart, Lethbridge, Alta.: "I first set out a windbreak of trees in 1913, planting about 1,500, consisting of Laurel leaf willow, Russian poplar and Manitoba maple. I have also planted Tamarac and Scotch pine. My trees have been a wonderful success, and added many hundred dollars value to my farm. My land had been in root crop in the year previous to planting and was well worked and plowed to a depth of 10 to 12 inches in the fall of 1912. The trees were irrigated every summer until July, and well cultivated for two or three years until growth prevented getting between the rows. The third and fourth year they made a growth of over four feet each year, and by the fifth year had reached over 20 feet in height. Being placed over 300 feet from the buildings with three rows of trees about 50 feet from the main windbreak practically all snow from heavy storms is caught and held between these belts. On the days of heavy winds in winter our buildings are well sheltered, and also from the hot winds in summer. I consider the time spent with my trees worth many times actual cost, as now I have a very fine windbreak which adds greatly to appearance and is of great value for shelter to stock and buildings. Would advise anyone setting out a windbreak to make extra good preparation of ground. Better plow a few inches deeper and wait another year. By the third or fourth year the growth will have made up for the extra time given in preparing the land before planting."

A Gentleman Adventurer

By Marian Keith
(Continued from Last Week)

CHAPTER XXVI

The Message of the Aurora

THE week's storm was over, and the next day Charles and Jasper ran out with the dog team to the camp, where the men resumed their wood-cutting. Before they returned, the short Arctic day had disappeared. The sun had set, leaving a sky of palest green crystal, deepening to a starry blue above. They left the forest trail and came out upon the white desert expanse of the lake. Suddenly, from behind the blue-grey wall of forest there leaped and danced airy figures, ghostly pale at first, but anon growing bolder and flashing bright in silver armour. As though obeying some invisible commander, they rushed to their tasks, and while Charles halted his team at Jasper's importunities, to remove the dog-bells, he glanced up in wonder, to find that they had hung the sky with rustling silken curtains of rainbow gossamer that swished and swirled and gleamed around his head.

The ethereal hangings swung softly, changing with every movement; now tender blue and palest rose, now delicate green and mauve. They paused, quivered, and there shot through them, flung up from the purple line of the forest, spears of violent light. Then the dancing heavenly hosts suddenly swept away all the splendour of their labor, and flung over the heavens a new garment, rose and green, blue and lavender, hung with flashing silver fringes. Swiftly the airy forces went to work upon it, fashioning a marvellous pattern, shifting the parts, weaving silver warp and rainbow woof, fold on fold, circling the sky in sweeping webs of color till they had built up an airy tent, a miracle of beauty, from the soft horizon to the high central point of its gleaming crystal dome.

The lovely structure quivered as if in ecstasy, and a soft rose flush spread beneath it. For an instant it held—a breathless moment of expectancy, as though heaven and earth waited for the final word that would solve all their painful mystery. Then the marvellous fabric fell to pieces in shattering glory, and again, silver and green and blue, the dancing spirits leaped to its reconstruction.

Swift and willing they were, like the minions that reared the Palace of Music at Abt Vogler's command.

"Another and yet another, one crowd but with many a crest,
Raising my rampired walls of gold
as transparent glass,
Eager to do and die, yield each his
place to the rest,
For higher still, and higher
Up the pinnacled glory reached!"

Charles ran on beside his dogs breathless with the awesome grandeur. His thoughts turned, as Abt Vogler's had, to the Builder and Maker of houses not made with hands. Resplendent passages from a Book in which he had been carefully instructed came crowding into his mind:

"Thou coverest thyself with light,
as with a garment."

"Whither shall I go from thy Spirit,
or whither shall I flee from thy presence?
If I ascend up into heaven thou art there,
If I make my bed in hell,
behold, thou art there."

"If I say, surely the darkness shall cover me,
even the night shall be light about me."

"Even the night shall be light about me." The words were awesomely illustrated here in the splendor of the Arctic night, with the Aurora flaming and hissing around his head!

He was impressed strongly with the feeling that there was some mysterious struggle going on about him; a tremendous conflict between order and chaos. One moment law reigned, and the next a mad confusion had swept every sign of a pattern from the changing heavens.

"And there was war in heaven;
Michael and his angels fought against the dragon;
and the dragon fought

Michael and his angels, and prevailed not."

The eternal struggle of the ages was surely being pictured here in flaming colors. He had a swift vision of the great forces of the universe lined up against chaos and confusion, injustice and pain, and his heart swelled with the wonder of it. These heavenly hosts were painting the struggle of earth, that everlasting effort to bring harmony out of strife and discord. To build the structure that the great Architect demanded, only to have it fall in shattering ruin, and to leap that same instant to its remaking—that was life!

He ran on, the crisp rustle of his dogs' feet answering the rustle of the curtained skies, ran in the awesome splendor of the whirling heavens and read their lesson. The struggle that was going on in his own lonely indignant heart was but a part of this. His mother had been right. It was not cold, nor hardship, nor loneliness that was to be dreaded, but failure to struggle on. Why, he was one in this mighty phalanx that leaped again and again to their ruined task. He fought side by side with Michael and his angels! And he had played the craven and wanted to quit the field!

To fight! To have courage in the evil hour! To do one's duty in the face of even gross injustice! That was the thing that mattered! Nothing in life could be commonplace then, not even feeding the fish to the howling, ravenous dogs at night, or seeing that the Indian women swept the snow from the yard. Life was a glorious battle, and must be fought gallantly, so read the message in the throbbing glory of the Arctic skies!

One day, about a fortnight later, Charles stepped down to the fort gate to see if the men were returning with their allotment of firewood, when, far away across the blinding glitter of the lake he descried a black dot, moving slowly out from the blue-grey point of land. A dog train! The approach of anything human to this lonely post was enough to set the whole fort into a state of excitement. He hallooed for Jasper, and on his heels came Doggie and Abraham and all the women, children and dogs; the parchment doors banging like the crack of a pistol in the frosty air.

"Company outfit," Jasper pronounced excitedly, long before the approaching dog-sled had resolved itself into anything but a moving blur to Charles. At the word he sent Doggie to run up the flag and returned to the gate.

"White man," was Jasper's next announcement. He knew by the way the dogs ran that they were not the Indian "geddies," but belonged to the Company, and he further recognized the blood of the man in front by his walk. Charles stared eagerly, but the white glare of the snow blinded him. Then the bells began to jingle, the white man had got into the sleigh, his two attendants behind, and in a minute more the dogs were dashing up the slope, tongues hanging out.

The hood of the white man's capote was pulled down over his face, his beard and eyebrows were white and hanging with tiny icicles, and it was a few moments before Charles recognized young Percival, the clerk whom he had met at Fort Mackenzie. He went leaping down the bank, and fairly flung himself upon his visitor.

The young man drew back from the eager greeting, and Charles could not help feeling that his manner was less cordial than when they last met. For a few moments he had a suspicion that he had come with bad news. Perhaps something about his mother had come to Fort Mackenzie in the winter packet!

But the visitor put his mind at rest on that score. "The Bourgeois wanted to know how things were going on here," he explained, his manner constrained and nervous, "and here I am."

Charles led the way joyously up to the fort, shouting for Abraham to cook every delicacy on the place for dinner.

"You're the only visitor I've ever had!" he cried, "so you'll have to eat a year's dinners. Old Father Abraham isn't exactly a specialist in fancy dishes, but he can make bully roushoun, and Sarah shall cook us some bannocks, Hurrah!"

They drank the guest's health, and while dinner was being prepared Charles showed him around. Percival exclaimed in admiration at the perfect order of everything, but all the time kept turning an enquiring eye on his host, Charles speculating all the while on the meaning of his strange conduct.

They had a tremendous dinner with Sarah's best bannocks as dessert, and afterwards they smoked their pipes over the blazing fire. Suddenly, in the midst of their talk, Jimmie Percival, with a gesture that reminded Charles of Johnny McBain, hit the table with his fist and burst out:

"Hang it all, Stuart, I'm on a fool's errand! You're as sane as I am."

Charles looked at him uncomprehendingly. "Well, what if I am?" he cried gaily, "that may not be a very high compliment to my intelligence. What's the point?"

"That fool Indian of yours, Young Thunder, is the one that's crazy. He came down to Fort Mackenzie with a wild yarn about you. He and that running mate of his, who came with you from Athabasca House, came storming in about three weeks ago with news that Waby-stig-wan up at Fort Hearne had gone raving mad, and was fairly kicking the institution to smithereens. He told the Bourgeois that you were howling and yelling and leaping round this place one night, and we thought you'd gone loony, and the Chief sent me to tie you up and take charge."

For a moment Charles stared stupefied. Neither Thunder nor Lightning was of the highly imaginative type, and there seemed no reason for their maligning their old friend thus.

Suddenly the unexplained tracks they had seen outside the fort windows on the morning after the storm flashed into his memory. Old Father Abraham with his uncanny Indian perception had declared they were made by the racquets of the two young men from the Lake of the Marshes, and Waby-stig-wan had laughed at him for an old romancer.

Charles burst into a shout of laughter. "The Highland Fling! Poor old Thunder and Lightning! They thought I was raving Derbish. And no wonder, not being Scotch!"

When he was able to explain Percival joined in the laughter till they fairly blew the smoke in rings about the dingy room.

The visitor stayed one short, joyous week, and then returned to headquarters with the good news. But Young Thunder had unwittingly done his friend a much greater good than even his kindly heart had planned. Up at Fort Mackenzie, Chief Factor listened to the explanation of young Stuart's madness, and a sympathetic look crept into his kind eyes. "I'll get him out of next winter," he confided to his that evening.

CHAPTER XXVII

The Grand Traverse

All along the Red River and up brook Assiniboine there could be heard ere first mutterings of the storm that y soon to rage around the little Se. We ment and threaten the peace. W security of all Rupert's Land.

The French Metis were restless; be discontented. Murmurs of seces 910 whirled to and fro on every wind to swept the white prairie. Men reform Sevenoaks at race-meeting or wedding and Pierre Falcon's rebel songs were sung at every dance. But of a less rebellion, a quietly-laid plot to starve plant the Governor of Assiniboia District and put another in his place, there was never a hint. Walter Melbourne its instigator, was too wise for a very wolverine for caution was "Chatake."

But he had left one weak spot in armour of secrecy. He had spent years of his exile in the north quietly laying his plans. A nature naturally disposed to be kindly, had been warped and embittered by some injustice in sentence, and by a long exile in a

north. So he had passed the winter of his discontent planning revenge. He had used Marcus Fraser as his tool. He had despised him so thoroughly that he had not troubled to take any of his usual precautions where he was concerned.

Marcus, indeed, in his old lethargic days was but a paltry force to be reckoned with. But he was a man again, and especially alert to any danger that might menace the friend who had rescued him from the pit. And rummaging one day in his cassette he found an old letter that Melbourne had once shown him and had forgotten again. It was a letter written by Chief Factor MacNeill to his nephew, and contained a full, though carefully-veiled, account of their plans to have the Governor removed. Fraser was about to throw the letter into the fire when something made him hesitate. Instead, he wrote a full explanation of its contents and sent both by runner to Fort Mackenzie.

Chief Factor McPherson was a loyal friend to the Governor. The winter packet had been sent off, and so a special messenger had to be dispatched to Fort Garry. And, remembering the gallant, unconquerable spirit of the young Chief of Fort Hearne, who had danced away his melancholy in the lonely outpost, he brought him down to Fort Mackenzie and sent him out with his message.

And so, all unconscious, Charles was hastening southward with the weapon for the downfall of his two enemies. He knew only that his message was urgent; that it must be in the hands of Governor McTavish before the Council met at Norway House.

The winter of his exile had opened suddenly into the spring of freedom. He had gone to the northland two winters before a hot-headed impetuous boy; he was returning a man, steady and restrained with something of the quiet patience of the land where he had spent his exile. The promise upon which his mother's faith had rested had not failed. The angels who had been given charge over him had kept him from the evil she had dreaded.

And now she whose prayers had set them on guard along his pathway had gone to the land of answered prayers where she could keep a more careful watch over her son. And so there were angels around and ahead of him on his perilous journey.

And a terrible journey it had been down the bitter winter trails of the northland. But his two sturdy Indian friends were with him, and his feet had been winged with hope and freedom.

And now the trackless forests and the icy wastes were past. They had crossed the Saskatchewan and here was Spring coming dancing up over the prairie hills to meet them. Wild geese called to each other through the grey skies, and at night as they slept by their fire the beat of strong northern pinions passed over their heads.

They left their dogs and sled at a post on the Saskatchewan and horses, and as Charles was asking directions from the half-breed the man uttered a magic

Winnipegosis!" shouted "Where Chief Factor Mac-is? No, we can't stay here at March, Boy!"

"The snow is all gone from the castle wall, Alice," the Bourgeois said at breakfast that morning. "You must all walk there and wave us a welcome when we get back from our shooting." "We surely will," said his wife. "Just one breath of that spring breeze from the prairie will bring back your roses, Flora mine," she cried gaily.

When Alice MacDonald had gone down to Red River with her husband the spring before, she had brought Flora Carmichael back to spend the winter in her forest castle. For early in the previous winter Mrs. Murray had closed her weary eyes on the bleak plains of her exile and gone home. When they had laid away in Kildonan churchyard the woman who had been her second mother, Flora's brave spirit gave way before her grief and loneliness. Her pale face and altered looks made her uncle anxious, and he gave his consent to a winter with her friends.

He hoped, too, that the loneliness of

rounding the fort he had a bath in an icy pool of the Greenhill River, casting some of his most ragged clothing upon its sweeping current, much to the dismay of his frugal followers. He had bought a new shirt and sash at the last post, and so, dressed and mounted and looking like the prince who was suddenly changed from a pauper, he galloped down the bank of the stream and across the ford. He was as brown as Young Thunder and his blue eyes and his waving fair hair made a strange contrast, but he was as straight and as fine a young athlete as the day he first set foot on Rupert's Land.

And so he rode up to the fort like a young knight approaching a castle, rode out of the wilderness of his bitter exile, bearing the white shield of his honor all unsullied. He rode blithely and eagerly, but with no faintest dream of the wonder awaiting him on the castle wall.

Fort Winnipegosis, the headquarters of the Winnipegosis District, stood northwest of the lake that gave it its name, and some twenty miles south of the great Saskatchewan. Here the rolling prairie country had almost reached the dignity of hills, and though there still spread out wide vistas of open grassy plains, the country was well dotted with parks, and the lakes and rivers were shrouded in luxuriant growth.

The fort stood upon a splendid hill overlooking the Greenhill River; a tangled twisted stream that eventually found its way down to the great lake. It was a neatly arranged place, for the Lady of Athabasca Lake reigned here, and already the touch of her hand could be seen.

All the buildings and the sixteen-foot stockade surrounding them were white-washed, and gleamed in the spring sunshine against their velvety background of pine-clad hills.

Along the top of the log wall, facing the river, and stretching from the wide



Queen of Flashwater (51489) Reserve senior champion Clydesdale female, Chicago International, 1925. Owned by Joseph Harrison, Watrous, Sask.

gates to either corner ran a platform, with a three-foot parapet. It made a pleasant promenade on summer evenings for the lady of the lone castle and her children.

Though spring had just commenced to sail up the frozen creeks and rivers, and rebel patches of snow in the woods and hollows still disputed her reign, the day was warm and the south wind was balmy.

"The snow is all gone from the castle wall, Alice," the Bourgeois said at breakfast that morning. "You must all walk there and wave us a welcome when we get back from our shooting." "We surely will," said his wife. "Just one breath of that spring breeze from the prairie will bring back your roses, Flora mine," she cried gaily.

When Alice MacDonald had gone down to Red River with her husband the spring before, she had brought Flora Carmichael back to spend the winter in her forest castle.

For early in the previous winter Mrs. Murray had closed her weary eyes on the bleak plains of her exile and gone home. When they had laid away in Kildonan churchyard the woman who had been her second mother, Flora's brave spirit gave way before her grief and loneliness. Her pale face and altered looks made her uncle anxious, and he gave his consent to a winter with her friends.

He hoped, too, that the loneliness of

such an isolated post would bring her to her senses, and show her how fortunate she was to be situated at Red River.

"And I hope you will reason with her," he said to her hostess before they left, "and try to make her see her duty. I don't know what the world is coming to when young women set themselves against all authority."

The winter passed peacefully away. Fort Winnipegosis was a bright place with the two little ones making sunshine through its bare rooms. The only trouble that marred the complete harmony of the place was the fact that the three young apprentice clerks all fell in love with Miss Carmichael and there was imminent danger of a three-cornered duel.

Alice MacDonald had no intention of interfering in Flora's matrimonial affairs. She was all for the banished prince but an event occurred shortly after their arrival home that settled Flora's mind and the fate of the three clerks for all time.

It was a piece of news that came to the fort out of the wilderness by way of the fort gossip, old Sally.

Sally was the wife of Simon, the Indian horse-guard, whose duty it was to watch over the four-hundred-odd horses belonging to the Company, that pastured on the rich uplands around the Greenhill River. Sally, like her husband, was a pure Wood-Cree, with a face like an old brown moccasin, and a body as thin and agile as a wild-cat, for all her sixty-five years.

Her children were long since married and gone, and she lived with her husband here and there just wherever there was good pasture for the horses.

The old couple slept in the woods if woods were handy, but if not it was all the same, they slept out on the prairie under the stars. In the winter they carried their home about with them, a deer-skin cone-shaped lodge where Sally carried on her not too elaborate housekeeping.

Sally loved to come to the fort. She was passionately in love with little Helen May MacDonald, and she liked, too, to visit her old cronies who sat all day nodding in the sunshine of their windows, in their comfortable huts behind the fort. For all the old women, abandoned by their tribe when they were too feeble to follow, were comfortably housed and fed here under the MacDonald's protection.

Sally had them all on her calling list and regularly dropped in for a cup of tea and a smoke and a bit of gossip. Then she always ended by a visit to old Bonhomme, the cook, and sat for an hour in the warm kitchen where the tea, the smoke and the gossip were all repeated.

Old Sally had come in one morning for her usual social call, and had brought a musk-rat for Helen May's dinner. She had no sooner left than the old man came shuffling in to Mrs. MacDonald's apartments to tell the sad news Sally had brought.

It appeared that the small-pox which had been raging all winter among the tribe of Stony Crees far up the north Saskatchewan had spread late in the winter to the southern branch where Chief Big Wind's people lived. And the old Chief and his six wives had all died of it and the beautiful maiden, his granddaughter, who had nursed them all through the days of terror and sickness, she, too, had been stricken and the whole tribe was mourning for her.

She was white and very beautiful this granddaughter of Big Wind's. She had come to her grandfather's lodge one summer when the Company's boats came up the Saskatchewan. It was said that her father was a great Chief of the Company and had tried to force her to marry one she did not love, and so she had fled to her mother's people. And now she was gone forever, Bonhomme declared mournfully, and Father Benoit was saying a mass for her soul.

It was Father Benoit, travelling through the wild country on his mission of mercy, that confirmed Sally's tale. This beautiful white daughter of the Stonies had been a veritable angel of mercy to her people. And finally she had given her life for them, and the good priest was on his way down to



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Norway House to tell the Chief Factor the sad and noble ending of his daughter's story.

Alice MacDonald and her guest sat long over the fire that night. This, then, was the story of Marie Rose and that other tale had been born in an evil heart.

"If I had only believed in him," Flora Carmichael sobbed. "But I believed the first slanderous tale instead, and now he will never forgive me."

Alice MacDonald was very comforting. "Wait and see. I don't think he would find it very hard to forgive," she said with a smile at Flora's bent head shining in the firelight.

And then they both sighed and whispered their tribute to the one who had gone out so gallantly. "Brave little Marie Rose!"

And now spring had come and it was impossible not to hope that something wonderful might happen any day. The very air had a thrill of expectancy in it.

Alice's prophecy regarding Flora's roses came true. The warm breeze brought them to her cheeks and they matched the crimson velvet of her cap as she ran a race across the enclosure with little Hector, Mrs. MacDonald and her small daughter following.

The four made a pretty picture, and Chief Trader MacDonald, burdened with the intruding spring work, had some ado to keep his clerks from the big bare windows that commanded such an alluring view of the fort grounds.

The spring trade had begun to open and Indians were encamped in the groves around the fort, their horses grazing about. Sounds of laughter, shouting and hammering came up from the boathouse, where the brigade was preparing for their journey. In a few weeks the boats would go down to Norway House and the carts would leave for Fort Garry with their loads of pemmican and furs from the Winnipegosis District. A snatch of Pierre Falcon's rebel song floated up—"Les Bois-brules jetaient des cris de joie." Its gay defiance struck on answering chord in Flora Carmichael's heart. Spring was in the air—and hope! She tripped up the steps and along the castle wall in time to the gay lilt.

"Come and dance, Hector," she called holding out her hands:

"Sur le pont d'Avignon
Tout le monde y passe!"

She chanted the little folk song sung by all the French half-breed children.

Hector pranced joyfully before her, in his small yellow moccasins.

"Les messieurs sont comm' ei," he piped, his knitted touque pulled from his curly head, his small red-mittened hand spread over his stomach, as he made her a jerky little bow.

"Les dames sont comm' ea," the lady responded, holding out the skirt of her long fur coat and sweeping her

small partner a curtsey, so deep his laughing eyes were on a level with hers.

Suddenly, for no reason she could give, she felt lighter of heart than she had since that autumn day she and Adelaide had walked in the coulee. Once more she was the old, gay, dauntless Flora.

Mrs. MacDonald and the fur-hooded, pink-cheeked fairy named Helen May, came toiling up the steps and they all stood for a moment looking out over the bare, sunny hills. They could see far down the slope to where a swollen stream coming down from the north plunged joyously into the Greenhill River. They had both broken from their fetters only that morning and were shouting a song of liberty. From a wedge of wild ducks that clove the skies overhead, came an echoing cry; they, too, were away on a wild race for the open spaces. Little Hector shouted to them as they passed overhead and danced up and down ecstatically.

The old song she had not sung for many months came to Flora's lips:

"And as I rode by Dalton Hall,
Beneath the turrets high,
A maiden on the castle wall
Was singing merrily;

"O, Brignal Banks are fresh and fair,
And Greta Woods are green,
I'd rather rove with Edmund there
Than reign our English Queen!"

Three horsemen rode out from the willows upon the opposite bank of the leaping stream and descended to a ford farther down.

The two women leaned over the parapet and watched the water splashing in silver from the horses' feet.

"White man!" Hector announced, his quick eyes, trained to Indian acuteness by Simon and Sally, taking note of the subtle difference between the man ahead and the two who followed.

"The first one is a white man and the other two are Stonies, I think—or sompin."

Mrs. MacDonald shaded her eyes with her hand. "How nice if it should be Mr. Halliday from Fort Hampton," she said. White visitors were rare and joyously welcomed.

The white man's horse was eager and hard to hold. When he had mounted the bank of the stream he came across the level at a swift gallop, and pranced and curvetted up to the fort wall where the ladies stood.

"It's not Mr. Halliday," Hector said.

"Perhaps it's—" suggested his mother and paused. The rider was right beneath them now; he took off his cap and sat staring up at Flora like a man in a dream. The girl on the wall gave a little stifled cry and stood staring down as if she too were caught by some wild vision. This was a dream, she kept saying to herself as she held tight by the parapet lest she fall. This was certainly a dream. Things did not happen like this in real life.

The man on the horse came to life first. "I did hear it, then," he whispered. "It was 'Brignal Banks'!"

Babson Kind to Florida

Sees future as fountain of health and happiness—Economic life assured on that basis—When will boom end?

ROGER W. Babson is no stranger to Florida; he has spent several winters in the south, of which he observes, "I would perhaps not be alive today if I had not done so." The life outdoors, the fresh air indoors, the sunshine, the changed environment, are definitely beneficial, Mr. Babson states from experience. For this reason he is confident that Florida has a good future. For millions of people it should become a literal fountain of youth. Any state which prolongs life and enhances health as Florida does has an assured economic position.

In a candid examination of the Florida boom, Mr. Babson is quick to reply to the question, "When will it end?" asked by nine out of ten people who talk about Florida, with the word that as long as people keep on asking this question the end is still in the distance. There is one method of anticipating Florida conditions by public psychology. Be confident as long as the public remains sceptical; be cautious as soon as the public ceases to question.

Roger Babson usually digs deeper than most. In his opinion of this Florida boom—yes, boom—it is the natural sequence to the "fair business activity" now general in the United States. Every time in the past 60 years when the nation had a period of prosperity, some part of the country had a boom in real estate. "If a real estate boom had not appeared in Florida it would have been staged in some other place," is Mr. Babson's view. He re-

calls the real estate booms in the Middle West; ten years later in the North West; then on a period later it was in California. Now it is Florida, a boom "based almost wholly upon speculation and recreation."

And then Charles's restless steed had carried him past them and through the gate, his Indian companions clattering after him, and suddenly the dream maiden on the castle wall also came to life. She forgot everything but that her Prince had returned, that Edmund was back from exile, and she ran down the steps, her hand outstretched.

"Please say you forgive me!" were her first words.

To be continued next week

calls the real estate booms in the Middle West; ten years later in the North West; then on a period later it was in California. Now it is Florida, a boom "based almost wholly upon speculation and recreation."

May be Shorter Lived than Earlier Ones

Coming closer to the situation, Mr. Babson judges that since this boom is so little connected with the development of agriculture and industry it will tend to be shorter lived than the earlier ones.

The real and permanent thing about Florida is not its real estate boom, but rather its great future as the home of health and happiness. Tracing the death rate of the winter months as compared with the months of the other seasons, Mr. Babson concludes that since Florida, by its greatest natural resource, a mild and equable climate, contributes to the longer life and enjoyment of many, it has an assured economic future. "Whether the boom goes on for year after year, or collapses during the next period of depression, Florida will be just as sound after the boom is over as it was years ago and is now. The boom will ultimately die down but Florida will live on. The improved position of many farmers in the past three years enables them, with the aid of the auto and the good roads, to pack their belongings into an automobile and go to Florida for the winter, to enjoy a remarkable vacation at relatively slight expense.

Depends on General Good Times

From all of which it is apparent that in Mr. Babson's opinion the boom in Florida ought to last as long as the present period of general business prosperity of the United States as a whole. Florida will have a future after the boom, particularly for those who, like Ponce de Leon, go there for health, happiness and length of days.

A special writer in the New York Times tells how a Tampa city lot sold for \$1,200 in the morning and the hands for the fourth time that day closing out at \$2,000. A Tampa lot of a gasoline-filling station refused \$800,000 for his corner; holding out for a million. One corner lot was sold for a million.

"Why not?" demanded the man who told of the sale. "Land here is worth more than New York City property. This is a growing city. It will be as big as New York some day. till our harbor's finished."

To men who went through the boom in Western Canada between 1900 and 1910 there is nothing unbelievable in this line of talk. It is just one form of obsession, the unconscious acceptance of the notion that the abnormal conditions have come to stay and are a bench on the way up. Mr. Babson is thinking his way through the boom. Meantime there will be plenty of estate transactions recorded and things get down to a sound and sane base.

Cupid, Too, Was Up-to-date

"Engaged to four girls at once?" claimed the horrified uncle. "He can't explain such shameless conduct." "I don't know," said the girl's nephew. "I guess Cupid must have shot me with a machine gun."



A Corn-Belt Fall Scene

Letty Lee Goes A-Gadding

By Edna E. Baldwin

"LUCY Plunkett called up last night when you and Bob were out, and I told her that you were going for sure. They are driving over this afternoon to see you, and Nellie Cummings wants you to do some shopping for her. Lucky you baked yesterday, wasn't it?"

"The convention—but I'm not going. You knew that." Letty put the disappointed baby back in his high chair and wiped the porridge and milk from his fat chin.

"But you are," corrected the new teacher, leisurely eating her Saturday morning breakfast off one corner of the kitchen table. "You know perfectly well that you haven't been away anywhere for over two years. You were at two Grain Growers' picnics in that time, a pie social, and one political meeting in the schoolhouse, the time it was so cold; you and Mrs. Edwards were the only women present."

"But—" Letty protested weakly. The teacher set her cup with its bridal rose design, sole survivor of the years, back in its saucer. "You certainly are going. There isn't another woman in this community better fitted to represent the Women Grain Growers at the convention than you are. Besides, you know all about crop failures and boiling up flour sacks to make house dresses and undies and dish towels and what not, and praying for railroads and having babies 40 miles from a doctor, although now that Dr. Ross is over at Carlea it isn't so bad."

Letty tried to speak and failed. "Men are apt to take one for granted, too. Same old true-blue pal and all that, but a bit of a jolt does 'em good once in a while. Bob's a dear, but men!" They both laughed, a warmth of knowing in their voices.

"I've arranged everything. Old Granny White is coming to take care of the children. You know you say yourself that they are better with her than with yourself. Johnny Kirk is going to milk Blossom and Spot and do the rest of the chores; they're in the secret, too. My clothes ought to fit you perfectly. I know now why I brought that dream of a frock back here with me. Bob is going in early Monday morning and Johnny is going to drive you in to Murphy's siding and you will catch the midnight train there. Bob will get the surprise of his life when he meets you in Regina—if he knows you."

There was nothing else to do but to accept this fairy-like plan, and Letty, setting her house in order preparatory to her flitting, revelled in visions of white tiled bathrooms, of hot and cold water from the simple turning of a tap. There would be no more painfully-acquired rituals in a toast-warm kitchen of a Saturday night, with the galvanized wash tub rubbing elbows with the range, filled with snow water. She was going to have as many baths as she could possibly squeeze in. The earthenware crock held a fragrant, sugary mountain of cookies under a clean dish towel, and there was an extra batch of cinnamon rolls, too, with the odor of cinnamon and sugar burning and sticking to the pans.

Letty felt like the night before Christmas. Yesterday, cutting down underwear for young Bill, she had felt bold and worn out as last year's Eaton's catalog. Bob went out to the store after supper as he was wont to do on Saturday night, and as early as seven o'clock Lucy Plunkett and two or three other neighbor women arrived.

"We can't stay," Mrs. Plunkett said, taking off her big coat and pouncing on a copy of the latest paper, in reality a week old. "I want you to bring me

all the magazines you can borrow or steal." She looked wistful. Letty, knowing how much Lucy loved books, promised that she should have them.

"Yes, and see if you can find a way of cutting the strings of a man's pocket-book," suggested Lilly Reid, at which they all laughed. "I tell you, we don't begrudge the money, Letty. You just go up there and show them that crop failures or anything else can't break the spirit of a farmer's wife. Bring us back a breath of the city and some new ideas and lots of enthusiasm and we'll feel as if we'd been there ourselves."

After that speech Letty felt rather serious and important. It wasn't just for herself that she was going to gram into a short week all the fun and joy she could, but for every one of her neighbors.

"Wish you were coming, too, Letty, but you couldn't manage it very well—two of us." Helping himself to the cranberry jam at breakfast Monday morning, Bob flashed a regretful smile at his wife. Letty smiled back but did not speak.

It was 20 miles to the siding, but Letty enjoyed her swift drive behind Johnny's team of bays. Once there she was possessed of a childish excitement that kept her ears strained for any sound of the approaching train. The porter made up her bed, a lower berth, the only one available, too. She crept in behind the curtains and, sitting cross-legged in front of the window, watched the miles of bush and clearing pass, sleepy little farm houses like her own and here and there a grain elevator, tall and straight, like



"You just go up there and show them that crop failures or anything else can't break the spirit of a farmer's wife."

a sentinal on guard. She made up her mind to slip off the train in the morning without breakfast, thereby avoiding an encounter with Bob. The train was due in Regina at 8.30.

With her husband's familiar shoulders disappearing up the platform with a group of other men, Letty drew a relieved breath, caught up her club bag and advanced carefully. There was the danger of Bob's turning and catching sight of her at this late moment. It gave her a pleasurable thrill, this conspiracy with a dash of adventure in it.

"Well, if it isn't little Letty Lee. How did you get so far away from home?"

Letty gasped, dropped her things and held tight on her old friend's hands. "I can't believe it; why, it's every bit of four years since we saw each other before." Mary Morris had been a friend back as far as the pinafore days, and they talked eagerly, interrupting each other and laughing warmly.

"I'd love to stay with you, Letty, but I'm supposed to give an address at the opening meeting, and I promised to meet some people before it opens. I'll see you after." Letty regarded her friend enviously. Mary had always been the leader at school back home, and later at the college they both

attended. She was still leading. Perhaps Mrs. Morris caught that wistful look.

With a giddy handkerchief tucked into the cuff of the teacher's smart fur coat, a stylish little hat cocked at just the proper angle on her recently marcelled head, and a faint aroma of lilacs trailing behind her as she moved, Letty made her way up the aisle to a seat near the front. The hat had cost next to nothing with the sales on, but it had made her feel like a million dollars. And that marcel, too! She was going to have a manucure just as soon as she had time, money or no money. She hoped Bob had seen her come in. She had had her eye on that front seat for various reasons.

Mary Morris came and sat beside her, with a worried look. "Mrs. Murray was to have given a 15-minute talk and she isn't here; said she had burned her foot. I was just talking to her on the phone." Then, smiling a little, "You look stunning, Letty. No hayseed about you, eh? Say, you could take Mrs. Murray's place, as well as not."

"But what will I talk about?" Letty exclaimed, bewildered. She knew, though, what it would be before Mary spoke, and when she stepped up to the platform later she was as composed as if it was as ordinary an incident as mixing butter or feeding the pigs.

There was really not much in her speech that the women down in the audience did not know, but she made them smile, and with the tears still bright in their eyes drew for them the better side of farming, little intimate pictures of home life and partnership troubles, mainly Lilly Reid's laughing plea voiced in her own house two days back. Having conquered that pet worry of so many women's lives herself, Letty's words were more than convincing.

When she returned to her seat it was amid a storm of applause, and when the meeting eventually closed for the morning, Letty arrived at the door in time to see her husband stop and wait just outside for her. The look on his face was worth whatever she might

have to do without in the weeks to come, owing to the reckless expenditure of her butter and egg money. She smiled at him, outwardly gay and self-possessed, inwardly quaking. People looked after them as they walked off together and Letty knew it.

"You nearly knocked me silly when you walked in the door, Letty, and when you got up and gave that talk, why, I began to wonder for a minute if I wasn't out of my head. I don't see yet how you did it. You look like somebody I used to stay awake nights over, same perfume, too, that you used to have." He gave her a puzzled look in which was mingled humility and admiration and something else that hand't been there for a long time.

"The teacher did it, Bob. I didn't want to come, mind, you, but she packed me off, and my, I'm glad I came now. It's alright?"

Her fingers strayed down his coat sleeve and slid about his wrist.

"Alright? I should say so. I must have been a selfish dog to have left you at home at all. I just didn't think. We'll have to try and do this every year, no matter how hard up we are. Everything seems different somehow. Does it to you?" Letty nodded. In her heart she was blessing that little school teacher.

It was a busy week and it passed like a swift dream, from inspiring addresses and dinners and entertainments, and sight-seeing and shopping to the last mad rush for the train. Letty was rather glad to turn her face homeward. It had been lovely. It had given her new life, new hopes and new ambitions, but she was anxious to impart her message to her friends. She had found out from a woman member a new wrinkle on the making of rag rugs, the delight-

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ful old-time kind. Already she was working out in her mind a way she could dye last year's dotted muslin curtains a daffodil yellow. She would make her rugs to match, and when the daffodil bulbs she had purchased bloomed she would catch every bit of sunshine in the Carrot River Valley. Then she had a whole army of new recipes to try out, and new books and new magazines, loaned from a city friend of Mary Morris. Truly it had been a profitable week.

From the observation platform Letty and her husband watched the sun going down across the great stretch of prairie land. There was something awesome about it. The bigness of it stirred them both. This was their country. It had taken their youth and dreams and loving to make it the thing it was. It would take the lives of their children as it had taken their's, but they were not thinking of the heart-breaking toil. It was as if the spirit of the West was speaking to them of something deeper and finer and more significant than wheat prices.

Walter Page and His Work

It is not usual for the biography of an American citizen to attract universal attention. Many are written but few are noticed beyond the narrow circle in which most men live. But the Life and Letters of Walter H. Page, proved an outstanding exception. This man born and reared in the south, of good family, and with an intelligent and attentive mother, rose to high position in the service of his country as a diplomat in a time of crisis and left behind him a treasure house of thought, enlightened by activities of a man who exercised good judgment and sound discretion in affairs. He started life as a journalist, right out of the university where he had specialized as a classical man. It is not commonly accepted that classics form the best basis for practical life, a term often misused. But it was interesting in this connection to hear Dr. R. Bruce Taylor, principal of Queen's University, tell, as he recently did to a group of graduates in Winnipeg, that the number of students taking classics has greatly increased so that additional teaching power had to be provided.

When Walter Page was 21, he was

selected as one of 20 fellows by Dr. Gilman in 1876, who was just then organizing Johns Hopkins on an original plan. Page had the advantage of being under tuition of Professor Gildersleeve, reputed one of the four great scholars produced in the United States. At any rate Page was able to sit around the table and translate Greek as ordinary men would French or German. He had the mental keenness of the Greek, and ever afterward was ready with speech or word to picture and interpret what he was so quick to see in life. The comedies and tragedies of Greece turned out to have utility as well as literary value.

Walter Page was the son of a southern whig, by which is meant that Allison Francis Page regarded slavery as an institution of the south, but was not in favor of the extension of that institution to other new states. Nor did he believe the election of Abraham Lincoln was sufficient cause for civil war. Walter's father had estimated in advance of the war that in numbers of men available and in possible supplies for war, in comparison with the north, the south was doomed to defeat. In later days Walter saw how by the flat-tery of designing politicians and slow

going preachers the people of the south were lulled into false security, from which it cost much time and effort to relieve them. "The North Carolina aristocracy had failed in education and the failure of the church had been as complete and deplorable."

There grew up in the south "the forgotten man," one in four of the white population who could neither read nor write, an element which became a definite opponent of social progress, and who listened to the politician flatter him as possessor of qualities he never possessed, and the preacher glorify the land beyond as the only one to be sought. Throughout life Walter Page was the advocate of education and was able to do much for his native south and see it lifted out of the slough. He was the real friend of the "forgotten man," who perhaps did not appreciate the friendship. The south has been redeemed from that bondage of illiteracy.

Page was a life time friend of Woodrow Wilson. They met early in life and it was the inspiration of Water Page which lifted Wilson up to make the grade in politics, that inspired the nation-wide political speaking tour of 1911, and won his election in 1912, carried him over the war line in 1917,

which should have been crossed in 1915 after the Lusitania crime, if Page had his way. It was Page who was there with the program of legislation for the president elect when all the noise of the campaign had ceased and he was alone, except for the office seekers and others of that ilk.

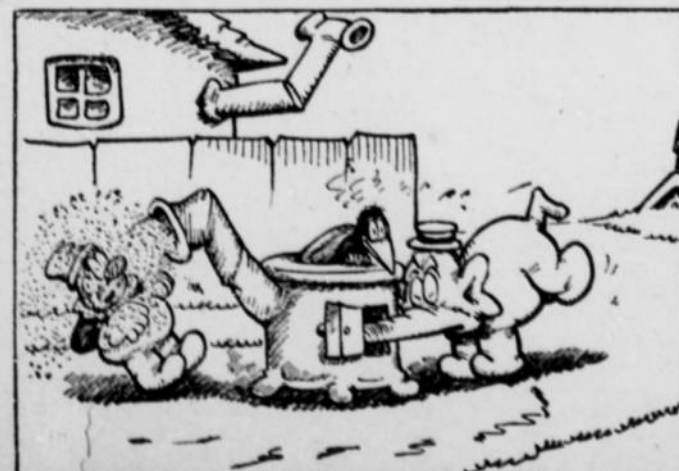
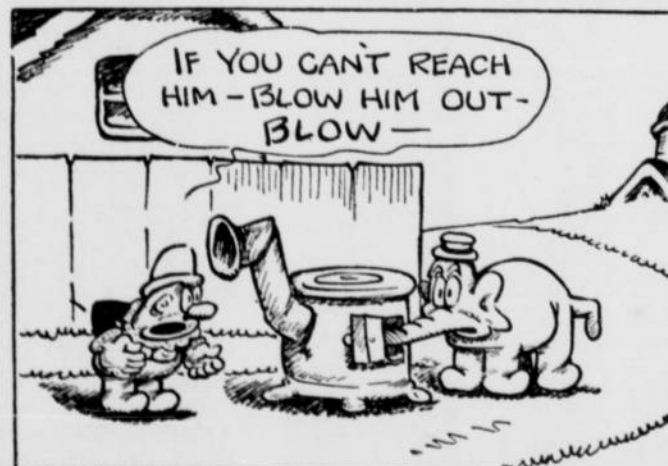
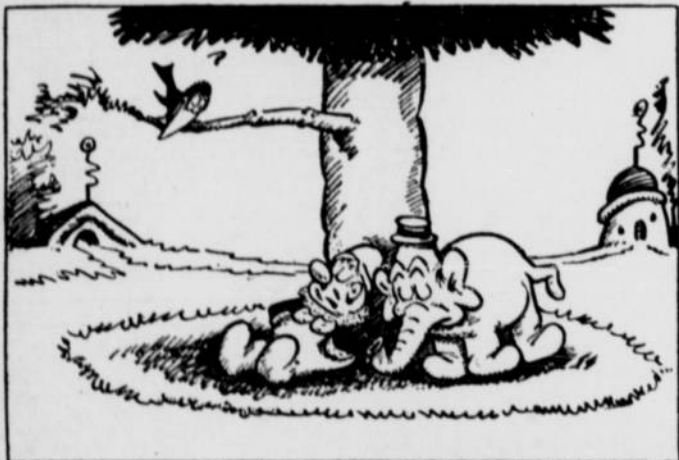
Like most of the old Anglo-Saxon south, from George Washington down, Page was a friend of England, and appreciated the British. He scouted the notion of decadence, saw through the appearance of things which deceives so many, into the admirable qualities which make the English what they really are. It was Page who kept Lansing from doing irreparable harm to Anglo-American relations with his persistent "freedom of the seas proposals," which would have helped Germany very much.

It was Page's conviction after the news of the Lusitania, May 7, 1915, that "we shall be at war with Germany within a month." But he miscalculated. Mr. Bryan was secretary of state, and there was endless confusion in that department. After Bryan's resignation there came the exchange of notes and the development of the stubborn quality of President Wilson's mind, now so well known to the world, and especially to his countrymen.

To the working journalist, Walter Page's life and letters form a magnetic collection of how greatness is associated with the myriad of common things, and how by industry and attachment to duty, coupled with some degree of ability to make things live in print, life may become of high utility value and the products of the pen, or typewriter, something to be sought after by many thousand readers.

THE DOO DADS

Nicky Nutt and Tiny, the pet elephant, were enjoying a deep sleep under the shade of the old apple tree, after tiring themselves out wandering about the village and looking for excitement. Before they got to the snoring point a crow lit on a limb above a long flight and espied them. Now Nicky Nutt's nose looks like something that even birds like to laugh at, so Mr. Crow thought he'd have some fun with the strangers that were resting so nicely almost directly under him. One, two, three! Down he came right on Nicky Nutt's face, his beak nabbing Nicky's nose. Nicky was awake in a jiffy and mad as the maddest hornet in a hornet's nest; but before he had time to fully arouse himself the offender was off safely and shrieking, "Caw, Caw," as if to say, "you poor simp, try and catch me if you can." "You black imp," was all that Nicky could think of as he kept running after the crow. In the meantime Tiny had been awakened by the noise and opened his wide eyes to see what all the trouble was about. He saw Nicky Nutt running as fast as his legs could carry him down the road giving chase to Mr. Crow. It so happened that there was an abandoned stove on the roadside and the crow decided to fly into it to escape the rage of Nicky Nutt. "I'll get you for that," Nicky Nutt shouted as he neared the stove and felt sure that he could capture the rascal. By this time Tiny had come up to help his friend. "Quick Tiny, he's hiding in this old stove - grab him!" shouted Nicky Nutt, who believed that Tiny could do almost anything with that long trunk of his. Tiny did as he was told and stuck his trunk into the stove, but try as he might he could not reach the crow. His eyes widened in surprise that he had failed. "If you can't reach him blow him out, blow," shouted Nicky who was now growing impatient and furious at the same time. He wanted to punish that impertinent bird for disturbing his sleep and pulling his nose. Tiny is an obedient elephant. His long palling around with Nick Nutt taught him that obedience was the first word in his long list of words that he ought to remember. Anyhow, that's what pet elephants are for—to obey their masters. So Tiny obeyed—and he blew his trunk so hard that it nearly made the leaves rustle in the trees nearby, and it made Mr. Crow rustle, too. He rustled out of his hiding place just in time to avoid Tiny's little tornado of wind. He came up through the top of the stove. Nicky Nutt was not so lucky. He was standing right in front of the flue of the stove when Tiny let go his blast of wind through the stove. A million flakes of soot came out instantly and Nicky Nutt was covered with it from head to foot. He became blacker than the blackest crow, and his rage knew no bounds. But this time it was directed at poor Tiny who tried his best to carry out his command. Tiny knows how it feels to be near Nicky Nutt when he gets mad, and he decided that it was more healthful down the road a bit. So he turned on his heels and ran like mischief with Nicky Nutt hot on his heels, and Mr. Crow flying overhead with a smile that birds like to have on their beaks when they feel they have conquered mere man and beast. Things certainly looked black for Nicky Nutt on this day; and not so good for Tiny if Nicky is lucky enough to catch him.



ARCH DALE

The American Cattle Duty

Continued from Page 9

a few months later when Canada rejected the agreement, and when the Underwood Tariff Law was in process of framing and appeals were made for considerate treatment toward Canada, some of these Democrats voiced their resentment. Their objections were overcome by a great American statesman whose name you may easily guess (Underwood). He was at the time chairman of the House Committee dealing with the matter. He said to his Democratic colleagues that the people of Canada had never really rejected reciprocity. He explained that the reciprocity issue had been tangled up with party politics and that much weight had been given the fact that a hard and fast bargain was provided for. Now, he said, we will give the Canadians all they would have gotten under reciprocity without demanding any price in advance, without asking for any bond, trusting to their common sense to show some appreciation.

Among other things he put upon the tentative free list for Canada to accept or reject, wheat, flour and potatoes. He greatly lowered many duties on Canadian grains and dairy products, and when he came to cattle and beef he put them on the free list absolutely. He was confident that the government of Canada could get for Canada all the benefits of reciprocity without losing their face. He expected that the Canadian duties against American products would be lowered to some extent. He took it for granted that cattle, at any rate, would be put on the free list. Yet, in 1921, he told me that up to that time Canada had not shown the slightest appreciation of the very great benefit conferred upon her by the Underwood Tariff Law.

What Can be Done

But there is no use in crying over spilt milk. There is a movement in the United States today to suspend, reduce or repeal the tariff duty on stockers and feeders coming from Canada. You are no doubt anxious to have that accomplished, and you would no doubt like to help bring it about. You are, however, in a delicate situation. The tariff is largely a domestic concern and your motives might seem to be prompted by self-interest.

The determination will not hinge upon what you want or do not want, but if I might be permitted I would throw out a few suggestions which I think if favorably acted upon by you would strengthen the hands of your customers and friends in the United States who are anxious to see this tariff abolished. Personally, I regard reciprocal free trade in both fat and thin cattle, beef and veal, as the only rational and permanent solution. Reducing or suspending the American tariff duty on stockers and feeders will only be a makeshift. Still, half a loaf is better than none, and I suppose you would like to see it brought about.

Some Recommendations

1. I would respectfully suggest:
 1. That you seriously consider the advantages or disadvantages that may result from reciprocal free trade in cattle, calves, beef and veal, between Canada and the United States. That if you decide reciprocal free trade would be desirable, that you ask parliament to levy precisely the same duties as the United States, but with a proviso that the Canadian duties be lifted whenever the American duties against Canadian cattle are done away with.
 2. That if you have not already done so you furnish to those advocating a reduction in duty before the Tariff Commission your production cost, and I would compute this production cost on some of the cost account schedules prepared and given out by agricultural colleges in the western states.
 3. That you have someone at Washington whose business it will be to keep you informed of every move and manoeuvre that is made in the struggle coming on between the buyers and sellers of stockers and feeders.
 4. That you provide and distribute publicity that will be read and not

thrown aside, laying stress upon the fact that there is no danger of Canadian exports lowering the American price level.

5. That you make it plain, as well as you can, to your competitors on the northern range, that you are not seeking to cut their throats but merely to have removed what is merely only a revenue duty yielding an insignificant amount, and affords no protection whatever to their industry.

I believe this tariff on stockers and feeders would not be in existence today if Canada had been represented in some way while the Fordney-McCumber bill was going through the two houses. A man on the spot at the right time might have done you a great deal of good. Perhaps the government itself should have had such a man in Washington looking after your interests and the interests of other producers. As to that I express no opinion. I simply throw out a few suggestions that have probably already been discussed. I wish to sound the warning that the first question asked when someone advocates the repeal of the American duty on Canadian cattle will be "What duty does Canada levy upon American cattle?"

I am not here to say that your tariff ought to be lowered; that is a political question. I am not here to condemn anything that has been done at any time by any government in Canada. If I have seemed in a way to discuss this question rather from the American than from the Canadian standpoint it is because I think you wish to see the other side of the shield, and to get the American viewpoint. The fate of this duty, after all, will not be decided on the banks of the Saskatchewan but on the banks of the Potomac.

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

on the work of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, of which he is secretary; the last speaker being the popular Progressive M.P. for Mackenzie, Sask., N. M. Campbell.

The following officers were elected for 1926: Directors on provincial board, R. R. Blaine and Mrs. J. Parker; president, W. Wickes; vice-president, L. D. McKillop; secretary, B. F. Boughen; directors: A. Sangster, H. P. Nicholson and C. B. McLean.

Mrs. D. L. Sarginson is the secretary of the active U.F.W.M. local at Elgin. With a membership of 40 and many meetings held throughout the year, they were able to carry on a very comprehensive program as follows: January, delegates' report of annual convention; February, a social evening when the Women's Section entertained the U.F.M. members and their wives. Mr. Brooks, Dominion egg grader, gave an instructive talk on Egg Grading, accompanied by a demonstration. The same month a special meeting was called to consider the questionnaire on education, at which practically all branches of the community were represented. In April, a successful sale of home cooking was held and lunch served. In June, the Women's Section were entertained at the home of Mrs. Kerslake, when arrangements were made for serving meals on Fair Day. During the two following months, linens were collected and donated to the Souris Memorial Hospital. Other donations made at a later date were to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, the Prohibition Alliance, Central U.F.M. office and Elgin Fair. The meetings are made attractive with singing and readings, and at each educational topics are studied, such as curing meat for summer, honey production, canning, horticulture, discussion of farm women's problems and recipes. Mrs. Rev. Hardy gave an interesting talk on European Life in Madras, and Miss M. E. Finch, provincial secretary, U.F.W.M., spoke on Legislation and Child Welfare. The sick members of the community were visited and flowers sent. A circulating library adds to the attractiveness of this local.

Mrs. S. M. Loree, U.F.W.M. district director for Macdonald, visited the Utopia U.F.M. local on December 11,

and was greeted by an enthusiastic gathering. The young people put on the program and all present excelled in community singing. A membership canvass is being carried on this week. In January the local plans to have Prof. F. W. Shipley deliver his illustrated lecture on The Land of Ten Thousand Smokes.

Saskatchewan

Creelman Convention

A successful convention was held at Creelman, in the Francis constituency, on November 16, with Mr. Horner in the chair. The secretary of the convention was F. W. Gordon.

The following resolutions were adopted, following an address by G. F. Edwards, who represented the Central office, viz.:

1. "That this meeting is in favor of the amalgamation of the two farmers' associations."
2. "That charter members of locals be farmers, and that other members be admitted by a 75 per cent. vote of the locals."
3. "That the question of the closed door be left to the decision of the locals."
4. "That the membership fee be \$5.00 per family."
5. "That membership fees be collected through the wheat pool, with the written consent of the members."

Favor Amalgamation

The Gravelbourg constituency convention at Bateman, on November 17, was well attended, about 40 being present in the afternoon and 75 in the evening. L. W. Williamson represented the Central office, and addressed the convention on the amalgamation question, after which the following resolutions were adopted.

1. "That the cause of amalgamation would best be served by the following procedure:

"(a.) The S.G.G.A. and the Farmers' Union of Canada both sanction amalgamation unreservedly.

"(b.) Call district conventions at which bona fide farmers, whether members or non members of any organization are eligible to take part; and appoint delegates to a convention for the purpose of formulating a constitution satisfactory to the convention.

2. "Whereas, we are hopeful that the amalgamation of the F.U. of C. and the S.G.G.A. will be consummated shortly, and,

"Whereas, some of the members of both organizations are at a loss to know what their standing in the new organization will be;

"Be it resolved that all members in good standing in both the existing organizations be considered in good standing in the new organization, providing the constitution of the new organization makes them eligible.

"That members that are made ineligible by the new constitution be refunded their fees for the current year (1926).

"That the difference in the amount of the fees between the old organization and the new be made up by the member."

Clean-Up Notes

Stewart Valley local has 23 members paid up in the Central office to December 15. This is an increase of practically 100 per cent. over last year, but still three members below 1923. Where are the three? And what about a record membership to celebrate our twenty-fifth birthday,

Neville local is after the Robertson Shield. Last year the membership jumped to 84 from 35 in 1923. This year another jump is recorded to 101. That is for the Robertson Shield. Like Oliver Twist, we are still calling for more to celebrate our quarter century, and we believe Neville can provide them. Will it? That is the question.

Hartaven G.G.A. has done well; very well, having increased the membership more than 200 per cent. since last year. Is this the best of which it is capable? We don't think it is. In 1923 the Hartaven local had 21 members, and we are looking for a record

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year. We want that one lost sheep, and then some. Will Hartaven help us?

What is Ardath doing to bring us a record membership? According to our records this local is still one member short of 1923, and eight below 1924. That is hardly the way to celebrate a quarter century's existence. We want an increase over last year, which means that Ardath needs to get busy at once. Look to your laurels, Ardath!

What about Hughton G.G.A.? The three years ending with 1925 show a membership of 35, 32 and 21 respectively. We want this progression reversed. The down grade is all wrong. Anybody can do downhill; it takes effort and strenuous work to go up; but glory lies that way. Will Hughton go after it?

Wasteena local is apparently glued to last year's total. Why? The local had four more members in 1923, and that didn't include all the farmers in the Adanac district. Why not go after the four, and then some more to make up the record?

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OUR SUPERIOR STRAIN OF REGISTERED silver foxes have started many on the road to success. It will pay you to write us before investing. J. R. Young & Co., 708 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg. 48-5

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By J. Edw. Tufft



My Papers and Magazines

I take the local "Bugle-Blow" that comes out once a week or so and tells when neighbors come and go—I have to have that sheet, you know. It's part and parcel of my life, it tells about my neighbor's wife, it chronicles our daily strife, I need it as my fork and knife! I take a daily paper, too, and though I never read it through, I scan it carefully, I do, and seek to know who now is who. Without my daily, I am sure, I'd die of jaundice, Simon pure, I'd have the blues without a cure, my hopes would be both few and fewer! I take two journals of my church, they give my lagging soul a lurch, they point out to me stain and smirch, they put me on a higher perch; it's good, I think, for careless men to get a lecture now and then, it puts them on their guard again, it multiplies their powers by ten! I take three worthy magazines, that deal in kings as well as queens, with stars in firmaments and screens, with humble folk and men of means! I think it's well to get the gist, condensed from out the daily grist, to read the more selected list of people's deeds with mind and fist! I take three journals on my job, they tell of corn upon the cob, of hoe, and rake, of pang, and bob, of bees that give, and bugs that rob; they tell me how the other guy, who has a problem such as I, goes forth to seed, to sell and buy, goes forth to rear his plums and rye! The local paper? Yes, indeed! The daily paper? That I need! Church papers, magazines? Agreed! Farm journals also? Those I read!

MISCELLANEOUS

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BAND INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, CORNETS, saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars. Send for our catalogue and bargain list of used band instruments. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg.

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BARGAIN PARCEL, \$1.50. LARGE BUNDLE quilt patches, \$1.00. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

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BE A RAILROAD TELEGRAPHER—YOUNG man, look ahead to your future. Train now as telegrapher or station agent. New term, January 4, 1926. Free prospectus. Western Telegraph School, Dept. G, 282 Main St., Winnipeg. 49-5

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FOR SALE—1,034 SHARES OF COMMON stock of Canadian Farm Implement Company Ltd., at 50c. per share. Apply P.O. Box 190, High River, Alta. 50-5

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CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO—"REGALIA" brand. We have tobacco that will suit anyone. Rouge, Havana, Connecticut, 45c.; Spread Leaf, 50c.; Rouge, Quesnel, Habourg, 65c.; Quesnel, Perfum d'Italie, 75c.; Spread Leaf, 85c. per pound, postpaid. Richard and Bellevue Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

TYPEWRITERS

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, GUARANTEED RE-built typewriters with prices mailed free upon request. Cleaning and repairing done promptly. Also agents for new Royal, Corona Portable and Hammond Typewriters. The Hammond Typewriter Agency, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

PRODUCE

Live and Dressed Poultry

We guarantee to pay the prices advertised in this paper, issue of December 16, until December 31. Prompt Payments. Write for crates if required.

Wishing all our shippers the season's greetings, coupled with thanks for their continued patronage. MERRY XMAS HAPPY NEW YEAR

STANDARD PRODUCE CO. 45 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Special Co-op. Meeting Ordered

Continued from Page 3

close a resolution was introduced providing for the withdrawal of the company's field service for a period of two months until after the special general meeting, providing that the pool would agree to do the same thing. It was pointed out by Mr. Musselman that while the pool might withdraw its field service there were 160 delegates out working for the pool in addition to other factions. An amendment was introduced leaving the matter of the field service work in the hands of the directors. The amendment was carried. In moving the amendment the delegate stated that he had been attending farmers' meetings for the past 20 years and had never seen anything pulled off like it.

A vote of thanks was moved to the retiring directors by Delegate Squirrel, of Biggar. Mr. Squirrel paid special tribute to J. B. Musselman for the service which he has rendered on the board of directors for the past 12 years and for the excellent service which he has rendered the farmers' movement in other capacities. The vote was carried amid the thunderous applause of the gathering. A further vote of thanks was moved to the board of directors.

At this juncture Mr. Musselman informed the delegates that F. W. Riddell, the company's general manager, was seriously ill. He referred to the great service rendered to the farmers by the company's able general manager. A fitting resolution was dispatched from the meeting to Mr. Riddell.

[Editor's Note.—Owing to illness The Guide had no staff representative at

the "Co-op" annual meeting, and this report has therefore of necessity been compiled largely from more lengthy reports in the daily press.]

Wheat Board Surplus

Regina, Dec. 18.—Establishment of an endowment fund to finance research work into plant and animal diseases was suggested by Premier Dunning in the legislature here today as the best means of utilizing Saskatchewan's \$284,200 share of the Canada wheat board surplus. The interest on the money put in the endowment fund would "work for agriculture forever," he said.

The disposition of the money was referred to the committee on agriculture, which will be ready to hear suggestions from anyone when it meets in the New Year.

As the agricultural lands in Saskatchewan grew older they would become subject more and more each year to the ravages of plant and animal diseases, he said, and personally he would like to see at least a substantial portion of the money placed in an endowment fund so that the income from the money could be used for research work directed towards the study and prevention of plant and animal diseases.

In older countries many of the greatest contributions made by science for the health and comfort of human beings had been made possible by the use of large sums of money under the endowment principle, he said. In some cases the endowment funds had been the means by which important scientific discoveries were made centuries later.

The Contest Corner

Some general information of interest to readers as well as contestants

HERE are a few words of news for every reader who has not yet entered The Guide's Big Figure Puzzle Contest. Plenty of room remains for new contestants, and since there are no handicaps of any description, and no tricks in the puzzle you have just as good a chance if you start now as you would have done had you started the day the contest began.

The correct answer will not be known until after the contest closes, when Premier Bracken and Hon. T. A. Crerar will let us know what figures they erased from the puzzle picture. These figures will be deducted from the total number used by the artist (which were checked and re-checked on an electric adding machine)—giving us the answer to the puzzle as it is printed in The Guide when added correctly.

What we do know is that there is a great deal more variation in the answers coming in than we expected to find. The puzzle is not very difficult, and yet many write us that it is the easiest thing in the world to make a slip—to add a figure twice, to forget to add it altogether, or to make a mistake in the addition. In a contest of this kind one of the mistakes contestants make is in being too certain that their answer is correct.

Many contestants are also overlooking the \$1,350 extra cash which is being offered with the first six prizes. When the prize list for this contest was prepared, The Guide made it a very easy matter for every contestant to win the maximum award. Every contestant should aim to make us pay out the total value of the first six prizes. You have nothing to lose when you do this, and you will be glad this was brought to your attention should you win one of the Grand Prizes.

The very mild weather with which we have been favored for the last month has been taken advantage of by most of our readers to get all the out-door work possible finished. Cars are still running, and it is only the actual puzzle fans who are sending in solutions. For this reason we point out that unless your answer is received by next Monday, you will have missed the chance of competing for

the thirteen (13) special prizes to be given to those sending in the first nearest correct answers during the period beginning December 8 and ending December 28.

We received a very interesting letter from G. E. Harp, of Shouldice, Alta., recently, which just about sums up the outstanding feature of our big contest. He says: "I believe your interesting puzzle is the fairest puzzle I have ever seen. Everyone has the same chance, even if they, like myself, have not been favored with a higher education. It is simply a matter of patience and accuracy, and as this is my first try at puzzle solving, I hope to be numbered amongst the winners."

The Christmas holiday season is a splendid time to solve the puzzle and get your neighbors interested. Many contestants are overlooking Rule No. 10, which gives everyone a chance to increase the value of his prize. To some of those who read this, we hope to send one of the Grand Prizes in the near future. Do not delay any longer if you intend sending in an answer—make a start tonight.

CONTEST MANAGER.

Setting a Fast Pace

Many people, whose information on farming in Western Canada consists of the belief that our prairies are one broad expanse of wheat, and that not much of anything else is grown or produced—must have lost a few scales from their eyes when they saw the variety of awards won by the prairie provinces, in competition with the rest of Canada and the United States, at the recent shows at Chicago and Toronto.

It is generally true that successful farmers produce good stuff. It does not always follow that success in the show arena is an indication of general prosperity on the farm. Individual prosperity is as much a matter of business ability as anything else. The farmer must succeed in marketing what he produces before he can show a profit on his year's work. That is why more and more farmers in the countries of Europe, Australasia and North America are turning to "Little Classified Ads." as a method of making sales.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

An Important Factor

The Editor.—Will you allow me through your paper to mention a matter that has been on my mind for over 20 years. The last 20 years have seen the West experiencing changes from prosperity to adversity, a period or periods of boom and periods of depression. Its very periods of prosperity have been used by the unscrupulous to exploit the unwary, resulting in expansion of the prices of things to an extent that has reacted sharply on the general cost of living. Amid all the plans put forward to remedy this state of things, no one has mentioned the fact that religion cannot be left out. We may smile even to have it mentioned. Nevertheless as a steady influence in the progress of a country, no one will deny that it is indispensable.

It may be urged that this is a matter for religious periodicals to deal with, and that it lies outside the scope of papers that may be termed "secular." Unfortunately the very type of people that we may wish to influence may not be reading religious periodicals. Moreover the unusual feature of seeing a religious appeal in a secular paper may lead men to reflect upon the part that religion ought to play in the life of a country, and may lead such to endeavor to pay more attention to religion and to try to make it a prominent and even a leading factor in the development of this western country. Hoping that God will bless this simple mention of the fact.—E. Davies, Winnipeg, Man.

The Progressives

The Editor.—I noticed in a newspaper recently, where the Hon. Motherwell said that the Progressives were ceasing to be a factor in Canadian politics. That's his view. I was giving a man in his position credit for having more insight than that. My opinion is that while there are not so many Progressives at Ottawa this term, they have more power than ever; even the Conservative leader will be proud to shake hands with them this time. I think the Progressives are a bigger factor in Canadian politics this term than they ever were, and the West will have a better chance to get something this term than they ever had. What queers me, is that the West didn't send more Progressives; it's their only hope. This putting in a Liberal government for a term or two, then throwing them out for a term or two, doesn't get the West anything. The West will never get anything either from the Liberal or Conservative parties. We won't even get immigration. Why? Because if we get the immigration in the West that we should get, then we would have too much power at Ottawa, and Ottawa doesn't want that.

The Western farmers at the last election remind me of the Israelites in the wilderness. After being in bondage and slavery so long they didn't really know the meaning of freedom, and got disgusted and wished they were back under their old task masters. The farmers of the West should get busy before the next election and figure out just what either parties ever done for the West in the last 60 years, and also what they expected the Progressives to do in four years. If they do then they will come to the conclusion that they didn't give the Progressives a fair chance, and Mr. Motherwell will then have another guess coming to him, or I miss my guess. Just wait.—"Dad."

Tough Grain

The Editor.—Would you allow me a little of your valuable space on a matter that I consider of vast importance to the western grain growing agriculturist. Is there another country in existence that is selling grain under the rigid government inspection that we farmers of the prairie provinces have imposed on us? Is there another country selling under government inspection of any kind? I am under the impression that this so graded tough grain is never run over a drier but is mixed with other grain and sold by the exporter as straight grade, while the grower stands the cost and shrinkage of drying. The argument in favor of this rigid inspection is to maintain the high standard of our Canadian grain. Does it have that effect after it is mixed at the terminal elevators, or does it not result in the interest of the exporter to the detriment of the grower?—W. H. Sketchley, Quill Lake, Sask.

Co-operative Statesmanship

The Editor.—Why should there not be co-operative constructive statesmanship in parliament? What is the sense of the elected members of parliament dividing off continually on political party lines and obstructing the business of government by needless partisan debates? Why waste the time of parliament and add to the cost of the government of the country by unduly prolonged speeches and stressing of the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee? Why should not elected parliamentary representatives get down to business and constructive statesmanship, and manage the affairs of government without so much bickering? What are the members of parliament elected for, anyway? Are they less capable in managing public affairs than are the municipal councils? It is not considered necessary nor advisable for municipal councils to be split up into political parties for the proper

transaction of council business. Why should it be considered necessary that members of parliament should be thus divided? Why should there not be more harmonious co-operation in parliament?

As a result of the election held on October 29, Conservatives and Liberals are so nearly equally divided in the number of representatives elected that the Progressives, Labor and Independent representatives elected are said to hold the balance of power between the two old parties, and a situation is created in which no single party has a clear majority in the House of Commons. This may result in a deadlock and thus necessitate another election soon. Why should this condition of affairs be permitted to continue to keep the people in a constant turmoil? Why not try co-operative constructive statesmanship in parliament and in government management, by the elected representatives of the people, and dispense with political partisan division?

Previous to election the candidates of the various parties in the various constituencies all declare their willingness to serve their constituencies in the public interest. Why should not those who are elected by a majority of the votes cast in their favor, consider themselves the representatives of such constituencies rather than the tools of a particular party?

Why should not measures of legislation be considered on their merits, or lack of merit, rather than from a party standpoint? and why should not principles be placed above party loyalty in dealing with moral questions or issues?—Wm. E. De Forest, Springfield, Ontario.

Alberta Farmers Plowing

(Canadian Press Despatch)

Lethbridge, Alta., Dec. 18.—With the mercury around sixty and a bright sun, southern Alberta farmers, who were held up for sixty days during the threshing season, have finished this year's work and started on next year's. Plowing is going on in every part of the south from the foothills to the Saskatchewan border, and the soil is in fine condition.

One farmer in the irrigated areas plowed 90 acres last week. Incidentally a little harvesting has been done this month. Some late crops, which were caught in the September snowstorms, have been cut and threshed in December. Cattle and sheep are out on the ranges and are doing exceedingly well.

Meighen in Portage

Portage la Prairie, Man.—December 18.—Declaring that he had never advocated tariff brick for brick with that of the United States, except in relation to farm produce, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader, digressed for a few moments this afternoon from his avowed intention of not discussing politics with his constituents of Portage la Prairie at the present time.

Coming West for a few days to thank the people of the constituency for the support accorded him during the recent federal election campaign, Mr. Meighen was accorded a most flattering reception, a reception that brought to this city people from many miles distant, and a reception that visibly affected the man to whom it was given. Coming to the town in which he made his home for many years, and the constituency that he has represented in the parliament of Canada for so many years, the Conservative leader was received with open arms.

As he stepped from the train at the Canadian Pacific station he was greeted by a crowd of several hundred persons, men and women of the Portage Plains, men and women who have seen political leaders come and go; men and women of varying shades of political opinions, who cast their first votes when the Dominion of Canada was in its swaddling clothes, all come to pay homage to the representative of the constituency and the leader of the Conservatives. Off to one side was the Portage la Prairie band sending out on the wintry air the strains of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," while the citizens of the city and district pressed forward to shake the hand of a fellow citizen coming home.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., December 18, 1925.

WHEAT—The attention of the grain trade during the past week has been centered on the Buenos Aires market and the Argentine crop, and world's markets have fluctuated sharply on receipt of the different kinds of news emanating from South America. A more jumbled mass of information has never been issued than that coming from Argentina with regard to the state of their crops and the possible yield, than that issued during the past week with regard to the two main wheat-growing provinces of Cordoba and Santa Fe., but it is very evident that crops in these provinces have suffered severely and the world's markets have been fairly firm on this account. Local market has followed the trend of Liverpool and South America, with quite a percentage of the trade being of a purely speculative nature, and actual cash wheat trading comparatively small.

OATS AND BARLEY—Oats and barley have been dull. Some buying by shipping houses of stocks of tough oats and tough low grade barleys for account of eastern interests, but little is being done in the way of shipping by the all-rail route as yet. It is possible that the barley is being taken for shipment at the opening of navigation, as spreads are fairly wide under May delivery barley.

FLAX—Flax broke sharply in sympathy with other markets. Stop loss orders forced market lower here in the absence of any real good buying.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Dec. 14 to Dec. 19, inclusive.							Week Ago		Year Ago	
Dec.	14	15	16	17	18	19	14	15	16	17
Wheat—										
Dec. 148	153	155	153	151	148	151	151	178		
May 152	157	158	155	153	149	155	155	181		
July 150	155	156	153	151	148	153	179			
Oats—										
Dec. 45	46	47	47	46	45	46	63			
May 49	50	51	51	50	49	50	68			
July 50	51	52	51	50	50	50	69			
Barley—										
Dec. 61	62	62	61	61	61	62	89			
May 67	67	68	67	66	66	66	94			
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flax—										
Dec. 226	228	228	226	221	219	227	257			
May 235	239	237	235	228	228	236	267			
July 235	240	238	236	228	228	..	..	
Rye—										
Dec. 94	99	101	97	96	94	96	138			
May 100	105	106	103	101	100	102	146			
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CASH WHEAT

Dec. 14 to Dec. 19, inclusive.

Dec.	14	15	16	17	18	19	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N ..	148	154	155	153	152	148	152	180
2 N ..	145	150	152	150	149	145	148	175
3 N ..	140	145	147	145	144	140	143	170
4	133	138	140	138	136	131	136	161
5	123	130	132	130	128	123	126	152
6 .....	..	..	..	111	109	104	..	139
Feed ..	..	..	..	91	89	84	..	119

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed December 18 as follows: March, 3d lower at 12s 2d; May, 3d higher at 11s 10d per 100. Exchange, Canadian funds quoted 1/4c higher at \$4.83 1/2. Worked out in bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: March, \$1.76 1/2; May, \$1.71 1/2.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No 1 dark northern, \$1.65 1/2 to \$1.81 1/2; No. 1 northern, \$1.65 1/2 to \$1.68 1/2; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.62 1/2 to \$1.78 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.62 1/2 to \$1.65 1/2; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.53 1/2 to \$1.75 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$1.53 1/2 to \$1.64 1/2. Winter wheat—Montana, No. 1 dark hard, \$1.65 1/2 to \$1.83 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.65 1/2 to \$1.68 1/2; Minnesota and South Dakota, No 1 dark hard, \$1.65 1/2 to \$1.68 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.65 1/2 to \$1.66 1/2. Durum wheat—Fancy No. 1 amber, \$1.53 1/2 to \$1.61 1/2; fancy No. 2 amber, \$1.52 1/2 to \$1.60 1/2; No. 1 amber, \$1.42 1/2 to \$1.52 1/2; No. 1 durum, \$1.37 1/2 to \$1.46 1/2; No. 2 amber, \$1.38 1/2 to \$1.50 1/2; No. 2 durum, \$1.36 1/2 to \$1.44 1/2; No. 3 amber, \$1.35 1/2 to \$1.47 1/2; No. 3 durum, \$1.34 1/2 to \$1.42 1/2. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 78c to 81c; No. 3 yellow, 71c to 76c; No. 4 yellow, 65c to 68c; No. 2 mixed, 68c to 73c; No. 3 mixed, 63c to 66c; No. 4 mixed, 59c to 61c. Oats—No. 2 white, 39 1/2c to 39 3/4c; No. 3 white, 38 1/2c to 38 3/4c; No. 4 white, 36 1/2c to 37 1/4c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 64c to 66c; medium to good, 59c to 63c; lower grades, 52c to 58c. Rye—No. 2, 97 1/2c to 98 1/2c. Flax—No. 1 flaxseed, \$2.54 1/2 to \$2.58 1/2.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle—1,900. Market: Largely steers, uneven, little done early; prospects unevenly lower on the stock, other classes low, weak. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$7.00 to \$8.50; cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$7.00; canners and cutters, \$3.25 to \$3.75; bologna bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.00; feeder and stocker steers, \$5.50 to \$7.00. Calves—2,100. Market: Around 25c or more higher; good lights to packers, mostly \$9.00. Hogs—11,500. Market: Strong to 15c higher; top price, \$11. Bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs, \$10.75 to \$11; packing sows, \$8.50; pigs, \$12.25. Sheep—1,500. Market: Lambs 50c higher; sheep strong. Bulk prices follow: Fat Lambs, \$15.75; fat ewes, \$7.00 to \$8.50.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports the sale of 1,180 Canadian cattle this week at an advance of \$1.00 per head over last week's quotations. All offerings were sold. Scotch baby beef brought from 16c to 16 1/2c per pound alive, prime Scotch from 14 1/2c to 15c, and heavies 13 1/2c. There were 800 Irish cattle sold at Glasgow at 11 1/2c for top quality, 10c to 11c for good grades, and from 8c to 9c for medium. Sales of Canadian cattle at Birkenhead totalled 1,180 head. Steers ranged from 18 1/2c to 20 1/2c in sink (dressed weight, including offal), cows 13c to 14c, bulls 11c to 12c. There were also 4,900 Irish cattle offered from 18 1/2c to 20c. Total offerings of Canadian beef at London consisted of 388 dressed sides. Middling quality sold at 16c and choice up to 18c per pound. Dressed trade was rather slow, but the tendency was firmer for good quality offerings.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur December 14 to December 19, inclusive

Date	OATS		BARLEY			FLAX		RYE
	2 CW	3 CW	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	3 CW	
Dec. 14	47	42	42	40	61	56	51	94
15	48	43	43	41	62	57	53	99
16	49	44	44	42	63	58	54	101
17	48	44	44	42	61	56	53	97
18	47	43	43	41	61	56	53	96
19	46	42	42	40	61	56	53	94
Week Ago	47	43	43	41	62	57	53	96
Year Ago	64	60	60	58	80	84	70	138

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

United Livestock Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending December 18, 1925:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 13,995; hogs, 15,106; sheep, 1,824. Last week: Cattle, 16,696; hogs, 10,864; sheep, 1,219.

Receipts continue quite heavy for this time of the year and owing to the close proximity of the holiday season the market appears to be working towards lower levels. This is especially true of the medium to plain cattle, also she stuff. Choice export, also anything on the fancy butcher order, is selling firm and is in good demand for the export and holiday trade. The stocker and feeder trade is hardly as active as it was a week ago. This is principally due to the quality not being up to market requirements. Good export steers continue to bring up to \$7.00, with a few as high as \$7.50. Light weight butcher steers on the butcher order will also make from \$6.50 to \$7.00; medium to good qualities from \$5.50 to \$6.00. Best butcher cows \$4.00 to \$4.25, with an odd heifer cow up to as high as \$4.50. Choice butcher heifers \$5.00 to \$5.50. The calf market remains just about steady with last week, prices ranging from \$4.00 to \$7.00, depending on weight and quality. Owing to the absence of some of the outside buyers from this market during the holiday season we would strongly advise the holding back of cattle shipments until at least the 4th or 5th of January.

The hog market during the past week has been a rather uneven one. During the early part of the week it started out with a fairly strong tone, which later disappeared and at time of writing thick-smooths can be quoted \$12 with a rather weak undertone.

In the sheep and lamb section prices continue quite steady, top lambs making \$11.50, a few at \$11.60. Best sheep from \$6.00 to \$7.00.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

We would like to take this opportunity of wishing our many customers and friends a Very Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	7.00 to 7.50
Prime butcher steers	5.50 to 6.50
Good to choice steers	5.00 to 6.00
Medium to good steers	4.50 to 5.00
Common steers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers, fleshy	4.75 to 5.50
Medium feeders	4.00 to 4.25
Common feeder steers	3.00 to 3.25
Good stocker steers	4.00 to 4.25
Medium stockers	3.00 to 3.50
Common stockers	2.00 to 2.25
Choice butcher heifers	5.00 to 5.50
Fair to good heifers	3.50 to 4.50
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Stock heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice butcher cows	3.75 to 4.50
Fair to good cows	3.00 to 4.00
Cutter cows	1.75 to 2.25
Bred stock cows	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows	1.00 to 1.50
Choice springers	5.00 to 6.00
Common springers	20.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	5.50 to 7.00
Choice heavy calves	3.50 to 4.50
Common calves	2.00 to 3.00
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to 3.00

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon 122s to 126s per 112 pounds (26 1/2c to 26 1/2c per pound), boxes 120s to 124s (26c to 26 1/2c). American 116s to 118s (25 1/2c to 25 1/2c). Irish 130s to 140s (28 1/2c to 30 1/2c). Danish 130s to 132s (28 1/2c to 28 1/2c). The market was firm, except on heavy bacon, which was quiet and easier. Danish killings estimated at 64,000 head.

EGGS AND POULTRY

W NNIPPEG—Eggs: Egg market is quiet, fresh receipts show an increase over last week. Movement of storage stocks is reported slow, egg prices unchanged. Poultry: Receipts of dressed heavy, prices unchanged, lower prices looked for on Wednesday receipts. Turkeys have been sold to United States from 37c down.

SASKATCHEWAN—Eggs: Very few fresh eggs are arriving. Some express shipments are coming to Regina from British Columbia, which are jobbing at 65c. North Battleford dealers are paying to gatherers, extras 60c, firsts 55c. Poultry: The movement of turkeys and poultry throughout Saskatchewan is heavy, the quality of the birds generally is good. North Battleford reports that prices are the same as last week, but a 3c reduction on turkeys is to go into effect on the 14th. Regina states that this drop will be 2c there. Ten cars from Regina district were shipped to the United States markets last week while two cars from North Battleford were shipped East.

CALGARY—Egg: Fresh egg receipts increasing. Jobbing, fresh extras \$18 per case, firsts \$14.50, orange extras \$12.90, firsts \$12, seconds

Ship Your Grain

to

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers,
Winnipeg

Lougheed Building,
Calgary

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

\$9.90 per case. Poultry: Turkeys being received in large quantities, quality excellent. Prices ruling 14th over 11 pounds 25c, eight to 11 pounds 22c, six to eight pounds 17c, old toms 15c; dressed 5c extra all grades; no change in prices for fowl, chicken, ducks, geese. Geese very light.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Egg market easier. Favorable weather has started a number of flocks laying. Jobbing, storage extras 45c, firsts 40c, seconds 35c. Poultry: Market very brisk. Dealers quoting 28c to 30c for No. 1 turkeys; prices on other poultry unchanged.

Grain Appeal Board

An important subsidiary of the Dominion government grain inspection department is the Board of Appeal. Its offices are situated on the third floor of the annex to the Grain Exchange, and there, ever ready for business at a moment's notice, is Geo. Serls, for many years chief inspector of the Western division.

The Board of Appeal in grain inspection matters came into existence at the last revision of the Canada Grain Act, supplanting the old Grain Surveys Board. Where there are often nearly 3,000 cars of grain daily to be inspected and graded, it is inevitable that sometimes there arises doubt or dissatisfaction as to the grading of some particular car. If the owner of such car thinks he is not getting the grade that he should get he can ask for a reinspection by the Board of Appeal. The judgment then handed down may be considered as final.

The board is fortunate in having a man of such wide experience as Mr. Serls at its head. No man could have been chosen in whom producer, dealer or consumer has greater confidence.

As to the working of the board, Mr. Serls stated that speed in arriving at a decision is of the greatest importance. There must be no delay in holding back cars on their way to the terminals. For this reason the eight members of the board are all within touch in the Grain Exchange Building. Of the eight members four represent the producers and four the grain trade. It takes about five minutes to get a board together to consider an appeal.

Work Not Heavy

A full board consists of the chairman, secretary and two members, one from each section. The reason for appointing eight members was that whether from any cause members should not be quickly available, there would always be some of the eight within reach at a moment's notice.

According to Mr. Serls the board has not been crowded with business this season notwithstanding the peculiarly unsatisfactory weather conditions that prevailed during the last half of the threshing season. It speaks well for the satisfactory work being done in the Inspection Department, that so few appeals have come to him for consideration. The work of the Inspection Department was unusually easy during the early run of the crop as the grain graded high, and there was little damaged wheat from any cause. With the wet spell in October came difficulties but they have been surmounted.

Mr. Serls considers that the hardest period in grain inspection for the 1925 crop may be considered as over with the advent of winter. There is however a trying period ahead when the weather turns warm as there is sure to be damp and tough grain that will be in a position to deteriorate rapidly from careless treatment or storage.

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

We are still in the market for live and dressed poultry. We guarantee for No. 1 stock the following prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, good until January 6, 1926:

Turkeys, over 10 lbs.	25c
Turkeys, 8-10 lbs.	23c
Turkeys, under 8 lbs.	21c
Chickens, over 5 lbs.	25c
Chickens, 4-5 lbs.	22c
Chickens, under 4 lbs.	18c
Fowl, over 5 lbs., 20c; 4-5 lbs.	18c
Ducks, over 5 lbs.	15c
Geese	12c

Live poultry prices 5c below dressed for turkeys, chickens and fowl. Live geese and ducks same price as for dressed.

THE CONSOLIDATED PACKERS
POINT DOUGLAS, WINNIPEG, MAN.
Montreal Address: 47 William St., Canada Cold Storage Building

Guide Classified Ads. produce quick, satisfactory results

Plenty of Water for Cows

According to dairy authorities, water is the most important part of the dairy cow's ration since water represents at least seven-eighths of the material which goes into the milk pail. A shortage of water will cut down the milk supply more quickly than a shortage of any other part of the ration. Experiment station tests show that a cow will consume from three to four pounds of water to each pound of dry matter eaten. The average animal in the herd will drink around 12 gallons per day, while one cow on test at the Missouri Experiment Station giving 110 pounds of milk daily consumed 65 gallons of water in a day.

A plentiful supply of water is of especial importance in cold weather. The two things which affect the quantity of the water and the number of times she drinks. No cow should or will drink as much ice water as she needs for heavy milk production, nor can she drink enough at one time. Hence the importance of water bowls, which keep the water before the cow at all times, and of some method of taking the chill off the water. It is undoubtedly true that the increased milk production of a dairy herd will in a very short time pay the entire cost of a water bowl equipment.

Durum Helps Southern Manitoba

"You probably know the way Deloraine, Goodland and Waskada districts were 'on the rocks,' until two years ago and during the past two years have come back as we believe no other district in all Western Canada has done. Durum wheat and sweet clover has done the trick.

"We were nearly bankrupt by having our crops ruined by black stem rust. In 1920, we seeded a small quantity of Kubanka wheat and it has saved this district. We could not grow Marquis and had to go to Kubanka (durum), but the district has paid up its bank debts and wiped off many land mortgages and has hundreds of thousands on bank deposit. Farmers here are now growing Mindum, a variety of durum from the Minnesota Agriculture College, which has done simply marvellous things this year. We had 42 1-3 bushels to the acre on spring plowing. A neighbor who had 10 bushels of our seed, got over 50 bushels to the acre on summerfallow, and we do not know of anyone who got less than 40 bushels off summerfallow."

—Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man.

CO-OPERATIVE LIVESTOCK MARKETING

GOES STEADILY FORWARD

Co-operative shipping has been developed at hundreds of points.

A great selling agency has been built up, distributing profits on a patronage dividend basis only.

The Cattle Pool has proved a great success.

Thousands of producers have benefited to the extent of many thousands of dollars.

Producers, through their own organization now exercise a large influence in the market.

The outlet for Western feeder cattle has been enlarged, and their distribution improved.

Lower cost of marketing livestock has resulted from concentrating a large volume through a single agency.

Still more is to be accomplished by co-operative livestock marketing. Greater volume of handling through the local shipping associations, and through the central selling agency will bring still greater economies, still greater market influence, still greater results in dollars and cents to the producer.

More local shipping associations are needed. Greater strength can be attained by many existing associations. The success obtained by many outstanding associations points the way. United Livestock Growers will be glad to assist any association in building up its membership or services. Write to any office of the Company.

Co-ordination of United Livestock Growers Ltd. and Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers Limited

The newest development in co-operative livestock marketing is the co-ordination between United Livestock Growers Limited and the Alberta Livestock Producers Ltd., commonly known as the Alberta Livestock Pool. All the livestock of the Alberta Pool are to be marketed through United Livestock Growers Ltd., and the Alberta organization is now represented by three directors on the board of United Livestock Growers, while three others continue to be appointed by United Grain Growers Ltd.

Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers have already a considerable number of contracts signed with producers of livestock, and organization work on their behalf, with the local livestock shipping association as the basis, is being continued in the Province.

This co-ordination strengthens co-operative livestock marketing by making use of the contract system, and by giving producers direct representation in the management of the selling agency. At the same time duplication of effort and unnecessary expense will be avoided.

For Best Results in Livestock Marketing

Give your shipping association all possible support.

Adopt the contract basis if practicable in your shipping association to ensure the maximum of service for your district.

Ship your livestock through your association, and

Have Them Sold Through

United Livestock Growers Ltd.

WINNIPEG

MOOSE JAW

EDMONTON

CALGARY