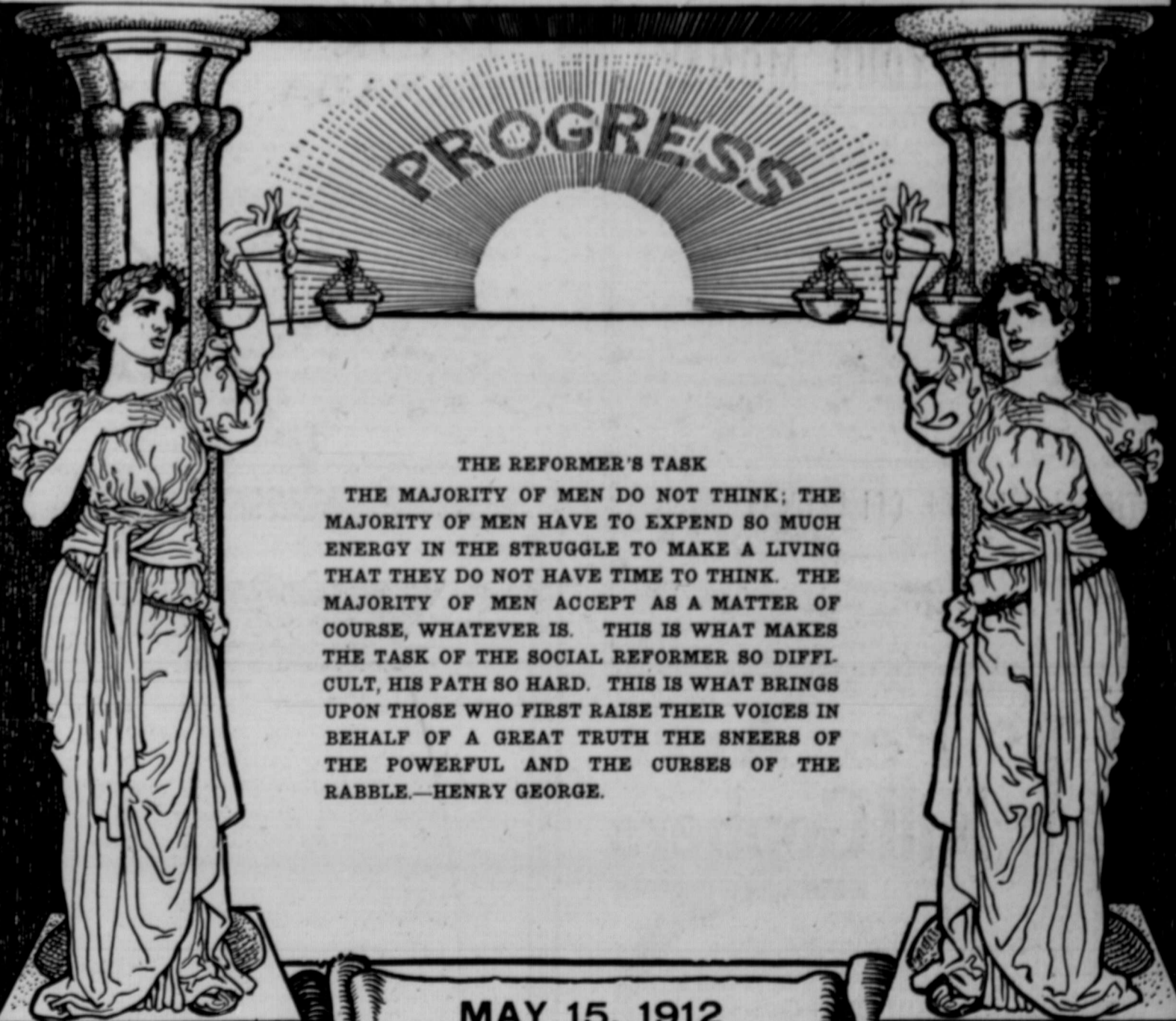


# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



#### THE REFORMER'S TASK

THE MAJORITY OF MEN DO NOT THINK; THE MAJORITY OF MEN HAVE TO EXPEND SO MUCH ENERGY IN THE STRUGGLE TO MAKE A LIVING THAT THEY DO NOT HAVE TIME TO THINK. THE MAJORITY OF MEN ACCEPT AS A MATTER OF COURSE, WHATEVER IS. THIS IS WHAT MAKES THE TASK OF THE SOCIAL REFORMER SO DIFFICULT, HIS PATH SO HARD. THIS IS WHAT BRINGS UPON THOSE WHO FIRST RAISE THEIR VOICES IN BEHALF OF A GREAT TRUTH THE SNEERS OF THE POWERFUL AND THE CURSES OF THE RABBLE.—HENRY GEORGE.

MAY 15, 1912

EQUITY

EQUITY



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"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN, FOR THOSE WHO BUILD, AND THOSE WHO SPIN, AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN—A BRIGHTER DAY."

# Standard Wire Fence



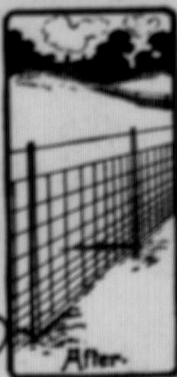
In the "Standard" Wire Fence, you get the durability that comes with strength. Made of all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, well galvanized—which means no rust and long wear.

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Then—there's the Standard Steel Fence Posts that hold the wires without staples—won't rot and are very durable.

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I guarantee it absolutely. I guarantee that a 75c box of Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick will kill every gopher in an 80 acre field. A \$1.25 box of Kill-Em-Quick will kill 4,000 gophers and save you \$400 at least because there are 4,000 gophers on an average 160 acre field and each gopher costs you 10c in grain you don't get. Don't put up with the destruction gophers mean—don't stand for the losses they make! Spend 75c or \$1.25 now for a box of

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Go to your druggist and purchase a box of Kill-Em-Quick. Don't take anything else or you will be disappointed. If unable to obtain it from druggist I will supply you direct on receipt of price and send it post prepaid. If my gopher poison doesn't live up to every statement I have made, I personally will refund your money promptly, no argument or red tape—just money. Protect your crops and profits this year by spending 75c or \$1.25 now. Isn't it worth while?

**Mail Me a Postal Or Letter**

Kill-Em-Quick is easy to use. Full directions are on every box. But if you want special advice—if you have peculiar conditions to contend with, write me at once. I have made a study of gophers, squirrels, prairie dogs, field mice, pocket gophers, rats and other field pests and will gladly give you the benefit of my experience free. Anyway write me a postal now for my book that tells how to save \$100 on every 40 acres.

Anton Mickelson, President  
**Mickelson Kill-Em-Quick Company**  
Dept. K Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

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W. A. MACHAFFIE, Manager



A danger signal! At last the world is beginning to comprehend that excessive weight in a man—or an automobile—is a sure indication of trouble ahead. We are selling seventy-five thousand new Fords this year because they are lightest, rightest—and wonderfully economical.

All Fords are Model T's—all alike except the bodies. The two-passenger runabout costs \$775—the five-passenger touring car \$850—the delivery car \$875—the town car \$1100 f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont., completely equipped. Catalogue from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Walkerville, Ont., Can

Those protected manufacturers who refuse to advertise in The Guide evidently don't want to do business with our readers

**SOME TARIFF TRUST "HUMOR"**

In reading this pathetically amusing article, which we take from the "San Francisco Star" (March 23) it should be remembered that, according to evidence accepted by the British Tariff Reformers, a shilling in America does not go as far as eightpence in our own country.

The Woollen Trust magnates of Lawrence, Mass., have a finely developed sense of humor. . . . As evidence of their ability as humorists, witness pay envelope No. 1,607, issue to a Lawrence mill-worker. On the back of the envelope was this advice, solemnly put there by the trustees of the Broadway Savings Bank, controlled by the Woollen Trust:—

**WHO OWN THEIR HOMES?**

THOSE WHO SAVE REGULARLY AND PLACE IT WHERE IT GROWS

ONE DOLLAR WILL OPEN AN ACCOUNT AT THIS BANK

4 PER CENT INTEREST

Now for the Woollen Trust joke! Just opposite this bit of kindly and fatherly advice, such as a kind and loving Woollen Trust might be expected to give to its faithful employees, is this inscription: "TWO DOLLARS."

That was written in with ink by the trust's mill timekeeper. It represents the reward that went to No. 1,607 for his week of labor. "Buy a home," suggests his employer, the fatherly trust. "After you have paid the grocery bill for your family of five or six and bought some coal, and paid the landlord his share, and tickled the baby with a new pair of shoes, and purchased some nice warm underclothes for Willie, and bought mamma a new shawl, take what is left of your wages and buy a home!"

Isn't that funny? Mill employee No. 1,317 also got a free laugh with the pay envelope handed him by the trust, for it bore this legend:—

**DO NOT SPEND ALL YOUR INCOME**

A MAN'S DUTY TO HIMSELF IS TO SAVE SOME MONEY OUT OF HIS EARNINGS

START AN ACCOUNT AND BE INDEPENDENT

The timekeeper wrote \$6.05 on this man's envelope, which probably was the reason he was advised to be independent. Who, receiving the princely sum of \$6 per week, would stop to think of such trifles as owning a home? This man probably owns his city mansion already, hence the trust could think of no advice suitable for him beyond admonishing him to be independent.

No wonder the tickled mill-workers went on strike. Who could work where there was an opportunity to listen to funny jokes, handed over to them free of charge by the funny old Woollen Trust?—Free Trader.

**WOOD FROM STRAW**

Wood from straw is an important development invented by Mr. Louis Carré and described by Mr. Frank Norton. The wisps of straw are cut lengthwise into three pieces, then cooked with chemicals, then subjected to immense pressure. So manufactured, the artificial wood is produced in a continuous length of any thickness. It saws well and planes well, but requires sharper tools. Matches are made in this way. In the cereal countries, where wood is scarce, this process will be very useful in providing fuel.—World's Work.

**TRAINING HORSES**

A new book entitled "The Training and Breaking of Horses," by M. W. Harper, a well known expert on the subject, has just been published. It consists of 375 pages, handsomely bound and fully illustrated. The book goes very fully into the whole subject of training horses for work, for saddle, for driving, and also of training and breaking wild horses. The vices of horses and methods of correcting them, the care of the colts, the treatment of injuries and all the best devices for handling vicious horses are fully dealt with. The book is a valuable manual and a mine of useful information to every owner of horses. Price, postpaid, \$1.75.

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

# The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIFMAN, Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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## Improved Cattle Guard



This Photo shows the new cattle guard invented by Mr. Robert B. Walker of Strathcona, Alta. The cow that tries to cross this gets a sharp crack on the shin.

What is claimed to be a simple, inexpensive cattle guard and a great improvement on those now in use, has been invented by Robert B. Walker, of Strathcona, Alta.

The guard is thus described and explained by Mr. Walker:

"The surface cattle guard consists of three sections. One section fits between the rails, the others on the outside between rail and fence. The width of these sections, if regulated by the gauge of the track, the length or distance to be crossed by an animal, may be changed to suit, but it has been built just long enough to prevent an animal attempting to jump over it without landing on it. Guard shown is 7½ feet. The height when in normal position is just level with the top of the rail, when operating, about nine inches above tie. The photo shows it adapted to five-inch steel rail. Each section of the guard is composed of a number of units. The length of section is governed by the number of units used or the proportions of these units.

"Now, the idea contained in the rig is that in attempting a crossing the animal must bear its weight on its foot, which if placed on the guard presses a plate, causing a bar to fly up and give the animal a sharp crack on the shin. This is so unexpected that the cow naturally lifts its foot, allowing a spring to bring the unit back to its normal position. This striking bar is protected by a roller which the animal cannot stand on, so must put its foot where intended. These striking bars are always pulled back to place by the springs, and each unit is entirely independent of the others. This was shown when trailing brake gear was dragged over it, by pulling one unit out entire and clean, leaving the others as good as ever.

"The guard has been improved since this test, which was to prove that the guard would stand up to the hard usage and be reasonably able to do its duty afterwards. A sloping plank at the end tends to raise gear above guard or above the rollers which protect the striking bars.

"I think that I have made it clear that when the animal receives a sharp blow on the shin every time it attempts to cross it is very discouraging to further progress. It is suitable for horses, cattle, swine and sheep.

"The cost of manufacture compares favorably with the ones now in use, and the appearance speaks for itself."

The board of railway commissioners has laid down certain conditions to be fulfilled by any cattle guard before it can receive their endorsement. The main qualifications are feasibility as shown by actual experiment, efficiency, not dangerous to a derailed train, noiselessness under a moving train, easily repaired, passable by pedestrians and cheapness. Mr. Walker submits that his appliance will satisfy every requirement.

**BUILDING MORE ELEVATORS**

Ten "locals" of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company are being established between Regina and Griffin, along the line of the Regina-boundary branch of the G.T.P.

Locals have been organized and elevators are to be built at Riefstein, Grey, Riceton, Lindley, Lewvan, Colfax, Cedoux, Rainton, Talmage and Brough. Practically all the farmers living in the territory tributary to these towns are associating themselves with the locals.

The work of constructing the elevators will be set on foot when steel is laid along the G.T.P. line. Steel laying is expected to be in full swing very shortly, so the elevators will soon be in course of building.

All told this year the company will build between 70 and 80 elevators. In this way and by the acquisition of six or seven elevators already constructed, the company will increase its total capacity from some 1,440,000 bushels to 4,000,000.

"You, there, in the overalls," shouted the cross-examining lawyer, "how much are you paid for telling untruths?"

"Less than you are," retorted the witness, "or you'd be in overalls, too."

**THE GLOBE ON CO-OPERATION**

The Toronto Globe in a recent editorial says:

"The experience of Canadian agriculturists during the past few years has proven conclusively that the best kind of organization to promote their own interests is not the joint stock company, but the co-operative association. The truth of this statement is amply confirmed by the proceedings of the agricultural conventions held last week under government auspices at Ottawa. The co-operative association has the great advantage of stimulating rather than repressing private enterprise, for which the joint stock company substitutes corporate activity. It has long been notorious to students of industrial conditions that it is difficult to find an employee who is as watchful of his employer's interests as he would be of his own. Fortunately large farms are not necessary to business success; they are quite often a hindrance. A man working his own small farm intensively can usually secure a better return for his capital and labor than either an individual or a company can do by the less thorough treatment that seems inseparable from the large farm system.

"The improvement that has taken place in the production of winter apples in Ontario is a case in point. By a simple form of co-operation the farmers of Norfolk county, which is not specially adapted for apple production, have increased their output and improved its quality to such an extent that the farmers of other counties, following their example and practicing their methods, are now rivals in the competition for pre-eminence. The farmer who seeks to become a member of a co-operative association binds himself to treat his orchard in certain ways; he is required to cultivate and manure the soil, and to employ intelligently the approved methods of destroying insect pests. In return he enjoys the advantage of the high reputation which the association has achieved in the marketing of properly assorted and packed apples. The packer who buys an orchard at a speculative price in early summer is eliminated. The farmer does his own packing under supervision, and it has been found that in this way he secures better prices for his fruit.

"There does not seem to be any good reason why some system of co-operation should not be successfully tried in the marketing of beef cattle, and perhaps also in the sale of dairy produce. Frequently the individual farmer finds himself at the mercy of some 'trust' or 'combine' when he wishes to sell his animals or their products, and it is well worth while to test, by carefully conducted experiments, whether the power of the trusts to control prices might not be successfully met and defeated by co-operation among stock farmers. The stockman, if he is working alone, has often great difficulty in obtaining transportation facilities of a satisfactory sort at reasonable cost either from the railways or from the ocean steamship companies. Groups of producers working together might often obtain what the individual fails to secure; at all events the effort seems to be worth making.

## POCKET MONEY

EASY TO EARN BOYS AND GIRLS

Just listen. How would you like to earn a little money for yourselves during the summer? Wouldn't it be fine if you could earn enough to buy yourself a bicycle, or a pony. Perhaps you are saving up to go to the Agricultural College or Domestic Science School. Wouldn't it be nice if you could earn enough to buy mother a rocking chair or something useful for father?

Well, here's your chance. Write at once to—

Desk No. 1.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

And tell us your full name, your age, also your father's name. Be sure to tell us how much spare time you have and if you have a pony or a bicycle. Also say if you go to school. If you will do this we will tell you what we want you to do for us. The work we wish you to do is easy and if you put your minds to it you will soon be very wealthy boys and girls.

# Direct Legislation Banquet

Three hundred supporters, including leaders in every calling,  
attend successful affair—Strong array of capable speakers

Direct Legislation has become a live and practical issue in Manitoba. The banquet in Manitoba Hall last Wednesday night under the auspices of the Direct Legislation League proved beyond gain-saying that this reform has enlisted the support of prominent men of every class and calling. Merchant princes, doctors, ministers, labor leaders, representative farmers, legislators and editors were among the speakers, and as each one viewed the question from a different standpoint, showing how Direct Legislation would improve the present governmental machinery, the combined testimony of all the thoughtful speeches made an argument that could not be resisted.

The banquet was a pleasant affair throughout. Charm was added to the function by the presence of several ladies. A feature of the gathering was that nearly all the officers of the Grain Growers' association and the Grain Growers' Grain Company were out in force. As is well known, these men have for years championed the cause of Direct Legislation.

## Herod After Its Life

"The people surely have the right to be consulted on a question vitally affecting them," declared Dr. J. N. Hutchison, the president of the league, in the opening address. "The proposition is axiomatic. The party system is allowed to continue blocking the way because the 'other party' is just as bad, so we sit down and think there is no remedy. There never was a great reform born but a Herod was out seeking its life. There is a Herod after this Direct Legislation reform, but it is thriving in spite of this."

## One Government in Line

Secretary S. J. Farmer announced that the opposition parties in the three prairie provinces had endorsed Direct Legislation. Alberta's legislature had unanimously supported it, while the Conservatives of Alberta and Saskatchewan had made it a plank in their platform. Letters of regret had been received from Hon. A. L. Sifton, premier of Alberta; Hon. J. A. Calder, acting premier of Saskatchewan; E. Michener, opposition leader in Alberta; Mayor Waugh, Rev. Dr. Chown and others.

"The logic of events has taught us," began F. J. Dixon, organizer of the league, "that an independent Parliament with unlimited power is not the highest possible form of popular government. Therefore we propose to improve it by introducing the Initiative, Referendum and Recall."

## Definition of Terms

"The Initiative is a measure by which a certain percentage of the voters, usually 8 per cent., may initiate a law by means of a petition. If upon the presentation of the petition the legislature refuses to pass the law it must be submitted to all the voters at the polls for their approval or rejection.

"Where the Referendum is in force all laws are suspended for a period of time after they have been passed by the legislature, usually for ninety days. If during that time a certain percentage of the voters, usually 5 per cent., petitions for rejection before it comes into force, it must be so done.

"The Initiative is a measure by which the people may start legislation.

"The Referendum is a measure by which the people may stop legislation.

"The Recall is a measure by which the people may discharge any dishonest or incompetent public servant without waiting for the expiration of his term of office. It is a means by which a certain percentage of the voters in any constituency, usually 15 per cent., may demand by petition that their representative stand for re-election if he is not giving satisfactory service."

## Ex-Mayor Ashdown

"Not only have the people nothing to say, but even the representatives are told when they may speak and when they may not. The country in reality is governed by an oligarchy, a few members of the cabinet," said Ex-Mayor J. H. Ashdown, honorary president of the league. He supported woman suffrage as heartily as Direct Legislation, for women were always on the right and moral side. Nowadays there was nothing to make a government live up to its promises. Direct Legislation would insure this.

An eloquent presentation of Autocracy

vs. Democracy was given by Rev. Dr. G. B. Wilson. In tracing the fitful rise of democracy, especially in Anglo-Saxon countries, a steady growth in the freedom and self-government of the people was clearly evident. As Direct Legislation appeared to be a surer and better way of registering the will of the people, he supported it.

## A Change Needed

"Why do we need a change?" asked W. W. Buchanan. "Direct Legislation does not propose to supplant responsible government or to abandon representative institutions for pure democracy, but simply to add a safety valve and governor to conserve the purity and power of responsible government. Direct Legislation will not interfere with the legislative or administrative progress unless something goes wrong. It would provide a needed check upon hasty legislation by giving electors the right of veto. Our cabinet, too, needs a check, for it has grown into a tyrannous oligarchy, reducing a large portion of our representatives into mere office boys or rubber stamps. Corporations and special interests have grown so powerful with our legislators that in self-defence the members need direct power vested back with the people."

## Is Balfour Un-British?

"We are told that Direct Legislation is un-British," began J. W. Dufour, editor of the Winnipeg Free Press. He then proceeded to refute this allegation by quoting some leading Britishers such as Hon. A. J. Balfour, Lord Rosebery, the Marquis of Lansdowne, who had endorsed the measure, in addition to Prof. A. V. Dicey and Sir Wm. Anson, the leading constitutional authorities in England. Mr. Balfour had earnestly defended the

principle in one of his campaign speeches, contending that it was not American, but British in origin and had been embodied in the constitution given by the British government to Australia.

## The Farmers' Standpoint

How Direct Legislation would help the farmer was ably handled by John Kennedy, vice-president of the Grain Growers' Grain company. He recalled that the farmers had been pioneers in this reform, the first resolution being presented by Mr. Scallion and himself at the Brandon convention 1909, and the resolution was cheered to the echo by the 600 selected delegates, Liberals and Conservatives alike.

"Direct Legislation will give the people control of the legislators," proceeded Mr. Kennedy, "and this is their right. It matters not which party comes into power we get class legislation rather than legislation for the masses. I believe in placing insurgents within both parties to make them what they ought to be."

Pointing out the burdens resting upon the shoulders of the farmers, the speaker said that the 25 foot tariff wall prevented them shipping wheat to their next-door neighbors.

"Worse still, we are not in a position to ship our grain to the Eastern provinces or to the British market without being compelled to pay toll to Special Privilege for carrying our grain through our own country. We have a loading platform and when we get our own car and load our grain over the loading platform, and get the quotations of the day, I claim that we are then taking 10 to 15 cents per bushel less than the intrinsic and milling value of our grain.

## Three Toll Gates

"We have toll gates all along the line. First, our local elevator system collects a heavy toll, but there is relief in sight from this particular point. The second toll is the grading system, which is a one-sided jug-handled system, and places a heavy tax on every bushel of grain that leaves the farmers' hands. The third

is a sample market that is existing in Winnipeg for the benefit of Special Privilege and against the interests of the producer. This allows the big fish in the pond to select the strong cars in their respective grades from export parcels for foreign markets, thereby reducing the standard of our wheats in the foreign markets of the world. The last is the toll collected in the terminal elevators, which also reduces the standard of our wheats in the foreign markets, and sets the price for our good wheats in the Western country. The remedy is a sample market, and until we get Direct Legislation there is little or no hope of getting a sample market. Direct Legislation means the brotherhood of man, and the removal of these Special Privileges. The great plain people must unite and help each other, otherwise we must continue to take the same old medicine."

## How Canada is Enslaved

How Direct Legislation would overcome the evils of partyism was the subject dealt with by George F. Chipman, editor of The Grain Growers' Guide.

Starting with the proposition that political parties dominated Canada as no other country was dominated, and that party worship had degenerated into party slavery, Mr. Chipman showed how abuse of the system had brought the government of Canada, as given by both parties, into disrepute. Any intelligent man will admit corruption even in his own party, but he condones this on the ground that the other party is probably worse. This has produced a callous public conscience even among Christian people.

"The party system is founded," said Mr. Chipman, "upon the attractive theory that all our elected representatives are earnestly and unselfishly working for the benefit of the people whom they are supposed to serve. By having two parties we are supposed to believe that a proper balance will be maintained. The rights of the people are supposed to be amply protected by the competition of the two parties.

Direct Legislation would break down this undemocratic, unrepresentative and slavish party system, contended Mr. Chipman. The worship of party would cease; reform legislation would be more frequent. The whole electorate could not be bribed or corrupted, and politicians will be more careful when they realize that the people can both repeal legislation and discharge unfaithful servants.

## Labor Supports It

Organized labor had for years supported this reform, stated R. A. Rigg, because it was in line with democratic development. Labor's prayer was "Lord, give us no more giants, but elevate the race."

The final speeches by J. W. Wilton and R. L. Richardson were brief, but to the point. They contended that the British constitution was not fixed, full-grown and changeless, but a growing development, instinct with life and constantly in need of new adaptations. For this reason, in addition to the others urged, Direct Legislation was in harmony with the spirit of the times.

## A MILE OF TRACTORS

One solid mile of tractors arrived in Winnipeg last Saturday on the Rumely Co. Great Northern special from Minneapolis. It is said to be the largest shipment of farming implements ever made.

The train load of tractors are worth \$500,000 and in crossing the boundary line a duty of \$50,000 was collected. Each engine weighs 26,000 pounds and the whole shipment amounting to 1,300 tons.

Mr. Rumely, head of the manufacturing firm which turns out these tractors, accompanied the train. They are bound for various destinations throughout the Canadian West, and more are said to be on the way.

"Ah, once a Bohemian always a Bohemian!" exclaimed the unscissored poet. "A Bohemian never changes."

"No—not even his collar," remarked the practical man who had met a few Bohemians.

At Belfast a football match was played between Ireland and Scotland. One of the home supporters, who was getting excited, kept shouting out:—

"Sit on 'em, Ireland!"

An old Scotsman in the crowd, unable to stand it any longer, cried out:—

"Ye might be able to sit on the leek, mon, an' mabbe on the rose; but I tell ye, mon, ye canna sit on the thistle."

# The Empty Homestead

By GERALD J. LIVELY

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Have you seen an empty homestead, with its little empty shack,  
With its sagging doors, and plaster all a-dropping from the wall?  
It was built with loving labor, it was built with eager hope,  
And it represented Someone's all-in-all.

Oh, the careful plots and schemings, and the pictures that were drawn,  
Oh, the castles that were builded, and the golden Keeps of Spain,  
The days we spent in working out the plans of yestereve,  
And the nights in planning out fresh work again.

But now the place is empty and all dropping to decay,  
The lights of Life have left it, and the fires of Home are dead,  
And the sound of honest labor's heard no more upon the land,  
And the soul of simple happiness has fled.

And the barn's sod roof is sinking, and all overgrown with weeds,  
There are pools of stagnant water behind the cattle stalls,  
And clumps of clammy fungus grow on every sodden log,  
While a cloud of pigweed hides the rotting walls.

Where the wheat was once a-waving and a-shimmering in the Sun,  
You will find the fertile acres all going back to sod,  
The pasture fence is rotting and the rails are falling down,  
And the garden's smothered out with golden-rod.

And the place is steeped in sadness and soaked with futile tears,  
And the ghosts that haunt it ye will never lay,  
For some broken toys are lying in the shadow of the wall,  
Where once the children played, the gophers play.

You'll find that empty homestead, nestled down upon the plain,  
Tucked away amongst the downlands and beside the chattering streams,  
It's the picture of lost life-work, it's the model of despair,  
It's the shadow of dead love and shattered dreams.

It's the total of spent labor, it's the end of vanished hopes,  
It's the sum of lost endeavor, it's the stalking ghost of greed,  
It's a sketch of simple suffering, an unsung fight with fate,  
It's the photograph of poverty and need.

It's the stamped receipt for taxes and bitter unjust dues,  
It's the sealed bond the modern Shylock hold,  
It represents an evil that is older than our land,  
That is older than the Vedic Hymns are old.

It's the price we pay for workshops in a thousand reeking towns,  
It's the price of sin and shame and the suicide of Race,  
It's the price we pay for cripples instead of stalwart men,  
It's the price that keeps our Masters in their place.

Oh, ye high and mighty Masters, whose gain is all our loss,  
Ye talk a lot of Empire, and of nations hand in hand,  
But ye'll never build an Empire on a base of empty farms,  
Ye first must clear that evil from our land.

# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 15th, 1912

## DOES THE GUIDE REACH YOU ON SATURDAY?

This week's issue of The Guide was mailed from this office to reach every subscriber in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta on Friday or Saturday of this week, wherever there is a frequent mail service. If you do not receive it on these days please notify us. The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Canada.

## BEYOND ALL REASON

Premier Roblin has issued instructions to the Manitoba Elevator Commission to lock up every government elevator in the province immediately, to discharge the employees and close up the office of the Commission. This is merely another step in the huge waste of the people's money through government mismanagement of the elevator system. As we have pointed out before, the elevator system never had the slightest chance to succeed. There are good reasons for believing that the Government never intended that it should succeed. The Government must plead guilty either to the charge of incompetency, or to the more serious charge of deliberate intent to wreck the elevator system in order to discredit the Grain Growers' association. After the Government removed from the Elevator Commissioners the power to purchase elevators, the funds of the province were simply thrown away in the case of a large number of elevators purchased. Many of the elevators purchased by the Government for from \$5,000 to \$6,000 are not today worth half this amount. In fact their original owners would have been fortunate to have secured half this amount for them. Some of these elevators had been standing for over twenty years, and others are worth only their value to tear down and remove to another shipping point. The competition of one or more mill elevators at some shipping points had also made a number of the elevators white elephants on the hands of their owners when the Government conveniently stepped in and purchased them. As the matter stands the Government has invested more than one million dollars of the people's money in elevators, that, at a generous valuation today are not worth half that amount. The worst feature of the whole situation is that Premier Roblin endeavors to shield himself and his Government from the responsibility of the elevator fiasco by shouldering all the blame on the Grain Growers. To say the least this is not a manly action on the part of the premier. If he did not intend to give the elevators a chance to succeed, he should never have made the promise to the Grain Growers' convention at Brandon in December, 1909, when Hon. G. R. Coldwell, on behalf of the Government, announced that the Government was prepared to accept the principle of publicly owned elevators. Mr. Coldwell in making the announcement and asking the assistance of the Grain Growers said:—

"The question is a difficult one, and the Government desires your fullest assistance and the best assistance, and I am sure you will give it loyally and assiduously. The policy of the Government is to do everything that will build up this, the greatest interest in our province. We think we can assist you in this matter. There is a great deal that the majority of the Government is ignorant of, and we want to learn and understand the question in all its details. . . . We feel that we must have your help and suggestions to put this in the best possible shape."

In the preparation of legislation upon the elevator question, the Government had every possible assistance from the Grain Growers in working out the scheme. But the suggestions of the Grain Growers, in the main, were

not accepted. The Commission appointed was never given a free hand, with results now known. In the light of present information the sincerity of the Government in making the announcement to the Brandon Convention can be questioned. And now the Premier orders the elevators to be locked and closed at once, despite the fact that there are a large number of shipping points where there are none but government elevators. At many of these points there is a lot of grain yet to be marketed. With no elevators in operation, where is the man with less than a carlot of grain to find a market? Surely the need for action is not so urgent that the farmers at these shipping points must be sacrificed. With such elevators as are necessary open for the next two months the required service can be given, and then, if the Government is not prepared to do better with the elevators in the future than it has in the past, the sooner they are locked the better for the province.

## DIRECT LEGISLATION BANQUET

The Direct Legislation banquet in Winnipeg last week indicates that this great democratic reform movement is firmly established and is rapidly gaining ground. Leading business and professional men gave addresses on the need and progress of the reform, not only in Canada but in other parts of the Empire and foreign countries. One of the speakers quoted Lord Rosebery, Arthur J. Balfour, and Lord Lansdowne in support of the Referendum. Peculiarly appropriate was the fact that Mr. Balfour in advocating the Referendum as a means of settling the tariff reform question in Britain, was accused of adopting an American innovation. The leader of the Unionist party silenced his accusers by showing that the Referendum was quite in accord with the British constitution and quite British in principle. When such leading statesmen approve of the Referendum it would seem that such a reform could hardly be called un-British. There never was a time in the history of Canada when a popular check on our elected representatives was so much needed as today. Intelligent and thinking Canadians are beginning to realize this fact very clearly. The Initiative, Referendum and Recall are the best means at hand for providing this check. Both political parties in Alberta, and one of the parties in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, have already declared for the Initiative and Referendum. This reform is coming and coming very rapidly. When it is on the statute books of the Prairie Provinces our representatives will then be more responsive to the will of the people. The gathering in Winnipeg last week was the culmination of two years' splendid work in the province. The Western people are in the mood for reform. They see the need of it. They cannot get justice from their representatives and they are finally driven to look to themselves. Which government in the West aspires to the honor of leading the way towards democracy? Which will go down to defeat as opposed to granting to the people the power to say how they shall be governed? The answer will be known within two years.

On another page we publish the report of the Saskatchewan Direct Legislation League. This organization has started under favorable circumstances and will undoubtedly meet with much popular support. The people realize that they must depend upon themselves and they are accepting the responsibility. With their organizations working steadily in the Prairie Provinces the spread of information will be rapid and reactionary politicians will soon be brought to see the light.

## SINGLE TAX IN ALBERTA

The new Towns Act, passed at the last session of the Alberta legislature, contained the following clause:—

"All municipal and school taxes shall be levied equally upon all rateable land in the town."

The new Rural Municipalities Act, passed at the same session contained the following clause:—

"All municipal taxes shall be levied equally upon all rateable land in the municipality according to the assessed value of such land."

Both of these acts make the following provision for the assessment of the land:—

"Land shall be assessed at its actual cash value as it would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor, exclusive of the value of any buildings erected thereon or of any other increase of value caused by any other expenditure of labor or capital thereon."

It is expected that during the course of the next four years all the towns and rural municipalities in the province of Alberta will come under the operation of these two acts, and as they become operative it will be seen that no taxes can be levied from other sources than land values. The province of Alberta is to be congratulated upon this progressive legislation. The city of Edmonton has already adopted the system of raising revenue by taxing land values, and a campaign in favor of the same system is already in progress in Lethbridge and Calgary. Within a very short time the prospects are that all taxes raised in Alberta will be from land values alone. So far as we know Alberta is the largest area under one government in the world to adopt this progressive form of taxation. Under the system of taxing land values only a man is not fined for being industrious, nor is he bonused for being lazy. By raising all revenues from the taxation of land values the business of the land speculator will be considerably discounted, and his services can well be dispensed with, without any serious loss to the community.

## A GOOD EXAMPLE

Just to the south of us we see Taft, Roosevelt and La Follette as Republican presidential candidates. There is cleavage in the party. Each one has a following. The result of the division will help to clean up the party and show the people the absurdity of the party system, whether or not it places any of them in the White House. Such a division in Canada would be impossible under our party system, which is the most undemocratic in the English-speaking world. We have only two parties in Canada and they both take orders from Ottawa, while Ottawa too often takes orders or advice from other sources. As soon as the two parties at Ottawa decide what a man must believe in to be a Grit or a Tory the word goes out through the land. The provincial parties line up as they are told, on pain of losing the aid and patronage of the federal party. Thus a man who claims to be a "loyal" Grit or a Tory is always in hot water to know just what he believes. He dares not have an opinion on any new question till his party leaders announce how he is to think. It must be humiliating to be a hidebound party man and be compelled to swallow the opinions of party leaders who are interested chiefly in getting power or holding it. The true party man cannot form an independent opinion. They are always formed for him

so as not to overload his brain. But to the south of us the common people have revolted against the machine rule. They are beginning to do their own thinking, which makes it awkward for the self-seeking politicians. Let us hope that this is one American disease that we may annex.

### THE TRUTH ABOUT THE WEST

A number of Eastern and some Western newspapers and also, we regret to say, a number of politicians who do not like to hear the truth, are endeavoring to discredit The Guide because it points out the truth about the West. Once more we want to make ourselves clear. We believe that the Prairie Provinces form one of the richest countries in natural resources in the world. Nature has given us a rich soil, an invigorating climate, vast timber and mineral wealth and water powers. In fact Nature has given to the Prairie Provinces with a generous hand. Sometimes the ways of Nature seem hard but the Western people have not complained. We have a country which any people may well be proud to call "Home." With most of us it is an adopted Home, but Home just the same. Nature has truly been kind.

But what of man?

This magnificent country designed to produce a race of men and women superior to their forbears mentally, physically, morally and spiritually has been handicapped most shamefully by the greed of man. What Nature designed for those who would make their homes in the West, has largely been wrested from them by comparatively few men through the aid of unjust legislation. Even our immigration policy is largely a campaign to secure more workers to feed the hungry maw of Special Privilege. And when the Western people who see the wealth they create stolen from them, protest against such a gross injustice they are called "traitors." Is there any justice in giving railway corporations license to charge higher tolls than anywhere else in the civilized world? Is there any justice in giving banks and loan companies license to charge higher rates than anywhere else in the British Empire? Is there any justice in allowing land speculators to collect half the profit of the people's labor and keep the best land from those who need it? Is there any justice in licensing a handful of manufacturers to collect taxes on nearly every article of daily consumption? There is no moral defence of such gross injustice. Yet every one of them are due to the laws of the land, placed on the statute books by politicians who are supposed to represent the people. These are the channels through which the bounties of Nature are transformed into a stream of gold flowing into the coffers of a privileged few. The Western people have protested against this tribute to greed. They would not be worthy the name of Men did they not protest.

And now we hear politicians and corporation journals say that in this fashion we must pay our obligations to Eastern Canada. The aim of such falsehoods is to set the Eastern people against their Western brothers so that Special Privilege may plunder both in security. The Eastern and Western people are under no national financial obligations to each other as some would have us believe. If such were the case then we are all under obligation to British and American investors whose money has assisted in developing Canada. So the American people would be under obligation to Great Britain for the assistance of billions of British money invested in the United States. But no national obligations follow such investments. They are business ventures purely. Do British investors control our legislation when they loan our people money? Is Canada not free to make what laws she likes? Then are not the Western people free to demand whatever laws they deem essential to their best interests? True, majorities must rule but the minority always

has the right to protest and appeal. We all owe a debt to the past but it cannot be figured in dollars and cents. It is an obligation that can only be repaid by making conditions better for generations to come. Let us have an end of this misrepresentation of the West. The West is free to do whatsoever seems right in the wisdom of the Western people. We are morally obligated to none. As enlightenment proceeds our unjust legal obligations to a privileged few will also disappear.

### THE HUDSON BAY ROUTE

A remarkable attack upon the Hudson Bay route, evidently inspired by the existing railway interests, is contained in the current issue of the Engineering News, of New York. That paper has on several previous occasions attempted to discourage the enterprise which will shorten the railway haul between Western Canada and the sea by some 2,000 miles, and now it makes use of the Titanic disaster as a text for a discourse on the danger to navigation caused by icebergs. The Engineering News not only claims that insurance rates will be so heavy as to make the cost of carrying grain over the Hudson Bay route as high as by the existing channels, but actually asserts that "the attempt to establish this route would mean an annual toll of lives from the crews of vessels navigating these dangerous northern waters probably at least equal to the loss of life in the Titanic disaster." The writer of this gloomy foreboding was evidently not willing to risk his personal reputation on the article, for it is unsigned, but the fact that it appeared in a semi-scientific journal will probably give it some weight in the minds of many people. Corporations such as transcontinental railways, however, can always find journals of considerable standing to attack undertakings which have for their purpose the release of the public from their grip. When the United States undertook to construct the Panama canal, for instance, numerous articles were published in the magazines and newspapers declaring that the project was doomed to failure because earthquakes would make even the construction of the canal impossible. Reputable magazines and certain Eastern newspapers a few years ago also told us that it would be impossible to build a railway to Hudson Bay because the route lay through a bottomless muskeg into which the grade would sink as fast as it was constructed. We now know that both these stories were the result of imagination and they were probably inspired by the interests that feared shorter and cheaper transportation routes would reduce their profits. And the iceberg bogey has no more foundation in fact. The theory advanced by the Engineering News applies with almost as much force to the St. Lawrence route as to that from Hudson Bay. Everyone knows that at certain seasons of the year there are icebergs in the Northern Atlantic and Hudson Strait, but the Hudson Bay route to Europe has been navigated by sailing vessels for over 200 years with an extremely small number of accidents. Safety in navigation, as in most other things, lies in being aware of the proximity of danger and being prepared for it. The Titanic went to its doom as a result of a false sense of security—travelling at high speed through the night and taking no precautions against icebergs. On the St. Lawrence route, where icebergs are very common, proper precautions are taken and accidents are almost unknown. The same precautions are also taken on the Hudson Bay route, and since high speed is not of great consequence except to passenger steamers, the cargo vessels which will carry Canadian grain and produce to England and bring back British manufactures to Canada, will not be in danger of falling victims to the speed mania. We know too that it is only during a short period of the year that icebergs strew the Hudson Bay

route. When Earl Grey made his trip from Winnipeg to Ottawa via Port Nelson and the Hudson Strait in September, 1909, the official chronicler of the expedition recorded the fact that the party "did not see sufficient ice to cool a glass of champagne," and spoke of the Hudson Bay as the "Mediterranean of Canada." The writer in the Engineering News not only magnifies the iceberg danger, but he also greatly exaggerates the cost of the undertaking which he places at "\$60,000,000.00 or more," whereas the highest estimate which has been prepared by the engineers of the Dominion Government is less than half that sum, including the construction of terminal elevators, piers and harbor works. Work on the Hudson Bay railway, however, is proceeding, and the West will not consent to be deprived of a shorter route to European markets simply in order that transportation monopolists may continue to take toll by charging unnecessarily high rates for altogether inadequate services.

### DANGERS AHEAD

Mr. Taft in his famous "adjunct" letter said:—

"The amount of Canadian products we would take would produce a current of business between Western Canada and the United States that would make Canada only an adjunct of the United States."

If there is any foundation for such a statement as that made by Mr. Taft, and if the United States is anxious to annex Canada, they have it all in their own hands. All they have to do is to put down their own tariff and immediately the great calamity which our protectionists keep ever before us will come to pass. Even our protectionists are powerless to prevent Uncle Sam from making his own tariff laws. Beware lest we sell our grain for a better price. It is dangerous.

The Nova Scotia Carriage and Motor Car company is issuing \$275,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preference stock at par, with 50 per cent. bonus of common stock; and \$100,000 of 6 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund 20-year bonds at par, with 20 per cent. bonus of common stock. The real capital which goes into this company, \$375,000, is thus watered to the tune of \$157,500, in addition to any further stock which may be handed over to the high financiers for their services in promotion. Investors, no doubt will expect to receive dividends on the water as well as on the money they put into the concern. The duty on carriages and motor cars is 35 per cent., and it is the profits earned under this protection that will go to provide dividends on the watered stock.

South African Warrants sold on the Winnipeg Stock Exchange on May 7 for \$1,225. This is nearly \$1,000 more than the Veterans who earned the warrants with their blood in South Africa received for them. The \$1,000 per warrant was a gift to the speculators secured by two extensions of time for the location of warrants after practically all the veterans had disposed of their rights.

The taxes imposed upon the people of Canada through the customs duties in 1908 amounted to \$47,996,685.00, and in 1911 to \$82,119,261.00. Some idea of the burden which is laid upon the people of Canada by the tariff tax may be gathered from the fact that the duties paid in 1911 were only \$10,400,000 less than the total exports of agricultural products for the same year.

A provincial general election is scheduled to take place in Saskatchewan during the coming summer. Every candidate of both political parties should be called upon to clearly state his position on Direct Legislation, Woman Suffrage and Cheap Money for Farmers, as they have all been endorsed by the Grain Growers' association.

# Ottawa's Social Leaders

By EMILY P. WEAVER



Mrs. J. D. HAZEN  
Wife of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries



Mrs. GEO. E. FOSTER  
Wife of the Minister of Trade and Commerce



Mrs. T. W. CROTHERS  
Wife of the Minister of Labor



Mrs. BRUNO NANTEL  
Wife of the Minister of Inland Revenue

In Ottawa the queens of society reign not, as in some cities, by virtue of the possession of great wealth, but by right of political leadership of their husbands or fathers, and perhaps this acts to some extent as a check upon the inclination (so generally prevalent) toward display in dress, household management and the exercise of hospitality. If ambitious, either for herself or for her husband, the Ottawa woman has other outlets for her energy than mere efforts to outshine her neighbors in the gorgeousness of her apparel or the splendor of her entertainments; and behind the gaieties which keep society at the capital in a whirl for the first few months of each year there is often much of a serious purpose. It is the nature of women, even in this age when in unprecedented numbers they are engaging in independent enterprises, to be intensely interested in the interests of those dear to them, and in political circles the women most averse to entering what they regard as the "province of man" cannot hold entirely aloof from the keen and exciting and unceasing context of politics. It is impossible that they should not take sides, but, if it is done tactfully and without bitterness, even an opponent likes, I believe, to see a wife standing staunchly by her husband, unceasingly caring for the interests he has at heart, and helping him, in ways old or new, as a woman can. Whatever idea one may hold on the question of "woman's sphere" in general, one is bound from the nature of the case to take what may be called an old-fashioned view of the leading women at Ottawa. To the outside world they are, first and foremost, the wives or daughters of the Honorable Minister of this or that department; and as their parts are largely played within the sanctity of home it is less easy to write of them than it would be of their husbands—public men whose public work is not in the least injured by the at-most possible amount of limelight.

One thing is clear, however. In proportion to the importance of the husband's position, that of the wife is usually arduous and difficult. Mr. Wilison, in paying a fine and well-deserved tribute to "the good sense, good taste and excellent social tact" of the lady who, throughout his political life, has been the efficient helpmeet of the "Old Chief," Sir Wilfrid Laurier, says: "It



Mrs. R. L. BORDEN  
Wife of the Prime Minister



Miss MONK  
Daughter of the Minister of Public Works

is the fact, however, that the wife of a party leader bears a load only less heavy than that her husband must carry, and can know few of the consolations of the statesman who finds his recompense in useful and honorable public service. Official life means for women an intolerable social strain, and often an intolerable domestic isolation." But, alike in the early days at little Arthabaskaville and throughout the stress of years of responsibility at Ottawa, Lady Laurier has proved herself equal to the demands made upon her. Like many women of her race, she is endowed with the happy gift of gracious and charming manners, joined, in her case at least, to unaffected and simple kindness.

Even a glimpse into the lives led by the government ladies whilst at Ottawa suggests that for part, if not all, of the year they must be very busy women. For instance, take the matter of receptions alone. During the season the wives of the Cabinet Ministers receive on Monday afternoons; and the number of their callers mounts far into the hundreds. It is not obligatory to return these calls, but I was told that this year they had resolved to do so. When, however, one lady had nine hundred callers and another sixteen hundred (with several reception days still to come) it became manifest that to return in person the visits of all these was impossible. And of course, there are in addition a multiplicity of other social functions, such as dinners and luncheons, at-homes and bridges, to take the time and strength of the social leaders, whether as guests or hostesses.

If there were only time to "taste" it, as the Scotch say of a sermon, I imagine that the ladies of a social turn of mind and those who have a special interest in the study of human nature would rejoice in the variety offered by the political society. Even the fact that they themselves and the members' wives represent all parts of Canada and have had necessarily widely differing experiences must lend zest, one would think, to those smaller social gatherings, when a little real conversation is possible and it is not merely a case of "How do you do?" and "Good-bye."

Many of the ladies belong by birth and education to the two old provinces which were the first to bear the name of

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Mrs. MARTIN BURRELL  
Wife of the Minister of Agriculture



Mrs. SAM HUGHES  
Wife of the Minister of Militia



Mrs. J. D. REID  
Wife of the Minister of Customs



LADY LAURIER  
Wife of the Leader of the Opposition



Mrs. LOUGHEED  
Wife of Hon. Jas. Lougheed

# Will Germany Lead the Way?

By ALLAN B. HOBBS

Remarkable progress has been made in the Fatherland during recent years by the disciples of Henry George. Why the movement there takes the form of the nationalization of mortgages rather than that of direct Single Tax. How the Imperial Government has adopted municipal measures, taxing the unearned increment. Thanks to a progressive propaganda, nearly one million persons are enlisted in the Single Tax army.

Germany, the land of medieval monarchy, the land of bureaucracy, of cast-iron system from Emperor down to municipal market official — will this be the land to give to the world the first complete illustration of the better social order to be ushered in by the application of Henry George's principles?

Such an expectation may be unduly optimistic, but without doubt many signs of the time would indicate some such future in store for the Fatherland. England has blazed the trail with her Lloyd-George budget and is still in the lead in many respects. But those who know both nations assert that England had better look to her laurels. The Germans are nothing if not logical, and once convince enough of them of the inherent truth of the Single Tax doctrine, and nothing on earth, least of all the doleful cry of pampered privilege, will avail to ward off the new industrial regime of justice. Even the most cursory review of the progress of tax and land reform in Germany must convince one that a great commotion has invaded what was not so long ago a valley of dry bones. How soon the awakening will be complete, and a newly-resurrected army stand erect, ready for conquest, may be left for the present decade to answer.

Barely twenty-five years ago the first feeble plea was heard in Germany that values created by the community belong to the community. This doctrine, which has become accepted as an axiom by so many nowadays, was then regarded as unintelligible as an unknown tongue. Not for long, however, did the advocates of Single Tax remain as the voice of one

crying in the wilderness. The German intellect got to work. Inevitably the teachings of Henry George won an ever-widening way. Opposition, to be sure, closed around the new social creed, but its two-edged sword, keen both for immediate reform and for permanent justice, cut its way through the serried foe. The unthinking opponents were dumbfounded; the thinking ones, converted.

## Test Of a Great Truth

Not as a tax reform, primarily, but as a revolutionized land tenure has the doctrine of Henry George taken definite shape in Germany. His disciples style themselves the Bund Deutscher Bodenreformer, or the League of German Land Reformers. The fact that the Single Tax system may be applied in so many different ways to suit diverse local conditions may be accepted as still another proof that it is founded on the bed-rock of absolute Truth. This, indeed, is one of the most searching tests of a great truth, that the unessentials may be modified or held in abeyance, while the basic principle remains constant and retains its vitality. The German Single Taxers have taken their own path. The immediate goal toward which they are pressing is the nationalizing of mortgages, for the Fatherland's worst ills are attributable to the holding and speculating on mortgages, rather than on the land itself.

"Organization" has been the key word of the German reformers. Not the national campaign for political prestige, as has engaged the English labor party, but the less obtrusive work of establishing

local units to serve as centres of education and motive power. Teutons take as naturally to organization as to beer. So much so that a saying has passed into a national proverb, to the effect that if two Germans should meet by chance in the middle of the Sahara Desert, their first act would be to organize a club. Associations of every conceivable kind are formed, and Germans have come to merge their individuality very largely into the life of one or more of these congenial fellowships, banded together for some object with which they are in sympathy.

## Blessed With Strong Leaders

Thanks to strong leadership, the local land reform leagues have attained a goodly degree of success. Such men as Adolph Damaschke, Editor of the "Bodenreform" and a voluminous author, Prof. Adolph Wagner, member of the German Upper House and Professor of Political Economy at Berlin for more than forty years, Prof. W. Rein, lecturer in Pedagogy at Jena since 1886, Rev. Ludwig Weber, President of the League of Protestant Workmen, Dr. W. Schramm and J. K. Victor—the sight of these and other men with European reputations in scholarship and social reform throwing off their coats in the work of seeding down Germany with the good seed of equity in taxes and in land tenure has not been without effect. The universities, in particular, are being more and more permeated with the doctrine, for no one has yet been found to measure swords with Prof. Wagner, perhaps the ablest economist alive today.

Not alone in leadership is the Land

Reform League fortunate. The very political constitution of the country favors the propaganda. German communities enjoy almost complete home rule, and they guard this right with the utmost jealousy. Again, national politics are not as a rule injected into the affairs of the local units. Each town and city aims to conduct its internal concerns on the lines of businesslike housekeeping. This explains why the Bodenreformers have thought it best not to enter the wider political arena. From the Imperial elections, for instance, they held themselves strictly aloof, an inactivity which gained them no little criticism from the Single Taxers of other countries. Yet the results which have at length appeared after a long period of patient sowing and barren watching would seem to vindicate the native leaders. After all, they know their own country better than any outsider, and their judgment of what course would prove most effective is very likely to prove correct. Recent success, at any rate, would show that wisdom is justified of her children.

## Nearing the Million

The membership of the league has grown to many thousands of active supporters, most of whom would rather convince a doubting Thomas of the truth revealed to the author of "Progress and Poverty" than sit down to an eight-course dinner. But all land reformers in the Fatherland are not so zealous. In addition to the long-wire propagandists there are about six hundred public bodies such as professional associations, labor unions and the like which have joined

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# The Brother who Failed

By L. M. MONTGOMERY

Author of "Anne of Green Gables," and "Anne of Avonlea"

The Monroe family were holding a Christmas reunion at the old P.E. Island homestead in Blythwood. It was the first time they had all been together under one roof since the death of their mother, thirty years before. The idea of the Christmas reunion had originated with Edith Monroe the preceding spring, during her convalescence from pneumonia among strangers in an American city, where she had not been able to fill her concert engagements, and had more time to feel the tug of old ties and kindred than she had had for years.

When she recovered she wrote to her second brother, James, who lived at the homestead; as a result there was a gathering of the Monroes under the old roof-tree. Ralph Monroe laid aside the cares of his millions and his railroads in Toronto; Malcolm Monroe journeyed from the western university of which he was President; Edith came, flushed with the triumph of her latest and most successful concert tour; Mrs. Woodburn, who had been Margaret Monroe, came from the Nova Scotian town where she lived a happy, busy life as the wife of a rising young lawyer. James, prosperous and hearty, greeted them warmly at the old homestead whose fertile acres had well repaid his skillful management.

They were a merry party, casting aside the cares of the world and the deceitfulness of riches, and harking back to joyous boyhood and girlhood once more. James had a rosy family of children; Margaret brought her two little girls; Ralph's dark, clever-looking son accompanied him, and Malcolm brought his, a young man with a resolute face and the eye of a keen, perhaps a hard bargainer. The cousins were the same age to a day, and it was a family joke among the Monroes that the stork had mixed the babies, since Ralph's son was like

Malcolm in face and brain, while Malcolm's boy was a second edition of his Uncle Ralph.

To crown all, Aunt Isabelle came, too—a talkative, clever, shrewd old lady, young at eighty-five, thinking the Monroe stock the best in the world, and beamingly proud of her nephews and nieces who had gone out from this humble little farm to destinies of such brilliance and influence in the world beyond.

I have forgotten Robert. Robert Monroe was apt to be forgotten. He was the oldest of the family and lived on a sandy little farm down by the shore. He had come up to James' place on the evening when the guests had arrived; they had all greeted him warmly, and then did not think about him again, in their laughter and conversation. Robert sat back in a corner and listened with a smile. Afterwards he had slipped away and gone home, and nobody noticed his going. They were all too busy recalling what had happened in the old times, and telling what had happened in the new.

Edith recounted the successes of her concert tours; Malcolm expatiated on his plans for developing his beloved college; Ralph described the country through which his new railroad ran, and the difficulties he had had to overcome in connection with it. James, aside, discussed his orchard and crops with Margaret, who had not been long enough away from the farm to lose touch with its interests. Aunt Isabelle knitted and smiled complacently on them all. The Blythwood school teacher, who boarded with the James Monroes, and was an arch-eyed, red-mouthed bit of a girl, amused herself with the sons. All were enjoying themselves hugely, so it is not to be wondered at that they did not miss Robert, who had gone home early because

his old housekeeper was nervous if left alone at night.

He came up again next evening. From James, in the barnyard, he learned that Malcolm and Ralph had driven to the harbor, that Margaret and Mrs. James had gone to town, and that Edith was walking somewhere in the woods on the hill. There was nobody in the house except Aunt Isabelle and the teacher.

Robert went across the yard and sat down on the rustic bench in the angle of the front porch. It was a fine December evening, as mild as autumn; there had been no snow, and the long fields sloping down from the homestead were brown and mellow. The distant hills were feathery grey with leafless hardwood, but on the hill behind the house was a sturdy green grove of spruce and fir.

Robert rested his chin on his hand and looked across the vales and hills. He was a tall, bent man, with thin, grey hair, a lined face, and deep-set, gentle brown eyes. He felt very happy; he loved his family clannishly, and he was rejoiced that they were all again near to him. He was proud of their success and fame; he was glad that James had prospered so well of late years. There was no canker or envy or discontent in his soul.

He heard indistinct voices in the hall window above the porch, where Aunt Isabelle was talking to the teacher. Presently Aunt Isabelle moved nearer to the window and her words came down to Robert with startling clearness:

"Yes, I'm real proud of my nephews and nieces. They're a smart family; for they hadn't any of them much to begin with. Their father met with so many losses, what with his ill-health and the bank failing, that he couldn't help them any. But they've all succeeded except Robert — and he's a total failure. He's

been a failure since the time he was born. He's the first Monroe to disgrace the name that way. I'm sure his brothers and sisters must be dreadful ashamed of him. He has lived sixty years and he hasn't done a single thing worth while."

Robert Monroe stood up in a dizzy, uncertain fashion. Aunt Isabelle had been speaking of him. He (Robert) was a failure, a disgrace to his blood, of whom his nearest and dearest were ashamed! Yes, it was true; he had never realized it before; he had known that he could never accumulate riches or win power, but he had not thought that mattered much. Now, through Aunt Isabelle's eyes, he saw himself as the world saw him... as his brothers and sisters must see him. There lay the sting. What the world thought of him did not matter; but that his own should think him a failure and a disgrace was agony. He moaned as he started to walk across the yard, only anxious to hide his pain and shame, and in his eyes was the look of a gentle animal stricken by a cruel and unexpected blow.

Edith Monroe, who, unaware of Robert's proximity, had been standing at the other side of the porch, saw that look as he hurried past her unseeing. A moment before her dark eyes had flashed with anger at Aunt Isabelle's words; now the anger was drowned in a sudden rush of tears. She took a quick step after Robert, but checked the impulse. Not then... not by her alone... could that deadly hurt be healed. Nay, more, Robert must never suspect that she knew of any hurt. She stood and watched him through her tears as he went away across the low-lying shore fields to hide his broken heart under his own humble roof. She yearned to hurry after him and comfort him, but she knew that comfort was not what Robert needed now:



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justice, and justice only, could take out the sting.

Ralph and Malcolm were driving into the yard. Edith went over to them. "Boys, I want to have a talk with you," she said, resolutely.

The Christmas dinner at the old home-stead was a merry one. Mrs. James spread a feast that was fit for the gods on high Olympus. Laughter, jest and repartee flew from lip to lip. Nobody appeared to notice that Robert ate little, said nothing, and sat in his shabby "best" suit with his grey head bent even lower than usual, as if desirous of avoiding all observation. When the others spoke to him he answered deprecatingly and shrunk still further into himself.

Finally all had eaten all they could and the plum pudding was carried out. Robert gave a low sigh of relief. It was over; he would soon be able to escape and hide himself and his shame away from the mirthful eyes of those men and women who had earned the right to laugh at the world in which their success gave them standing and influence. He... he only... was a failure.

He wondered why Mrs. James did not rise. Mrs. James only leaned comfortably back in her chair and looked at Malcolm. Malcolm rose in his place. Silence fell on the company; everybody looked alert and expectant except Robert. He still sat with bowed head, wrapped in his own bitterness.

"I have been told that I must lead off," said Malcolm, "because I'm supposed to possess the gift of gab. But if I do I am not going to use it for any rhetorical effect to-day. Simple, earnest words must express the deepest feelings of the heart in doing justice to its own. Brothers and sisters, we meet to-day in our old home, surrounded by the benedictions of the past years. Some measure of success has fallen to us all; but only one of us has been supremely successful in the only things that count—sympathy and unselfishness.

"I shall tell you my story for the benefit of those who have not heard it. When I was a lad of sixteen I started to work out my own education. Some of you will remember that old Mr. Benson at the Bridge offered me a place in his store for the summer at wages which would go far towards paying my expenses at the country academy the next winter. I went to work, eager and hopeful. All summer I tried to do my faithful best for my employer. In September the blow fell. A sum of money was missing from Mr. Benson's till. I was suspected and discharged in disgrace. All my neighbors believed me guilty; even some of my own family looked upon me with suspicion... nor could I blame them, for the circumstantial evidence was strongly against me."

Ralph and James looked ashamed, and Edith and Margaret, who had not been born at the time referred to, lifted their faces innocently. Robert did not move or glance up. He hardly seemed to be listening.

"I was crushed in an agony of shame and despair," continued Malcolm. "I believed my career was ruined. I was bent on casting all my ambitions behind me and going west to some place where nobody knew me or my disgrace. But there was one person who believed in my innocence... who said to me: 'You shall not give up... you shall not behave as if you were guilty. You are innocent, and in time your innocence will be proved. Meanwhile show yourself a man. You have nearly enough money to pay your way next winter at the academy. I have a little I can give you to help you out. Don't give in... never give in when you have done no wrong.'

"I listened and took his advice. I went to the academy. My story was there as soon as I was, and I found myself shunned and sneered at. Many a time I would have given up in despair had it not been for the encouragement of my counsellor. He furnished the backbone for me... I was determined that his belief in me should be justified. I studied hard and came out at the head of my class. Then there seemed no chance of my earning any more money that summer. But a farmer at the Bridge, who cared nothing for the character of his help if he could 'get the work out of them,' offered to hire me. The prospect was distasteful, but, urged by my friend, I took the place, and endured the hardships. Another winter of hard and lonely work passed at the academy. I won the Farrell Scholarship, which meant an arts course for me. And then,

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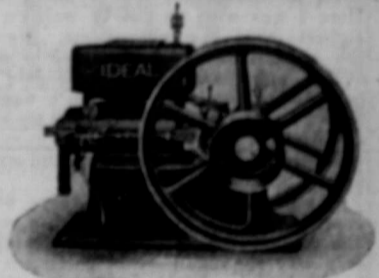
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you know, as you know, Mr. Benson's nephew, who was the real culprit, confessed his guilt, and I stood cleared before the world. Since then my career has been what is called a brilliant one. But—Malcolm turned and laid his hand on Robert's thin shoulder—"all my success I owe to my brother Robert. It is his success, not mine... and here to-day, since we have agreed to say what is too often left to be said over a coffin lid, I thank him for all he did for me, and tell him that I am proud and thankful to have such a brother."

Robert had looked up at last, amazed, bewildered, incredulous. His face crimsoned as Malcolm sat down. But now Ralph was getting up.

"I am no orator, as Malcolm is," he quoted, with a smile, "but I've got a story to tell, too, which only one of you knows. Forty years ago, when I started out in life as a business man, a chance came my way to make a pile of money. It wasn't a clean chance. It was a dirty chance. It looked square enough on the surface, but underneath it meant trickery and roguery. I hadn't perception enough to see that, though... I thought it was all right. I told Robert what I meant to do. And Robert saw clean through the outside sham to the real thing underneath. He showed me what it meant, and he gave me a preaching about a few family traditions of truth and honor. I saw what I had been about to do as he saw it... as all good men and true must see it. And I vowed then and there that I'd never go into anything that I wasn't sure was fair and square and clean through and through. I've kept that vow. I am a rich man, and not a dollar of my money is 'tainted' money. But I didn't make it. Robert really made every cent of my money. If it hadn't been for him I'd have been a poor man to-day, or behind prison bars, as the other men who went into the deal when I backed out are. I've got a son here. I hope he'll be as clever as his Uncle Malcolm; but I hope still more earnestly that he'll be as good and honorable a man as his Uncle Robert."

Robert's head was bent again, and his face was buried in his hands.

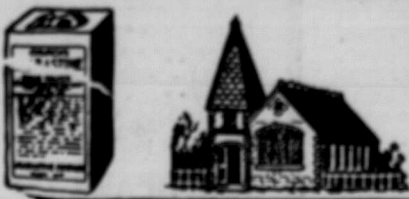
"My turn next," said James. "I haven't much to say... only this: After mother died I took typhoid fever. Here I was with no one to wait on me. Robert came and nursed me. He was the most faithful, tender, gentle nurse ever a man had. The doctor said Robert saved my life. I don't suppose any of the rest of us here can say we saved a life."

Edith wiped away her tears and sprang up!

"Years ago," she said, "there was a poor, ambitious girl who had a voice. She wanted a musical education, and the only way she could see of getting it was to obtain a teacher's certificate and earn money enough to have her voice trained. She studied hard, but her brains, at least in mathematics, weren't as good as her voice, and the time was short. She failed. She was lost in disappointment and despair. Then her oldest brother came to her and told her he could spare enough



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money to send her to the conservatory of music in town for a year. He made her take it. She never knew till long afterwards that he had sold the beautiful horse which he loved like a human creature to get the money. She went to the conservatory. She won a musical scholarship. She has had a happy and successful life. And she owes it all to her brother Robert."

But Edith could go no farther... her voice failed her and she sat down in tears. Margaret did not try to stand up.

"I was only five when my mother died," she sobbed. "Robert was both father and mother to me. Never had child or girl so wise and loving a guardian as he was to me. I have never forgotten the lessons he taught me. Whatever there is of good in my life or character I owe to him. I was often headstrong and wilful, but he never lost patience with me. I owe everything to Robert."

Suddenly the little teacher arose, with wet eyes and crimson cheeks.

"I have something to say, too," she said, resolutely. "You have spoken for yourselves. I speak for the Blythewood people. There is a man in this settlement whom everybody loves. I shall tell you some of the things he has done. Last fall, in a great October storm, the harbor lighthouse flew a flag of distress. Only one man was brave enough to face the danger of sailing to the lighthouse to find out the trouble. That man was Robert Monroe. He found the keeper alone with a broken leg and he sailed back and made the doctor go with him to the lighthouse."

"Four years ago old Sarah Cooper was to be taken to the poorhouse. She was broken-hearted. One man took the poor, bedridden, fretful, old creature into his home, paid for medical attendance, and waited on her himself when his house-keeper couldn't endure her temper and tantrums. Sarah Cooper died last spring, and her latest breath was a benediction on Robert Monroe."

"Eight years ago Jack Miller wanted a place. Nobody would hire him because his father was in the penitentiary and some people thought Jack ought to be there, too. Robert Monroe hired him... and helped him and kept him straight, and got him started right... and Jack Miller is a hardworking, respected young man to-day, with every

prospect of a useful and honorable life. There is hardly a man, woman or child in Blythewood who doesn't owe some debt to Robert Monroe."

As Miss Ashley sat down Malcolm sprang up and held out his hands.

"Every one of us stand up and sing 'Auld Lang Syne,'" he cried.

Everybody stood up and joined hands, but one did not sing. Robert Monroe stood erect with a great radiance on his face and in his eyes. He held his head proudly; his reproach had been taken away.

When the singing ceased Malcolm's stern-faced son reached over and shook Robert's hand.

"Uncle Rob," he said, heartily, "I hope when I'm sixty I'll be as successful a man as you."

"I guess," said Aunt Isabelle, wiping away her tears, "there's a kind of failure that's the best success."

## SASKATCHEWAN TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

Under instructions from the Minister of Education of Saskatchewan the members of Normal School Staff will undertake a series of Institute meetings as follows:

Place	Date
Balgone	May 9
Pense	" 10
Outlook	" 14, 15
Eyebrook	" 16, 17
Swift Current	" 20, 21
Maple Creek	" 22, 23
Balcarres	" 28, 29
Bulyea	" 30, 31
Stoughton	June 3, 4
Colgate	" 6, 7
Montmartre	" 10, 11
Wawota	" 13, 14

The following topics will be discussed: Geography, Singing, Discipline, Seat Work, Mathematics, Reading and Literature, Composition, Drawing.

In accordance with the regulations of the department, all teachers residing within a reasonable distance of the place where an Institute is to be held are expected to attend. The government grant for such teaching days as the teacher is present as shown by the register of attendance shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of the School Grants Act.

## LIBRARIES FOR THE PRAIRIES

A plan by which the residents of country districts may enjoy the advantages of a circulating library has been worked out with success by the authorities of McGill University, Montreal. The western provinces are being permitted to share in the plan and residents of districts where there is at present no free public library would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity to secure the literary treasures which are not at present within their reach. The department of travelling in connection with McGill University Library, undertakes to lend libraries of 40 books to country schools, public libraries, reading or literary clubs, and communities possessing no free public library. The books may be a general library, carefully selected for general reading, libraries for young people, or libraries on special subjects, and will be lent for six months. A fee of \$3.00 is charged, and this is the only expense of securing the library except local cartage. Country schools, which are usually the most convenient centre for the location of a library, can secure one of these travelling libraries on the application of the principal. Public libraries should apply through their governing bodies, reading or literary clubs through their secretaries, and where there is no such organization any residents may apply. All communications with regard to this matter should be addressed to C. H. Gould, McGill University Library, Montreal, P.Q.

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# Our British Letter

## RADICAL MEASURES IN IMPERIAL HOUSE—THE SUFFRAGETTES

London, Eng., April 26.—Since posting my last letter I have seen a local paper giving an account of the visit of the Suffragettes to Aylesbury, where some twenty-five of their sisters are confined in the Convict Prison. The primary object of the visit was to protest against the forcible feeding of some of these prisoners. A procession of members of various suffrage societies, headed by their band, marched to the prison and when the strains of the music reached the inmates handkerchiefs were waved from some of the windows. The procession was undoubtedly a success, but the meeting on the market square ended in great disorder.

At first some of the ladies obtained a more or less quiet hearing, but a male speaker met with very rough treatment, and though no actual violence was suffered by any woman, it was only after most strenuous and praiseworthy efforts on the part of the police that the visitors, male and female, were enabled to reach the railway station and leave for London. One of the women visited the prison in the evening and threw a stone, labelled "A protest against forcible feeding," through the window of the gatekeeper's lodge, and as four previous convictions were proved against her, she was ordered to pay five pounds, or go to prison for two months; she chose the latter.

### Taxation Without Representation

I am glad to return to this subject, because the visit and the speeches, as far as heard, brought into prominence another phase of the movement, namely, the refusal on the part of some of the women to pay taxes; and I must admit that if they would confine themselves to such methods, I for one should feel very differently towards them. Women ratepayers have a vote for Boards of Guardians and Town and District Councils, and so have a voice in the imposing and spending of local rates, but while refused a parliamentary vote they may legitimately claim to have a grievance in the matter of imperial taxes. They quoted the case of John Hampden, to whose memory a statue is about to be erected in Aylesbury Market Square, but this is not exactly a case in point; John Hampden refused to pay ship-money, not because he had no vote, but because King Charles I. imposed the tax without the consent of parliament. The women, however, as I say, may be justified in this form of protest; certainly they have more reason than the male Passive Resisters against the Education Rate (from the constitutional standpoint, I mean), as the men have a vote,

and the Education Act, with any injustice it entails on Free-churchmen was passed by the elected representatives of the people. Many of us however feel that the matter of a vote is not so much a question of paying rates or taxes, as of citizenship, and that every man and woman (with necessary exceptions) who has to keep the laws should have a voice in the making of them.

On both sides of the Atlantic great satisfaction will be felt at the announcement made in the House of Commons by Mr. Buxton, the President of the Board of Trade, that the strongest possible court of enquiry would speedily sit to investigate most fully every detail of importance relating to the loss of the Titanic. Lord Mersey, who as Justice Bigham, was at one time President of the Admiralty Division of the High Court, will act as chairman, and will be assisted by men of varied experience as assessors. The court will have power to call any witnesses likely to throw light on any aspect of the disaster. The White Star company on its part has undertaken to produce any survivors of the crew, to supply the names and addresses of rescued passengers, and to afford every assistance in its power. The Lapland, which has on board about one hundred of the crew, is expected home on Monday next.

### A Great Englishman Gone

I suppose taken all in all that the most interesting personality that has disappeared owing to this catastrophe, is that of the late Mr. W. T. Stead. Some of us well remember the sensation caused in 1885 by his article: "The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon" in the Pall Mall Gazette, which led first to his imprisonment, but eventually to the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, which was what he was seeking to accomplish, and ever since then he has been one of the foremost workers in the attempt to abolish the White Slave Traffic, as well as in the cause of peace. Many regret that his connection with Spiritualism should have in any measure lessened his influence for good, but it can truly be said of him, "we ne'er shall see his like again," though we doubt not that others will be raised up to take his place, and carry on the work he had so much at heart.

### Irish Home Rule

The two great events of this week have been the National convention at Dublin, and the introduction of the Welsh Disestablishment bill in the House of Commons. Characteristic Irish enthusiasm was manifested at the former, which was attended by some 8,000 delegates from all parts of Ireland. The meeting was held in the Round Room of the Mansion House (of which I have very pleasant recollections), but as this only holds 3,000 people, the big supper room close by was speedily filled by a crowd which in its turn overflowed into the street, the speakers standing at the window. Mr. John Redmond presided, and the following resolution was carried without a single dissentient: "That we welcome the Government of Ireland bill as an honest and generous attempt to settle the long and disastrous quarrel between the British and Irish nations, and this National Convention of the Irish people decides to accept the bill in the spirit in which it is offered. We hereby declare our solemn conviction that the passage of this bill into law will bind the people of Ireland to the people of Great Britain by a union infinitely closer than that which now exists, and by so doing will add immeasurably to the strength of the Empire."

Mr. Redmond was supported by all the Nationalist members, the Lord Mayor of Cork, and by Roman Catholic and Protestant clergy. The enthusiasm culminated in a most extraordinary display when Mr. W. G. Gladstone, M.P., rose to speak. He must have been intensely gratified with the reception accorded to him as the grandson of the Grand Old Man who sacrificed so much in his efforts to secure justice for Ireland; efforts which now appear to be

Continued on Page 19

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



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This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

## PLEASURES OF GARDENING

Editor, Guide:—The appeal you make to your readers to make and prepare their gardens is certainly highly commendable, and if carried out would do much to make our town and country gardens and districts attractive and home-like. A house without a garden, or a man without some love of flowers and shrubs and flowering trees, are two of the most soulless objects to be met with in this pastoral country. Very considerably more can be achieved in the upbuild of a young town and its immediate surroundings by a closer observation of the beautiful than by the stale processes of so called boosting a town, which everybody reads with shy suspicion. There are at the present time scores of towns and districts lavishly advertised as the very best districts in which to locate, but do they keep clean and attractive houses to welcome their guests if they should make it their choice? The experimental farms have done handsomely in trying to bring about this most desirable consummation by the distribution of literature, seeds and plants, and, best of all, the most reliable advice and instructions. The result being that many flowering shrubs and plants may now be seen throughout the country, including lilacs, ginnalian maples, hollyhocks, stocks, caraganas, columbine, larkspur and poppies, which please the eye and provoke admiration. One of the first things the new comer notices on arrival to Canada is the painful absence of well kept gardens. On the other hand, among the first things noticed on a visit to the old land are the number of beautiful well kept and productive gardens. Great encouragement is given in the old country by giving prizes for the most perfect specimen of different flowers and vegetables. What little hamlet has not its annual and periodical flower, fruit and vegetable show, and oh! the ambition to carry home to mother and the little ones that bright copper kettle or fat turkey. The railway companies, too, offer every inducement to the small rural stations by offering prizes for the most attractive and prettiest approaches to the station, among the cherished memories of the old land across the sea are the raised banks of neatly trimmed grass, with the names of the stations outlined with daisies, pansies, alyssum, and lobelia, in subdued and even growth. These are things which are sadly neglected in this beautiful Canada, which has far more advantages and possibilities, with its vast areas, than the old country, with its cramped, limited and dearer land. The vegetable garden is not only commendable for its usefulness and from its economic point of view, but also gives the home a clean appearance, for one of the first things a man does who loves his garden is to make his place tidy by burning all superfluous rubbish and thereby also providing quickly assimilated material for the young plants and ensuring a good crop for use in winter. Select the best piece of land you have, land of the medium texture is easiest worked and allows the young plant roots to penetrate the soil in search of nourishment. Plow your land fairly deep with the furrows dipping with the lean of the land. This prevents water lying after heavy rains. Select your site if possible leaning a little to the north and protected on the west by trees or shrubs. This prevents too quick drying out of the soil and also protects your crops from the winds. Avoid raised beds or ridges, as this exposes too large an area to the scorching sun and winds.

Plunder the winter of at least one month and add it to the summer. This can be done by making a hot bed, an old piano box is a handy thing for this purpose and requires no skill, simply wheel 10 to 12 barrow loads of stable manure, fresh, and dump into your box, trample well down, then cover with 4 or 5 inches of good soil. When the rank heat has passed away and the temperature reduced to about 85° or 90° Fahrenheit, plant your seeds in small boxes that can be easily carried to your beds. Keep your hot bed well ventilated on fine days and close up at night. In the garden plant round smooth oily seeds, such as radish, cabbages, turnips, about one inch deep, as these have a tendency to wiggle down into the soil when raking, which is the reverse with beets, parsnips, and carrots. These have a tendency to rise on account of their rough surfaces and corners, and should be planted half an inch deeper, and last, but equally important, as your crop depends upon it, declare continuous and relentless war against weeds and insect pests. These are the gardener's greatest and most vigilant foes. A close observation of these few simple rules and your garden will show its gratitude and you will have cause for gratitude when you gather in your harvest, day by day, of crisp sweet lettuce, radishes, onions and cress, and gladden the hearts of mother and the little ones, and stock your cellar for winter use. In selecting your seeds let them be clean, bright and uniform and very plump. Potatoes should be a uniform, medium size, clean skinned and free from worm holes and scab, shallow eyes and perfectly white and round showing good strong sprouts with the basis of the shoots inclined to be purple. This indicates good constitution. Cut into pieces, each having two sprouts or not more than three. Setting aside when harvesting the roots gives best yield for succeeding crops.

CRITICUS.

Dauphin.

## WHEAT RAISING

Editor, Guide:—I want to talk about wheat-raising. We have been often told that there is nothing new under the sun, but I hope to throw some new light on an old subject. Please pardon me if my preamble seems lengthy and irrelevant.

Several years ago I lived in a small town in that part of Minnesota to which Bishop Ireland took his colonists. One of those colonists had left in the public library—as a sort of memorial of himself—his books. The man was Ignatius Donnelly. I happened at the time to be pondering over that theory of Darwin's that the female always shows a preference and protests vigorously against any violation of her right, while the male is always responsive, when a remark of Donnelly's attracted my attention and refused to be disassociated with this theory of Darwin's. It was something like this: that we can never tell where man may have stepped in, and disarranged the plans of nature. Taking my cue from this I began to arrange all the facts I knew, or could learn of nature, both animal and vegetable, into a broad scheme under two general classes, those which were under the original plan of nature and those which showed evidence of man's interference. The conclusions are something like this:

Those animals which are under the original plan, mate (pair) for life, the female choosing her mate. The males

never fight, neither parent destroys the young. They are never subject to disease or epidemics of any kind, nor pests such as lice, ticks, etc., and seldom sought their food among the domestic products of man, and that the winged animals and plants are subject to the same rules as near as may be. That those animals which were not under this plan of pairing purely for life showed evidence of man's having "butted in" at some stage of their existence. There were several females to one male. The males fight and even kill each other, go in bands or herds, kill their young occasionally, destroy domestic products, have great fear of man, and show great cunning in circumventing and avoiding him. Are subject to pests, epidemics and diseases. That "winged animals" and plants are subject to these same rules as near as may be.

Let us leave this for a moment and look at it from another point of view. Those men who make use of hybridizing to obtain new varieties select the flower which they wish to use as the female or mother-flower, and cut out those organs which contain the pollen or male element, and substitute pollen from some plant of their own choosing. They then cover the flower so that the pollen from no other flower can get in because they know, whether they have stopped to put it in words or not, that the female flower prefers to do her own choosing of pollen, that she will take the pollen the hybridizer has provided her with, only because she can get no other. Now we are not hybridizers, but we are all trying to raise pure strains of grains. In other words we are restricting the pollen the female must receive to kinds of our own choosing, by surrounding her with grain plants like herself. She has no choice. We are very careful to avoid seed of another variety knowing how readily they mix; yet this is just what nature wants us to do. What, mix our grains? Yes mix them in the seed bins, in the drill, the more the better, or smut, rust, bluestone, formaline, small yields, sickly grains, the prey to every adverse weather condition, whether wet, drought or frost.

E. W. WILLIAMS.

Marcelin, Sask.

## RE DIRECT LEGISLATION

Editor, Guide:—I notice in your issue of March 6, that Mr. Dixon in a mild way tries to put statements into my mouth that I never said, as follows: That sometimes the majority rule is alright, and refers to action of Chauvin Union on Direct Legislation. I would like to point out to him that what I said was that it was defeated by the Chauvin delegates by a majority of those present. He tells now that when the excitement created by the politicians has subsided seventy-five per cent. of the people of Canada would vote for Reciprocity. May God grant you are all right for then there is hope yet for Canada. But, sir, in admitting the above, you give to the opponents of Direct Legislation a strong point to use against it. How will you guarantee to the people under Direct Legislation that the majority will not be swayed by prejudices, by the nasty politicians and spell-binders. The history of the world shows many instances where popular clamour has driven nations to war and other crimes. President Taft and other great leaders of thought have condemned Direct Legislation. Take the vote of the people of Manitoba on Reciprocity. A measure that would undoubtedly benefit them if anybody. Thousands voted against it. Will you give us some sane cause for this? How will you guarantee in the future when some good measure is before them that they will vote any more intelligently on it than they have done in the past. Make up your mind, dear friend, at next election to do your duty at the primaries and see that good men are sent to the various conventions to select the best to represent us and we won't need those fads. I won't admit for one that we cannot find in this part of Canada honest men to represent us. It is a terrible indictment for any locality if they cannot produce an honest leader. If such is the case how can you trust the locality as a whole. 'Nuff said. The farmers may lack education but not a fair amount of horse-sense.

AUSTIN DRONEY.

Holden.

## RESTRICTING COMPETITION

Editor, Guide:—What are the western jobbers trying to do to the farmers and

others? Instead of trying to see how small lots and how varied they can get shipped at car rate, they now have application before the Railway Commission to make the amounts larger and all of the same commodity before they can get car rate on shipments, as for instance we used to be able to get 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th class goods all into a car of groceries and now they are trying to make it all canned goods, or all cereals, or all woodenware, or all biscuits, before it will take car rates. Consequently the western dealers are compelled to deal with the local jobbers without competition from outsiders whatever. Then if they (the retailers) pay more, the consumers must still pay more as the retailers' profit is put on his cost, not on the worth of the article. This is a very serious question at present for the west if they only thought so. It is the same to the western merchants as the defeat of Reciprocity was to the western farmers.

ALEX. B. HUDSON.

Manager of The Peoples' Supply Co. Store.  
Lumsden. A Farmers Store.

## GOVERNMENT SEED OATS

Editor, Guide:—I wonder if many of your readers have had a similar experience to mine with seed oats supplied by the government. The oats supplied to me besides being a very poor sample, in fact only feed oats, are full of wild oats, buckwheat, etc., and totally unfit to sow. I regret now I did not open a bag at the station and refuse to accept them. If one sowed such seed as likely as not a weed inspector would come along and order the crop plowed under. I call it simply disgraceful, as with the facilities at their disposal nothing but the very best should have been supplied, especially at the price charged. I suppose its just a case of graft and somebody has got a rake off. I am sending you a sample. I shall be glad if you would take the matter up in your paper.

E. CHAS. F. MURRELL.

Mannville, Alta.

Note.—The sample enclosed was certainly not fit for seed.—Ed.

## FREE TRADE FARMING

Editor, Guide:—Mr. A. Coleman says "Free Trade has crushed the farmer in England." Is he sure? Most of my old country friends are farmers and I have yet to hear of any such fate coming to any one of them. When last I was among them they gave no evidence of being crushed, not even pinched. All of them so far as I know continue to live in commodious, well furnished houses and to wear good, well made clothes, and to enjoy many things that are undreamt of in this land of promise. I chance to have a relative on the same farm that my great grandfather occupied a hundred years ago in the blissful days of protection. My protected grandfather, poor old chap, made a living that my unprotected relative would turn his nose up at. Yet this relative, cursed as he is with Free Trade, pays more rent and more wages per head than the old man blessed with protection. And he manages to live a life of comfort, even of luxury, and to send his children to college, whereas his fortunate ancestor lived the life of a drudge and turned his children into the fields. Another relative died six years ago, leaving a fortune of 50,000 dollars all made out of free trade farming. Still another relative there who spent seven years in this golden west and who, notwithstanding an offer of free land to him as a South African veteran, chose to try free trade farming at which he is doing well. Beyond this I could give numerous cases where men now only in their prime are doing well in free trade farming, and who started without a cent of capital. If Mr. Coleman would prefer more scientific proof as to the state of farming in England I simply refer him to the price of farm lands now current. Where land of moderate quality and farthest from populous centres brings 150 dollars an acre it cannot be said that farming is crushed. If all other English laws that touch the farmer had been so beneficial to him as the Free Trade enactment he would have been the happiest man in the Empire. As it is I know few who are as happy as the English Farmer, and, sir, I know the English Farmer.

T. W. B.

Manitoba.

**DEFENDS BRUCE ISMAY**

Editor, Guide:—I think it is time that someone voiced a protest against the mean and scurrilous attacks that are appearing in the press, from time to time, against Mr. Bruce Ismay because he happened to be one of those saved from the ill-fated Titanic. A lot of people seem to be blaming Mr. Ismay most bitterly for cowardice solely on the strength of some unfounded rumors spread by irresponsible people who were also saved. One of the prime rules of British justice is that a man is considered innocent until he is proven guilty, and surely in a case like this there was plenty of time to brand Mr. Ismay as a mean contemptible coward after he had been proved so at the enquiries. As it appears from the later evidence of officer, stewards and stewardesses alike Mr. Ismay was nothing of the sort but did all that any man, other than a seaman, could have done to help get the women and children into the boats and the boats lowered. He himself did not leave until the last (or last but one) boat, so there must have been 700 out of the 800 away before him. The fact that Mr. Ismay was on the Board of Directors does not affect the matter one iota; he was a passenger on the ship and not on the ship's articles as one of the crew. Why? forsooth, should he not have gone ashore?

W. G. PALMER.

Bethune, Sask.

**A WOMAN HOMESTEADER**

Editor, Guide:—After five years of homesteading I can't understand why our Government does so little to keep women and children on the land. Of the homesteads proved up, how many of the male settlers stay to cultivate without the women? In our neighborhood it seems that the bachelor settlers have gone either to the States, or to make an easier living in town, and left the families to improve the settlement, so that they may reap a better value for their land in a few years. It is a difficult job to do what the Government advises you. You grow crops, and raise stock, make butter, and gather eggs; but where is the market when you are 80 or 90 miles from a city or a railroad? When you have to spend 10 days on the trail, at an out-of-pocket expense of from 10 to 15 dollars, to sell your produce, is it to be wondered that so many skip away from the struggle? But oh! the brave woman has to stay and see her children grow up uneducated, because a preponderance of bachelors has the right to turn down the school proposition, to escape paying a school rate! And the Education Department, cares so little that its official head has not time to grant an interview to the aggrieved homesteader who has travelled so many miles to put his case before him!

Some time after we settled, the odd sections were thrown open for settlement, and in a short time we were surrounded by a colony of aliens whose habits and ways of looking at things make them hopeless as neighbors—for a long time at least. I often think how unfair it is to give these outlanders the privilege of homestead and deny that privilege to their own race and blood, when it happens to be of the other sex. Is not the mother—actual or prospective—of sons and daughters of British blood at least as worthy of a share of God's free gift as the hordes of men of alien race who are given free homesteads without a condition? Our late Minister of the Interior said he wanted settlers on the land. He made a big mistake; he got voters sometimes, but not so many settlers, as I see for myself. If he had given homesteads to women, there would have been more actual settlers on the land today, and fewer deserted homesteads. Roads and railroads? I will say the government makes some roads and bridges; but the roads are bad because they are not properly engineered, and they follow a long way after settlement. One would think that the government, having the best knowledge of the land, would do something to direct settlement, by making colonization roads into new districts ahead of settlement. But we have been five years in the country and no road has reached us yet! We have cut miles of trail and built bridges, but these are now on settled lands, and we have not even the right to keep them in repair. Could anything be more hopeless? But the government's railroad propositions would be a standing joke if the matter were not so serious. For four years there has been plenty of

talk and many positive assurances. All of it mere piffle—and election piffle at that. I don't believe the railroads are made for the benefit of the settlers at all—who are in everything a very secondary consideration, but for the benefit of real estate speculators of the larger sort, whose interests control the location of the tracks. The crux of the matter seems to lie in the dual system of government in vogue. The settlement of the land is in the hands of the Dominion Government, but the making of roads and railroads is controlled by the Provincial Government. The poor settler is thus between the Devil and the Deep Sea; and meanwhile the sharks have their chance.

I cannot close this letter without a word of admiration for your ideal paper. It is entirely worthy of the premier industry of Canada. Some of your critics, sir, blame you for stirring up class strife. I think that is a clear misrepresentation. Your policy would be more truly expressed as a "pricking of boils." The operation may be painful, and not too savory, but it is none the less necessary for the purity and cleanliness of the body politic; and every true Canadian who has the real interest of his country at heart must wish you success in your application of the lancet.

MOTHER SCOT.

Alta, Canada.

April 11, 1912.

Note.—The writer of the above knows of conditions under which homesteaders labor. We would like Hon. Geo. E.

Foster to convince this lady that everything is O.K. in this country.—Ed.

**VOTES FOR WOMEN**

Editor, Guide:—I often see references in your valuable weekly to the agitation in England, and as an Englishman would like a few words. Women there have votes on equality with men for city and county councils, school boards, guardians of the poor, and for all town and rural purposes. They are also as eligible as men to be elected on these public bodies and have many of their sex elected on them. In these respects English women are far ahead of Canadian women as regards voting powers. Part of the women now want to go further and demand the parliamentary vote. On this matter the English people are divided, women themselves are divided, referendums among a large body of women have repeatedly shown but a small minority wanting the vote, and overwhelming majorities against it. And the British Parliament reflects public opinion pretty accurately and it is also divided on the question. There is a large organization of influential women with the celebrated authoress, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, at the head, who are actively opposed to women having the parliamentary vote. They hold large public meetings, use the press and influence public opinion. If the British people demanded votes for women Parliament would certainly grant it. It is certainly only a question of time and expediency and women will have the vote. But the

militants cannot wait, cannot be content with moulding and educating public opinion and work by constitutional means, but they must resort to violence, outrages and unwomanly methods, rioting, window smashing, disorders at public meetings, shrieking, assaulting public men, etc. So far from helping their cause the Britisher believes it proves the unfitness of these women to vote, and their conduct has set their cause back for years. A vote in the British Parliament last year gave the women 167 majority in their favor and only 88 against them. A few weeks ago another vote on their question in Parliament showed 222 against them, while there were 48 less for the law and it is lost. Mrs. Pankhurst came to Canada some months ago, gave accounts of the agitation in England and defended violence, also gave exaggerated accounts of the position of English women, assailing, also, Lloyd George's new Insurance Law, giving incorrect quotations from it, alleging injustice to women. A record of her speech appeared in your weekly and I hope you will allow an Englishman well acquainted with life in England to say there was much in her speech that could easily be controverted. There never was a time when the Parliament of England was more gallant to women, or was so ready to do justice to women and children, than this last half century. And if the militant women will only behave decently they will sooner or later obtain their heart's desire.

W. HORDERN.

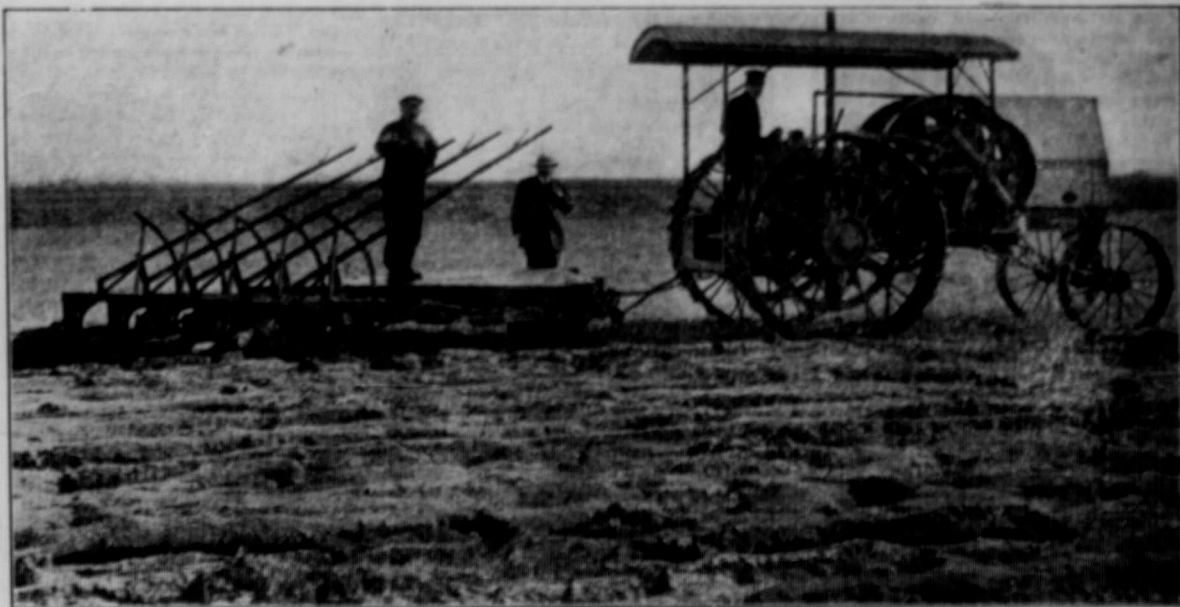
Dundurn, Sask.

**Spring Talk!**

"Well, neighbor, I guess I've got things shaped up a whole lot better this year than I had last."  
 "How's that?"  
 "Why, I lost a whole lot of money last fall—same as lots of others—through not getting my crop off early enough. Everybody 'round our place worked hard enough last spring all right, but we were a long way behind some of them with our seeding. Then, along in the fall when lots of farmers were hustling their crop in, I was waiting for mine to ripen, and when it was ripe, I was waiting for my thresherman to get 'round to me. Well, you know what happened."  
 "Well, what are you going to do about it?"

"Just this. I'm going to get a tractor and I'm going to own my own threshing outfit. The tractor will get my soil ready weeks earlier than last year, and with the threshing outfit I can thresh when I'm good and ready. It's got to be that or run chances of another big loss this year, and, by George, I don't like 'em two years running. It means good hard plugging and a tough pull to get those two things, but they'll pay me back pretty quick, all right."  
 "Well, what have you done towards it?"  
 "Why, I've been getting catalogues and booklets from all the best tractor builders to begin with. Then I've had lots of time to study them out and make inquiries. Well, I've about decided to get a Fairbanks Oil Tractor now and the threshing outfit later on."  
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# ALBERTA SECTION

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

## UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

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Buchanan, Cowley; Medicine Hat, W. S.  
Henry, Bow Island.

### WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

Dewberry Union reports: Our membership has been reduced lately through the formation of a new local adjoining our district, viz., Hazeldean Union. Our late secretary, Mr. W. H. Anderson, has been transferred there, and we regret very much to lose his valuable services. He is an untiring worker in the farmers' cause, sacrificing much of his time in promoting new unions and getting new members. Our meetings are held monthly at Dewberry schoolhouse. All try to make the occasion as interesting and profitable as possible. The proceedings of the U.F.A. convention were presented to the members by our president, who was one of our delegates. His address was very much appreciated. Great satisfaction is felt at the prospects of the U.F.A. efforts on behalf of Direct Legislation bearing fruit. Most of our members take The Guide and are therefore posted on current problems.

The past season has been a bad one for our local farmers. The yield was fair but 90 per cent. of the grain was frozen. Sales are numerous in the district this spring, a matter for much regret, as we are losing many of our best settlers. However, we live in hopes of future success and that agitation, organization, education and co-operation will help us along.

T. H. THOMAS,  
Sec.-Treas.

Mr. H. C. Graham, of Riverton, writes:—

I am enclosing you a somewhat delayed report of Riverton Union, No. 339. We organized with twelve members and have since added several more. Our secretary-treasurer, Mr. Green, has been off duty for a few weeks, having been visiting with Uncle Sam. However, he has now returned, bringing with him one of Uncle Sam's fair daughters. Mr. Green is surely on the right trail now. Although our union is small in numbers we are having very interesting meetings every second Saturday. We discuss general U.F.A. business and local affairs, as well as improved methods of farming.

The Lea Park Woman's Institute meet the same Saturday at a farm house near the school. We usually adjourn for refreshments with the ladies. At the last meeting we were in time to see a demonstration in paper bag cookery which was par excellence, also the coffee that went with it. The Lea Park Woman's Institute claim to be the first farm women's organization west of the Great Lakes. Both organizations united in holding a box social on March 22 to raise funds for the purpose of buying an organ. The social was very successful.

Olds Union has shown itself very much alive for the past four months, thus keeping up its good record, as shown for several years past. The membership continues to grow and the interest is well sustained. Considerable money is being saved to the members through co-operative buying, the business for 1911 amounting to about \$4,000, while for the present year up-to-date it amounts to about \$2,500. We are at present pushing the organization of a farmers' co-operative elevator and produce company. Subscriptions have been taken for stock, directors elected, and incorporation will be proceeded with at once. Our district is particularly adapted to dairying, mixed farming and stock raising and dairymen find a good market for milk by shipping to Calgary. Also at our local creamery, where butter and cheese are manufactured and where new machinery will soon be in operation for the production of "Laurentia" milk by the new homogenizing process which adds nothing to the milk and takes nothing away from it but prepares it for the market in such a way that it will keep sweet and good for years in any climate. Our local has also been actively co-operating with

the board of trade in endeavoring to secure an interurban railway for this district, to run east and west from Olds, thus securing to the farmers in the outlying districts a ready market and cheap transportation. With the early spring and good weather prospects are bright for a good harvest for 1912.

CHAS. D. CARSON, Sec'y.  
Olds, Alta.

The regular monthly meeting of Edwell Local Union was held in the schoolhouse with F. O. Graham, vice-president, in the chair. A letter from E. Michener, M.L.A., stating that he was in favor of Direct Legislation and government loans was read. The circular from the executive was read and discussed, but it was too late to deal with the proposed amendment to the Grain Act.

It was agreed to offer a prize for native grasses at the Horticultural show, \$2 for first and \$1 for second. Several members handed in orders for formalin and the secretary would be glad if members will please notify him as soon as possible what quantity they are likely to require.

In order to make this local union as strong as possible it would be a good scheme for each member to endeavor to introduce at least one new member this season. In order to make the meetings as attractive as possible, it was suggested that there should be a discussion on a subject to be arranged, after the ordinary business is done with. If any member will let the secretary know if he has anything of general interest to propose, it can be brought up at the next meeting.

FRED JAMES POWELL,  
Sec'y-Treasurer.

Rainy Hill Union is the latest unit to the ranks of the U.F.A., where Mr. P. L. Berge, of Tittley, has successfully organized a union with 28 members.

The monthly meeting of Lake View Union was held on Saturday, April 13, when five new members were admitted. It was unanimously decided to request the government to enact legislation to enable the farmers of Alberta to obtain money at from three to five per cent. interest. The government guarantees the bonds of railway companies for large amounts, even to the full value of the line, and as the railways and all other branches of industry depend upon the farmer we believe the farmers are entitled to an equal privilege with the railway companies in obtaining cheap money. We also believe this would very materially tend to the development, improvement and prosperity of the country at large. The secretary took orders for a carload of wire of different kinds. The next meeting of the branch will be held at Lake View on Saturday, May 11, at eight o'clock, when it is requested that all members will be on hand, as business of importance will be transacted, and don't forget to bring that neighbor of yours who has not yet identified himself with the movement. We undertake to convince him it will be to his advantage to do so.

DONALD CAMERON,  
Lake View, Alta. Sec'y.

Claresholm Five Mile Union are anxious to arrange for a district convention to discuss the elevator and other problems as soon as seeding is over. We are doing a big business on co-operative lines and have had two cars of lumber and one of flour this spring, while we have on order a car of wire and one of posts. We have also distributed two barrels of formalin.

R. K. PEEK, Sec'y.  
Claresholm, Alta.

Cornucopia Union has endorsed the proposal for a meeting with the organized labor interests, also the resolution favoring cheaper money. We intend to give

a box social during the latter part of May and devote the proceeds to the campaign fund. Our paid up membership is now 70, but we expect to increase this number to something like 90 at an early date. The address given by Mr. T. L. Swift at a meeting of the Union recently has had and will have splendid results not only for the Grain Growers Grain Co., but also for The Guide and the organized farmers.

D. V. MILLER, Secy.  
Leo, Alta.

Peerless Union has instructed the secretary to take the necessary steps and secure the information required in forming a rural municipality. The resolution in favor of loans to farmers has been adopted and sent to the proper parties and arrangements are being made to secure our goods on a co-operative basis, starting with a car load of wire.

FRED TOPPING, Secy.  
Peerless, Alta.

Following on the lines of Unions, Battle Valley local No. 361, who now number 23 members, at their last meeting held on April 13, passed a resolution to the effect that the government be asked to enact legislation to enable the farmers of Alberta to obtain money at a reasonable rate of interest. The following directors were elected: H. B. Thomas, Iver Olson, N. E. Skeie, T. Selvage, L. Larson and H. Wilkinson. An interesting discussion followed on the subject of "Deep or Shallow Plowing." At the close of the debate a vote was taken and the majority favored deep plowing. The subject of debate at our next meeting will be "Mixed Farming v. Grain Growing."

F. W. HEARD, Secy.  
Edgerton, Alta.

The membership of Whitla Union is now 56 and we are working along co-operative lines. We are buying our fence posts by the car lot and are saving about four cents per post. We also expect to buy our wire by the car load. Last year our formalin cost us 40 cts. This year we have been able to get it at 20 cts. per lb. The machine dealers here are wise to what we are doing and they have come to us and asked to be allowed to put in bids for our binder twine order for the coming harvest. It seems good to notice the change. Besides this co-operative work we are also holding very interesting meetings and our members are attending regularly.

CHAS. I. FREEMAN, Secy.  
Whitla, Alta.

At the last meeting of Lousana Union a resolution was adopted and sent to the Premier of Alberta asking the government to enact legislation to enable the farmers of Alberta to obtain money at from three to four per cent. interest.

H. S. MURRAY, Secy.  
Trenville, Alta.

The members of Sunnydale Union are entirely in sympathy with the proposal to open up a campaign fund. The question of loans to farmers was dealt with and the proposal endorsed. Good progress has been made with the work of organizing a cream and egg route. A suitable wagon top has been built and applications received for doing the hauling and all arrangements will be completed at the next meeting.

F. WOOD, Secy.  
New Lindsay, Alta.

Sunny Hill Union has discussed the question of meeting with the trades and labor councils and are in favor of steps being taken to arrange for such a meeting at once. We also believe the executive should wait upon the government requesting them to establish a loan division in connection with the Department of Agriculture.

H. L. MILES, Secy.  
Barney, Alta.

At the last meeting of Stretton Union the question of building a Farmers' Elevator at Kitscoty was discussed. The Board of Trade was represented and during the

discussion it was said that the spread in prices for the same grades of wheat amounted to over twenty cents per bushel between the Farmers' Elevator at Islay and the Line Elevator at Kitscoty. It was decided that it would be difficult to finance such an undertaking at present and in the meantime we will try and get in a track buyer from the G. G. Co. On the question of seed grain it was resolved that in the opinion of the meeting there was practically no seed oats or barley in the district. On the sample market question it was decided to oppose same until the government take over complete control of the terminal elevators. The question of meeting with the labor interests was approved and the suggestion made that it be submitted to the direct vote of all the unions. Another matter which caused considerable discussion was the editorial comment under the letter written by J. E. Frith in the "Mail Bag" column of The Guide. The following resolution was passed unanimously on the question: Whereas the farmers have considered that the Mail Bag page of The Guide was open to legitimate discussion and whereas most of us have done our best to increase the circulation of the Guide be it resolved that in the opinion of the Union the Mail Bag of The Guide should be kept open for discussion on western autonomy or any other subject.

WM. ASHWORTH, Secy.  
Kitscoty, Alta.

Carbon Union held its regular meeting on May 1, and owing to a very severe storm the crowd was rather small. We had P. P. Woodbridge, assistant secretary at the meeting and a great deal of information was gathered from his address, which, did all the farmers know, we would have much stronger unions than at present. Those present were very favorably impressed with the work of the association and now some of them have received an insight into same, the result will mean many new members for Carbon Union. There was a brief discussion as to the best way to secure twine and a committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the committee from Roseview Union in securing same, the instructions being to deal with local dealers if possible. The resolution on cheap loans was discussed and adopted.

S. GRAY, Sec'y.  
Carbon, Alta.

The regular meeting of Gleichen Union was held on May 4, and two more contributions were received for the campaign fund. The committee appointed for that purpose reported that the town council had given permission for the regular meetings of the union to be held in the Town Hall free of charge, except for the expenses of fuel and oil which would be furnished at actual cost.

W. D. TREGO, Sec'y.  
Gleichen, Alta.

Carlton Union has decided on an innovation regarding the expiry date for members' subscriptions. We have decided that our financial year shall end on December 1, and that all our members shall fall due at the same time. The year will be divided into quarters, a charge of \$1.00; 75c. and 25c. being made for the number of the quarters. All members will pay one dollar on joining and then in the second year they will pay only for a sufficient number of quarters to make their year expire with the other members. We are also in favor of the Campaign fund and will bear our share at a later date.

J. J. PRICE, Sec'y.  
Ensligh, Alta.

## Will Germany Lead the Way

Continued from Page 8

the movement as corporate members, representing no fewer than 800,000 sympathizers. Among the number many large towns have allied themselves specifically with the land reform by instructing their municipal councils to join in a body. Who can doubt that with all this leaven at work in every corner of the land the whole lump will some day be leavened?

### Land Leaguers' Activities

From the League's Headquarters in Berlin a long series of propagandist activities radiate. Meetings are arranged in every part of the country, in charge of the ablest speakers a cause could wish. Literature of a kind not easily gainsaid is widely circulated, the compelling nature of the message being easily credited when regard is had to the college professors responsible for most of the pamphlets. Current events are seized upon to back home in letters to the press the grievous inequalities of the land tenure in vogue. The rousing blast of the "Bodenreform", the organ of the party, reverberates throughout the length and breadth of the land as it has done regularly, but with increasing volume for the past twenty years, summoning an awakened manhood against the strongly-entrenched privileged aristocracy. A "Free Economic Seminary" is maintained the year round by the Berlin central office to which prominent educationists and government officials contribute lectures of popular interest, but bearing more or less directly on the League's platform. Finally, a bureau of information supplies expert legal advice to those in difficulties regarding mortgage laws and the new land taxes.

### Motive Power Enough?

So much for the machinery. The mechanism, it must be admitted, is not only excellent in type—it is complete. But is there motive power enough to drive the machinery? The exhaustless energy and enthusiasm of the leaders fortunately, sets at rest any such doubt. The record of the past decade, moreover, demonstrates that all the power was not expended in the elaborate array of machinery provided. As previously intimated, the Boden reformers have laid the stress on municipal, rather than on national action. Not that they are unwilling to enter the wider field as soon as they feel justified, but more rapid progress, they believe, will be made by showing the people concretely through municipal experiments in land reform what they may expect to gain by the broader adoption of Henry George's principles. Whatever proves a success in a town, the state legislature does not hesitate to apply in its larger domain, for efficiency and economy are reckoned more essential attributes of government in Germany than in some other lands more familiar to Anglo-Saxons.

### Land Values Taxed

Almost every Prussian community now taxes the land within its borders at its selling value. This innovation was fathered by Prussia's ablest Minister of Finance as long ago as 1894, but it was not until recently that the municipalities made much real use of this weapon. In 1904 Frankfort-on-Main went a step farther, levying a tax on the increase of value at the sale of land. In the eight years since the adoption of this measure, five hundred communities have followed suit, many large cities among the number.

As the pebble cast into the pond sends forth ever-widening ripples, so these municipal measures could not be confined within their narrow original bounds but eventually made their influence felt throughout the Imperial sphere. The success of the new method of taxation in raising revenue which did not bear heavily on anyone (except that the land speculator was shorn of his unjust gains) was so apparent that even the politicians who ran might read. An Imperial law, accordingly, came into force one year ago obliging every German community to tax the increase in land values. Of the revenue thus obtained, the Berlin Government takes 50 per cent, the community keeps 40 per cent and the sovereign state in which the community is situated is given the remaining 10 per cent.

Faulty as the measure is, hedged about with divers exceptions and provisos concerning interest on original investment, the educational value of the law has been

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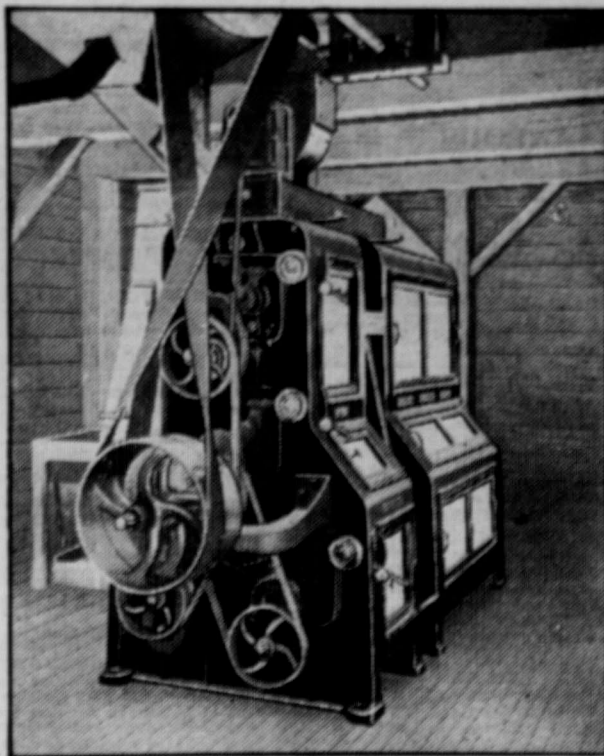
## THE MIDGET FLOUR MILL (Patented)

### What it is

A complete Roller Plant in one frame, driven by one belt. The greatest invention in flour milling since the introduction of the roller process

### What it does

Makes a barrel of flour from 280 pounds of wheat. Makes 25 barrels of flour per day (24 hours)



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Alberta Pacific Elevator Co.  
Red Deer, April 24, 1912.

We have much pleasure in stating that the Midget Mill we have had running for the last sixteen months has given entire satisfaction.

J. GORDON POPE,  
Local Manager.

Lamont, Alta., May 3, 1912.

We are buying wheat and keep a stock of flour on hand to sell. We make a straight grade and sell it for \$3.00. There is good money in it.

FANSHER & GARRETT.

Grunthal, Man., April 30, 1912.

... Therefore we have decided to put in a second plant to increase our capacity and we have pleasure in giving you the order for another mill.

THE GRUNTHAL MILLING CO.  
J. Braun, President.

Send us a postal card for Catalogue and Sample of Flour made by the Midget

## The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited

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Payable in advance, name and address included in count. Every figure counts as one word.

## FARM LANDS

**TOFIELD, ALBERTA—THE CENTRE OF** the famous Beaver Lake farming district, is the place farmers should buy their ticket to. Tofield has railroads running east, south and west to the best markets. The Tofield coal mines sell coal at the lowest price obtainable in Western Canada. Write me if you want to buy a farm on easy terms. Average prices \$16.50 to \$20.00 per acre; 1-10 to 1-3 cash payment; 3 to 10 years on balance, 6 per cent. or 7 per cent. interest. Agent for C.P.R., Hudson's Bay and Western Canada lands and also for G.T.P. town property. A. J. H. McAuley, real estate agent, Tofield, Alta. 41-2

**FARM FOR SALE—SPLENDID THREE-** quarter section on blue, near McAuley, Man., in thriving district, with telephone, about 275 acres cultivated, heavy land without scrub; half section fenced, sure cropping locality; good seven-roomed house, basement and furnace, large barn, stone, two-story granary, never-failing supply of good water; schools and churches; \$25.00 per acre; \$2,000 cash, satisfactory terms. Farm leased for season; lease turned over to purchaser. Apply Henry Chipperfield, McAuley, Man. 41-6

**FARM FOR SALE—BUY A FARM READY** seeded; best snap in Canada, 160 acres; 100 cultivated and seeded; 18 acres Marquis wheat; 27 acres Huron wheat; 27 acres 6-rowed barley; 28 acres Abundance oats; 20 acres pasture, fenced; good hay meadow; 4 acres brush, balance prairie; lumber house, 16x26; barn for ten horses; granaries for 3,500 bushels; good well; eight miles from Maudslowe, C.N.R.; price \$21 per acre; one-third cash, balance 2, 3 or 4 years at 7 per cent. Albert Pike, Forest Bank, Sask. 37-6

**A NICE SECTION OF LAND WANTED, AND** a few choice quarters. Will trade imported or American bred registered stallions, mares and jacks for a nice section of land in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Will also trade some kind of stock for a few choice quarters of land in the same province not too far north. Would prefer land unincumbered. W. L. DeGlow, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 37-11

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—QUARTER SECTION** in Saskatchewan, 12 miles east of Humboldt and 7 miles south of Carmel on Canadian Northern, \$1,000 worth of frame buildings, 2 wells, 85 acres broke, all can be broken, black loam soil, adjoining farm sold for \$25 per acre; price \$2,000; any terms to suit purchaser. For further information write Clifford C. Mitchell, P.O. Box 2, Edmonton, Alta. 37-13

**FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SECTION,** 2 1/2 miles from Minnitonas, on graded road, \$2,000 house, furnace heated, hard and soft water in house; good outbuildings; land in high state of cultivation, all fenced, running water, two good wells; plenty of wood handy; a most desirable home; \$80 per acre; \$2,000 down, balance to suit. Apply to owner, Box 47, Minnitonas, Man. 42-2

**SASKATCHEWAN—GREAT OPPORTUNITIES;** land rapidly advancing; farmers becoming wealthy. Inside land prices. Reliable information. Names of homeseekers wanted. H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask.

**WINIFRED, ALTA.—WE HAVE FOR SALE** a half section of first class land six miles from Winifred. All can be steam plowed. Write for price. Voorheis & Lewis, 409-11, Nanton Building, Winnipeg, Man. 32-8

**FOR SALE—AN IMPROVED HALF SECTION** choice land, near Nokomis, Sask. Apply Box 4, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 42-6

**FOR RENT OR SALE WITH CROP IN,** south half section 2, township 27, range 5 west 3rd; 3 miles north Loreburn. Apply owner, Rowson, Loreburn, Sask. 42-6

**EDWELL AND PINE LAKE, ALBERTA—** Improved and unimproved farms for sale and rent. Powell, Edwell, Alberta. 41-6

**IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL A FARM** write to John L. Watson Land Co., farm land specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 34-11

## FARM MACHINERY

**FOR SALE—A 32 H.P. CROSS COMPOUND** Reeves engine, 40x63 Reeves separator, 10-furrow Cockshutt gang, all complete with cook car, sleeping tent, dishes and so forth. Outfit now threshing, good rig for farmers to syndicate, good condition, \$4,000. Chas. L. Wood, Loreburn, Sask. 42-6

## MOTOR CYCLE

**FOR SALE—MOTORCYCLE, INDIAN 5,** magneto. Box 81, Flumma, Man. 38-6

## SEED GRAIN

**SEED BARLEY AND POTATOES—NO. 21** O. A. C. barley; hundred bushels Boree potatoes, grown from Ontario seed. C. D. Lawrence, Meeknaw P.O., Kinsistiao Station. 42-2

**FOR SALE—SEED FLAX, FREE FROM** noxious weeds and grown from Steele-Briggs seed; price, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per bushel. Apply M. E. Snyder, care A. W. McDonald, St. Louis Guilbert, Man. 42-2

**EXTRA SUPERIOR SEED FLAX—VIGOR-** ous germination, pure, plump, bright. Now this for bumper crop; bags included; two dollars per bushel; order quick. S. V. H. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 41-2

**FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, 12 CENTS** per bushel. Hull-less, barley 75 cents per bushel. Ernest Emery, Lakelsemay, Alta. 37-6

**500 BUSHELS GOOD CLEAN FLAX SEED,** \$2 per bushel. John Mackay, Pelton P.O., Sask. 37-6

**CLEAN FLAX FOR SALE; \$2.25 PER** bushel, sacks free. T. Livingstone, Lawson, Sask. 38-6

**PURE WEE MACGREGOR SEED POTATOES,** \$1.50 per bushel f.o.b. C. A. Hulse, Togo, Sask. 37-6

**BANNER OATS—ONE CAR FOR SALE;** price 50 cents per bushel, clean. James Davidson, Melfort, Sask. 37-6

**FOR SALE—25 BUSHELS TIMOTHY SEED** Price \$10.00 per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Viking, Alta. Nicholas Kloontz, Viking, Alta. 40-6

**FOR SALE—BEE GRASS SEED, \$9.00 PER** 100 pounds, bags extra. Harry Ducie, Dundurn, Sask. 41-6

**CHOICE, CLEAN FLAX FOR SALE, \$2.50** per bushel; samples on application. R. H. Edwards, Arlington Beach, Sask. 41-3

## LOST, STOLEN or STRAYED

**FOUND—ONE WHITE AND RED BULL.** Came to my place October last year. Owner can have him by paying expenses. Apply John Munroe, Wellwood, Man. 37-6

**\$10 REWARD—STOLEN OR STRAYED,** black mare, five years old, branded 4, blind left eye, believed in foal, 1,100 pounds. Ernest Miller, Silver Grove, Sask. 40-6

## MISCELLANEOUS

**WANTED—PRICES ON BINDER TWINE,** lumber, fence posts, flour and feed, coal, cement and machinery in car lots. Balidon Farmers' Trading Company, Limited, Henry Milne, Secretary, Balidon, Sask. 37-6

**FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY** the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run, \$2.00), f.o.b. Blenfaite. J. P. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-11

**FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS—FOR PAR-** ticulars and prices f.o.b. your station, write L. E. Griffiths, Malawaka, B.C. 17-11

**WANTED TO SELL—LUMBER AND CORD-** wood to Grain Growers' Association, in car lots. For prices apply to S. M. Sigurdson, Arborg, Man. 37-6

**WANTED—BY MAY 25, PRICES ON BIN-** der twine, lumber, flour and feed and other farm supplies, in car lots. Address Secretary, Swan Valley County Association, Kenville, Man. 40-5

**SEND YOUR ADDRESS AND WE WILL** mail you Bulletins on Flax Growing. Manitoba Linseed Oil Mills, St. Boniface, Man. 35-26

**WANTED—BY JUNE 1, 1912, TENDERS** on one car best quality, guaranteed, binder twine, f.o.b. St. Jean Baptiste, Man.; payment on delivery. Nap. Dery, Secretary St. Jean Baptiste Grain Growers' association.

## BARRISTERS

**H. L. ADOLPH, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,** Notary, Conveyancer; money to loan. Brandon, Man.

## POULTRY

**EGGS FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTES,** White Rocks, R. C. Brown Leghorns, R. C. Rhode Island Reds; Wyandottes, \$2 per setting, others, \$3 per setting. G. C. Cobb, Asquith, Sask. 40-4

**PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG-** horn eggs; first pen, \$1.50; second, \$1.00 per fifteen; six and eight per hundred, guaranteed. Robert Patterson, Wawanosa, Man. 39-4

**EGGS FOR HATCHING—PURE BRED** White Wyandottes, White Rocks, \$1 per 12. White Rock Cockerels, \$1.50 each. T. Leigh, McCreary, Man. 39-6

**EGGS FOR SALE—PURE BRED RHODE** Island Reds, \$1.50 per fifteen. Samuel Meek, Blackwood, Sask. 37-6

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORN AND R. C. RHODE** Island Red eggs for hatching; great layers, 75c per thirteen; \$4.00 per 100. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 37-10

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE, \$1.00** per setting of fifteen. T. E. Helem, Medora, Man. 37-13

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.00 PER** fifteen; \$5.00 per fifty; \$8.00 per hundred. J. E. Marples, Hartney, Man. 38-13

**BLACK ORPINGTON, PRIZE WINNERS**—Eggs and birds for sale. W. W. Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 39-26

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM PENS HEAD-** ed by second prize pen cockerels; fourth prize cockerels, 42 in class, Manitoba Poultry Show, 1912, and other sons of third prize cockerels, 1911, 43 in the class, one setting, \$2; three settings, \$5. J. H. Clarke, Box 527, Virden, Man. 37-6

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS** eggs, from prize winning and good winter laying stock, at \$3.00 and \$2.00 per sitting of 15. Frank Holmes, 717 Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask. 32-13

**EGGS—FROM PUREST BRED WHITE WY-** andottes, record layers, \$1.00 for fifteen; \$6.00 per 100. Apply Ed. Brookshaw, Alexander, Man. 41-6

**BUFF ORPINGTON AND S. C. WHITE LEG-** horn eggs, from prize winning stock, \$1.50 per setting. T. A. McDonald, Deloraine, 39-4

**EGGS FOR SALE AT \$2.00 PER SETTING** of fifteen, from very choicest pure bred Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 37-9

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM GOOD** stock, \$1.50, f.o.b. Watrous. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask.

**PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS** and hens. Price \$1.50 each. Mrs. R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alta.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED** Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, eggs \$1.50 per fifteen. E. W. Anderson, Fleming, 34-13

**EGGS FOR SALE—WHITE ROCKS AND** S. C. Brown Leghorns. Write for prices. Mrs. S. Carruthers, Umattilla, Man. 37-6

**PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG-** horn eggs, \$1.00 per sitting of 15. J. K. Pendleton, Lamont, Alta. 34-13

**BUFF ORPINGTON FOWLS, SITTINGS OF** eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen. Vivian T. N. Pellett, Cardfield, Semans (G.T.P.), Sask.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PRIZE WIN-** ning stock Barred Rocks, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per 15; R. C. B. Leghorn and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, \$2.50 per fifteen. A. G. Mitchell, Box 143, Radisson, Sask. 38-6

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE; ONE** dollar per setting of fifteen. Mrs. W. H. Collins, McCreary, Man. 41-6

**PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, SINGLE** comb Buff Orpingtons and S. C. White Leghorns for sale; eggs, \$1.75 per sitting of fifteen. C. F. Brewer, Ashville, Man.

**ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Reds, eggs \$2.50 to \$3.50 per fifteen. John Peterson, Wellwood, Man. 42-6

**FOR SALE—WHITE ORPINGTONS, A** few cockerels from \$3.00. Can supply a limited number of eggs this spring at \$3.00 per setting of 15, or two settings for \$5.00. Birds have free range. Arthur O. Stratton, Clear Stream Farm, Clearfield, Sask.

**FARM BRED UTILITY BARRED PLY-** mouth Rocks, eggs in season, tested, \$1.50 for fifteen. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 40-6

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE,** from great winter layers; prize winning birds, with free range; \$1 for 15; \$6 for 100. Robert Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 32-13

**WHITE ORPINGTONS, EXCELLENT QUAL-** ity, inquire; Barred Rocks, layers, payers; setting, one dollar fifty. Eureka Poultry Gardens, Neudorf, Sask. 42-6

## POULTRY

**HATCHING EGGS—ALBERTA'S BEST** Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes, winners at the big poultry shows. We hold silver cup for best Barred Plymouth Rock Edmonson Poultry Show. Barred Rock Eggs, \$1.50 and \$5.00 for fifteen. White Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50 and \$3.00 for fifteen. Incubator lots, \$6.00 for 100. Mating list free. Clute & Walker, Vegreville, Alta. 39-6

**BUTTER—EGGS—WANTED, WE PAY TOP** prices. Remittance by express order day following receipt of shipment. Mark name and address plainly on each package. Advise shipment by mail. Reference: Standard Bank, Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 11

## DOGS

**SCOTCH COLLIES—PUPS AND FULL-** grown, farm-bred from workers; prices, \$3.00 to \$50.00, according to sex, age and style. H. C. Graham, Tring, Alta. 39-6

## SITUATIONS

**WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN FOR** housekeeper, good home. Apply, stating qualifications and salary. A. D. McKillop, Delisle, Sask. 41-6



THE MAN WITH THE APPLES AND THE BANK ACCOUNT

The man who cannot become independent on property such as we are offering would starve to death in the midst of plenty. The soil Famous Dry Belt. Volcanic Ash mixed with Clay Loam. Property within easy reach of All Markets.

Rail and river transportation Right at Your Door. The land—Irrigated—Cleared and Plowed—for you. Abundant Water included in the purchase price.

In a country where Apples average the Grower \$1.75 Per Box. In a district where 400 acres of Potatoes sold for \$125,000.

We cannot go into details in this space, but let me send you our Booklet, APPLE GROWING, Past, Present and Future. It contains a great deal of information about Apples and you are welcome to it.

Drop a card R-I-G-H-T N-O-W to the

Orchard Home Development Company Ltd. Kamloops British Columbia



## Steel Scrub Cutter

The EAGLE Steel Scrub Cutter cuts thick willow and poplar scrub with four to six horses with a possible saving of 75 per cent. in cost of clearing lands.

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May 15, 1912  
Cards weekly at Payable less than Consider carrying with the make up  
FOREST Shortly several ones; m bred; 1 pigs, 1 hogs; 1 hundred Holland Pomery  
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50 YOR months lion e to sell Bousde  
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Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column, compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

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**FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDESDALES.** Shorthorns, Yorkshires and B. F. Rocks, several stallions, one and two years, good ones; mares and fillies, imported and home-bred; Yorkshires fall farrow and spring pigs, both sex; a splendid yard of B. F. Rocks; eggs \$1.50 per setting; \$6.00 per hundred. Shipping station: Carman, Roland and Graham. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O. 28-17

**FOPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM.** Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale, Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W. H. English, Harding, Man.

**145 STALLIONS AND JACKS NOW ON SALE.** 200 Belgian and Percheron mares; 80 stallions will arrive in January. Prices lower than any other man in America. Write for catalogue and sale dates. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids Jack and Stallion Importing Farm, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

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**WA-WA-DELL FARM—BERKSHIRES; LIT-** ters from two Ontario-bred, unbeaten show sows, \$15.00 each; Indian Runner ducks, navy-laying, pure white egg strain, headed by 1st drake Brandon and Regina, eggs \$2.00 per twelve; Pearl Guinea fowl, eggs from winners, \$2.00 per twelve. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man. 42-17

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**PURE BRED DUROC JERSEY PIGS FOR** sale. George H. Bates, Gilbert Plains, Man.

**U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.,** breeders of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

**THOROUGHBRED HEREFORD BULLS FOR** sale. H. A. Mitchell, Mitchelton, Sask.

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G. G. G.

incalculable. Unfortunately, some of the most progressive communities in Germany opposed its enactment, disliking particularly the Reichstag aggrandizing a cool fifty per cent of the tax they had formerly collected and spent as they pleased. The Imperial Government, however, put in a strong defence of this division of the spoils, justifying the lion's share for themselves by pointing out how greatly the prosperity of the communities depended in general upon a strong central government, and in particular upon the government railways, highways, telegraph and telephone facilities. "If your lands have mounted higher in value," argued the Imperial Government, "it is because of our multifarious activities, and our stability as a first rate power, and if you municipalities can now repay part of this debt by handing over half of the land value tax, it is only right we should take it." And there the matter now rests.

### Land Owners Burdened

With both municipal and Imperial authorities agreed upon the justice of at least a partial application of Henry George's theory, triumph would perhaps appear at hand. A glance at the crying need disclosed by national statistics may somewhat modify too immediate an expectation. The total indebtedness of agriculturists in Germany is estimated five billion dollars—a staggering total, in all conscience. The yearly increase in mortgages in Prussia alone amounts to \$77,000,000. The much lauded freehold landed proprietors are such mainly in name. The real owners are the holders of the land mortgages. They have the first right to cover their interest from the returns brought by the use of the land. The law gives that right. The "owner" of the land must wait until all mortgage obligations are met before he is entitled to any of the returns from the land. As anyone can easily take up a land mortgage, and it is regarded more secure than government bonds, the impetus to speculation in these mortgages is very great. That is why the German tax reformers see the path to reform blocked in this direction, and their whole energy is now being devoted to the nationalization of mortgages. Then the Single Tax, they declare, can be easily and justly adopted.

### WILD OATS AND FALSE WILD OATS

According to a bulletin recently issued by the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, there is a type of more or less harmless Wild Oats that is frequently confused with the true Wild Oat which is recognized as being one of the worst of weeds. This publication, prepared by Mr. Norman Criddle, describes field experiments with these two plants and explains by means of charts and descriptive matter their distinguishing characteristics. According to this authority, it is a comparatively simple matter to distinguish the two sorts in the growing stage as the false variety shows the same manner of growth as the cultivated oat while the true Wild Oat exhibits a different habit. In the seed form, the difficulty of telling them apart is greater, more especially in so far as some of the smaller varieties of the False Wild Oat are concerned. With the larger sorts, the difficulty of distinguishing them is lessened, as an experienced eye will at once detect the False Wild Oat by its larger size and its usual close resemblance to the cultivated variety in which it is found. Generally speaking too, the outer seed coat is more open in front with cultivated forms and False Wild Oats so that the inner coat is broadly visible, whereas in Wild Oats, the edges of the outer coat almost meet. Readers interested in distinguishing Wild Oats from False Wild Oats would do well to write to the Publications Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, for a copy of Bulletin No. S.7.

Some real-estate dealers in British Columbia were accused of having victimized English and Scotch settlers by selling to them (at long range) fruit ranches which were situated on the tops of mountains. It is said that the captain of a steamboat on Kootenay Lake once heard a great splash in the water. Looking over the rail, he spied the head of a man who was swimming toward his boat. He hailed him. "Do you know," said the swimmer, "this is the third time to-day that I've fallen off that bally old ranch of mine!"



## Proof of McCormick Binder Merit

FARMERS who know the McCormick binder best are its best friends. McCormick machines have been giving satisfactory service for over seventy years, with a constant increase in the number of sales, proving that the binder has unusual merit and gives satisfactory service.

McCormick binders harvest successfully grain that is short or tall, standing, down, or tangled, or full of green undergrowth. It is built to last and has every necessary adjustment to keep it working up to full capacity. The reel can be adjusted high or low. The guards are almost level with the top of the platform, leaving no place for short grain to lodge. The third packer pulls down the grain from the top of the elevator. The third discharge arm keeps the bound sheaves clear of unbound grain. The floating elevator handles successfully varying quantities of grain. Ask the agent to show you how well the McCormick improved knottor works without close adjustment.

Western Canadian farmers may have the same freedom from harvesting troubles that is enjoyed by other farmers who use McCormick binders and the twine the McCormick agent sells to use with them. See him and have him show you the many good features of McCormick harvesting and haying machines and tools. Get catalogues from him or write the nearest branch house.

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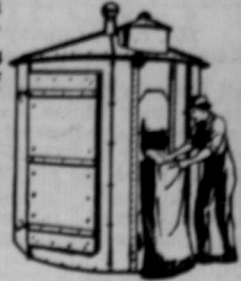
### I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizers, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



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"I have a money-saving invention—handy granaries to allow field threshing over your farm. Move them about each year. You save long hauls at harvest time. In spring you scatter small straw stacks—no burning of straw."



"My 150-bushel Granary, showing door. Also without door, if desired. Shows how easy to bag grain, when wanted. (Other cut at left shows spout for hand filling as attached to Granary.)"

### Many Sizes

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- 200
- 300
- 400
- 500
- 600
- and
- 1,000

Imperial Bushels. Full Measure Guaranteed.

"These granaries come in compact bundles. A boy can set up and bolt one together in a few hours. Four padlocks protect the grain. Separator delivery into a spout on the side or into roof manhole—saves work during threshing. Your grain is protected from vermin, wet and thieves. Sell it when you are ready, loading direct from the granary into your wagon, or bagging it. No musty or heated grain. Get my granary and be independent of elevators for selling. Sell at the highest price, no matter how long you store your grain. The Pedlar Granary protects you."

"Write me for my booklet. It shows how profitable my Granary is even on a single quarter-section farm. Use it for 1912. The Book Tells of Big Money for You."

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# Ottawa's Social Leaders

Continued from Page 7

Canada. Ontario is represented by Mrs. Sproule, the wife of the Speaker of the House of Commons, at whose table (it is of real interest to know) wine never appears, and also by half a dozen of the ministers' wives.

Of these Mrs. Crothers, whose maiden



**Mrs. T. S. SPROULE**  
Wife of the Speaker of the House of Commons

name was Miss Mary Burns, belongs peculiarly to St. Thomas, for there she was born, there as a girl she attended Alma College, and there she has continued to live since her marriage. She takes a special interest in the work of the Daughters of the Empire, and is Regent of a chapter composed of women



**Mrs. C. J. DOHERTY**  
Wife of the Minister of Justice

from all ranks in the community. The home of Mrs. Sam Hughes is at Lindsay. She was Miss Mary Burk, daughter of a Liberal member of Parliament, but is said now to share the political convictions of her husband. She was a student at the Normal School in Toronto, and holds a teacher's certificate, which, how-



**Madame PELLETIER**  
Wife of the Postmaster-General

ever, she has never had occasion to use. Mrs. Foster is another daughter of Ontario, once of Hamilton, but now settled permanently in Ottawa. She is a woman of many interests, having been President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Ontario, and editor of The Woman's Journal, whilst she is now an active member of various charitable and other organizations. She rarely gives large entertainments, preferring those at which she can see something of her guests. Mrs. Reid also belonged to Hamilton. She has unusual musical ability, and as a girl devoted much time to the study of music, both in Canada and (for five years) at Leipzig; then her health broke down and for months she was forbidden to touch the piano.

Mrs. White, Mrs. Kemp and Mrs. Cochrane all now live in Toronto, but Mrs. Kemp belongs by birth to Montreal.

Mrs. Roche and Mrs. Rogers, on the other hand, though daughters of Ontario, have had long connection with the West. Mrs. Roche's husband, the Secretary of State for Canada, is by profession a physician in good practice at Minnedosa, Manitoba. Mrs. Rogers went out to Manitoba when she was only sixteen and counts herself "practically a Westerner." After her marriage she lived for a time at Clearwater, a little village where everyone knows and is known to everyone else. She has lived the busy life that often falls to the lot of a woman on

the prairies, and knows what it is "to do one's own housework," but she found time to keep up her music and painting, and is a keenly interested member of the Western Art Association and of the Women's Musical Club. Her home is now in Winnipeg, in a roomy house with ample lawns, which slope down, at the back, to the Red River. The most youthful representative of Ontario amongst the "Cabinet Ladies" is Miss Perley, the only daughter of Hon. George H. Perley, the Chief Whip of the Conservative party. Miss Perley was born in Ottawa and educated in England and Paris. She is a believer in plenty of outdoor exercise, including riding. Miss Monk, another Cabinet Minister's daughter, who is mistress of her widowed father's household, is on his side partly of English descent, but was born and educated and lives in Montreal, where she has many friends.

The wife of the Minister of Justice, Mrs. C. J. Doherty, is of the English-speaking element in Montreal. She is the daughter of a distinguished barrister, and was educated at the Sacred Heart convent. Having five children, she is a much-occupied woman, but is an active member of several charitable organizations, including the Montreal Women's Protective Immigration society. Owing to ill-health, she has spent little time at Ottawa this season. Madame Landry (the wife of the Speaker of the Senate), Madame Pelletier and Madame Nantel all belong to French-Canadian families. The last mentioned lady has lived for the greater part of her life in the country town of St. Jerome, where both she and her husband were born. Madame Pelletier has lived in the old capital of French Canada since she was a young girl. She is an adept at needlework, and has made many beautiful vestments and cloths for the church.

Mrs. Martin Burrell, though an Englishwoman by birth, may now be regarded as belonging to the province of British Columbia, where her husband is engaged in fruit growing on an extensive scale. In her early days at Grand Forks (when the house of the next door neighbor was three and a half miles away), Mrs. Burrell, despite her love for books and flowers, must have had

some experience of the loneliness which falls so often to the lot of the pioneer woman. Mrs. Lougheed, wife of the Conservative leader in the Senate, whose home is at Calgary, is also a Western woman, for she is the daughter of the late William L. Hardisty, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay company.

Two ladies still remain to be mentioned, by whom the Maritime Provinces may be proud to be represented. One of these is Mrs. Hazen, who was born and brought up in the little capital of New Brunswick, and removed a few years after her marriage to that busy port, St. John. She is an enthusiastic admirer of the beautiful scenery of her native province. The other lady from the East is, of course, Mrs. R. L. Borden, the wife of the Premier. Mrs. Borden was Miss Laura Bond, of Halifax, and during the eleven years of her husband's leadership of the Conservative party she, like Lady Laurier, has known what it costs to be an "efficient helpmeet" to a political leader. Mr. Borden's accession to power has scarcely added to his wife's toils, for from the first she has accompanied him on his political tours, and since going to live in Ottawa, at least, has entertained practically every notable visitor to the capital, regardless of political affinities. Indeed, now that she has some "sixteen ladies to help" her in these social duties, instead of only two or three as before, she looks for some lightening of her labors. She is a member of many charitable organi-



**Mrs. ROBERT ROGERS**  
Wife of the Minister of the Interior

zations, and confesses to having very little time for "teas" or amusements of any kind. She has found it difficult in Ottawa to keep up her skating, as she had intended, but, though she is extraordinarily busy, she has that fine courtesy and grace of manner that forbids any suggestion of hurry or "rush." Moreover, she is a woman whose interest in life is vivid and intense, and, I fancy, she might deprecate such words as "toils" and "labors" to describe the work, in which, exacting as it is, she is in her very element. —Toronto Globe.

**JUSTIN McCARTHY**  
Americans who knew Justin McCarthy, who died at his residence in London last week, regarded him as a man

of rare charm. He was an Irish gentleman, with the strong social bent and vivacity of the Celtic temperament; but he lacked the fighting spirit of many of his compatriots. Thoroughly imbued with the Irish spirit and holding strongly to the Irish point of view, it was as impossible for him to hate the English as it was for the English to hate him. He once said that the Irish were at a great disadvantage in fighting the English because the Irish were weak along the line of political action, while the English were strong, and that they would have succeeded earlier if they had approached the English along the lines of their own temperament instead of with English weapons. Whether he was right or not, Mr. McCarthy was an apostle of the Irish cause who made friends where many of his compatriots made enemies. He was born in Cork eighty-two years ago, and was educated in the private schools of that city. At the age of eighteen he joined the staff of an English newspaper, and seven years later became Parliamentary reporter for the "Morning Star," and its editor in 1864. He first came to this country in 1868, and was successful on the lecture platform. On his return to England he became a leader writer on the "Daily News," and was soon recognized as one of the Liberal leaders of the hour. He entered Parliament in 1879, and remained a member of the House of Commons until 1900, when he retired on account of ill health. During his entire Parliamentary career he was an ardent advocate of Home Rule, and in 1890 he succeeded Mr. Parnell as chairman of the party. He was a prolific and pleasant writer. His novels never produced any marked

impression, though "Donna Quixote" attained some popularity. His "History of Our Own Times," however, was widely read. He began a "History of the Four Georges and William IV," which was completed by his son, Justin Huntly McCarthy, the author of "If I Were King." He wrote biographies of Sir Robert Peel, Leo XIII, and Mr. Gladstone (the latter appeared in the Outlook in serial form), and published books on "Modern England" and "The Reign of



**Madame LANDRY**  
Wife of the Speaker of the Senate

Queen Anne," and two volumes of reminiscences. During the latter part of his life he was nearly blind, and was very tenderly cared for by his daughter, who is as interesting as her father. London gave the American few greater pleasures than a talk with Mr. McCarthy.—The Outlook (N.Y.).



**Miss ETHEL PERLEY**  
Daughter of the Hon. G. H. Perley  
(without portfolio)

The canny Scot wandered into the pharmacy.

"I'm wanting threepenn'orth o' laudanum," he announced.

"What for?" asked the chemist suspiciously.

"For twopence," responded the Scot at once.



**Mrs. A. E. KEMP**  
Wife of Hon. A. E. Kemp, Minister without Portfolio

### Our British Letter

Continued from Page 11

within measurable distance of success. The whole company rose in a body, and greeted him with tumultuous cheers and cries of "God save you." The scenes and speeches of the day only confirm one in the profound conviction that they are the true Liberal Unionists who seek to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Irish nation by some such bill as that now before the House of Commons.

#### Welsh Disestablishment

The Home Rule bill having been successfully launched, the turn of the Welsh nation has come, and the bill "to terminate the establishment of the Church of England in Wales and Monmouthshire and to make provision in respect of the temporalities thereof," has been introduced by Mr. McKenna, the Home Secretary, and read a first time by 331 votes for and 253 against, a majority of 78. The division was taken late last night after a masterly defence of the bill by Mr. Lloyd George.

As to Disestablishment the bill provides that on and after the first day of July next after the passing of the act, the four Welsh dioceses will cease to be dioceses within the Province of Canterbury; all ecclesiastical corporations therein will be dissolved, all ecclesiastical jurisdiction in Wales will be abolished, and all ecclesiastical law as such will cease to be operative.

As to Disendowment; the figures published by the commission of 1906 showed that the endowments amounted to about 260,000 pounds; there was an income from voluntary contributions of 296,000 pounds, and a further amount was received by way of fees for christenings, marriages and burials. Of the endowments 173,000 pounds come from ancient Welsh sources prior to the Reformation of 1662, and it is proposed eventually to alienate that amount from the church and use it for national purposes of an educational and benevolent nature. As Mr. Lloyd George reminded those who said the bill would rob God, the good old book tells us, "he that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord." In the meantime the stipends of the present clergy will be continued as long as they serve, with pensions of one-third of the amount received for those obliged to retire through age or infirmity. The church will be allowed to retain the four cathedrals, all the churches and chapels-of-ease and other fabrics of the church, all the fabric funds, the palaces, deaneries, and parsonage houses.

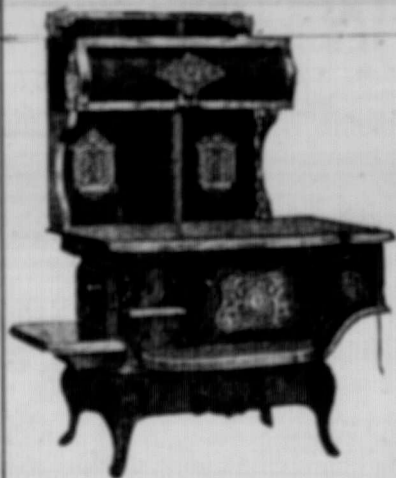
The bill sets up a temporary Welsh commission, which will be superseded by a representative body set up by the Disestablished church.

The reasons given for the bill are that the Church of England in Wales comprises only about one-quarter of the religious life and the Free churches embrace three-quarters; and in the second place that the Church of England has no sufficient claim as regards the Welsh people generally, as proved by the fact that at the last two elections, out of the 34 members returned to parliament 31 were pledged to support Welsh Disestablishment and Disendowment.

#### Lords' Opposition Expected

The government were taunted for delaying the division until the Irish members returned from the National Convention at Dublin, but the tables were turned when a Welsh member asked: "Will you agree to leave it to Wales?" "Inflexible opposition" was promised by the so-called Unionist party, and the ironical spirit in which Mr. McKenna's speech was received seemed to indicate that they scornfully rejected the idea of the measure becoming law; they may however learn that it is never wise to despise one's opponents; the bill is certain to pass the Commons, and though the Lords will no doubt exercise their limited veto, it will also, barring accidents, eventually pass into law.

As in the case of Home Rule, this is the third bill of the kind that has been introduced, and it is to be hoped that in both cases the old saying "the third time is never like the rest," will come true. W. W.



### Our "Kitchen Queen" Range

Burns Hard Coal or Wood

Six Cooking Holes, No. 9 size. Oven measures 20x20x11 1/2 inches. Warming Closet, Oven Thermometer, also Reservoir holding 5 gallons.

45 M 7 Price Complete as Cut ... \$38.00

45 M 8 Same Style as 45 M 7 but with four cooking holes, oven 18x17x11 inches ..... \$35.00

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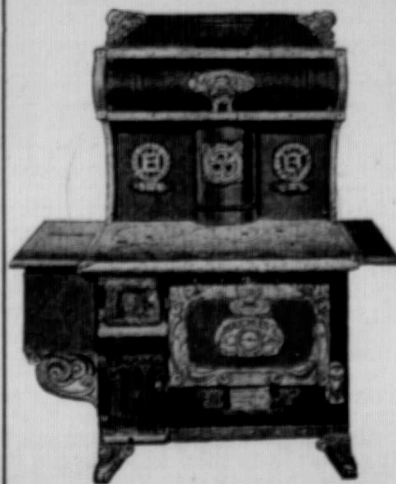
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Has six No. 9 size cooking holes. Oven 19 1/2 x 20 1/2 x 12 1/2. Complete with 7-gallon Copper Reservoir, Warming Closet and Oven Thermometer exactly as cut below.

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45 M 31 As 45 M 30 but with four cooking holes, oven 17 1/2 x 20 1/2 x 12 1/2 inches ..... \$33.00



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Cow Comfort is the most powerful insect destroyer and exterminates lice, ticks, fleas, etc. Its curative effects are simply marvelous in cases of skin diseases, scabs, tetters, etc.

Sold in gallon cans at \$2.00 each, but as the contents of a can is to be diluted in four gallons of water, it makes the price really 40 cents a gallon.

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This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

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### TO THINK ABOUT

Everywhere our members seem to be tired of beating the air in co-operative trading as well as in politics. They seem to want to get doing something practical towards bettering conditions. Their earnest attempts at co-operation in the different local associations, the formation of the Grain Growers' Grain company, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company with its trading powers, the Farmers' Trading company, are all evidences of the growing feeling in this direction. Bringing out independent candidates in various sections shows the same feeling exists regarding politics. One thing seems quite clear, that there is a growing desire for a unified Farmers' Brotherhood, capable of acting as a collecting and distributing agency between all the local associations in the farmers' movement. A tremendous amount of commodities could be handled in car lots through our local associations and an enormous amount of money saved. Think of the amount of coal, lumber, implements, twine, coal oil, gasoline, nails, flour, fruit, fish, we buy with the grain we grow to sell. Why, Saskatchewan paid over one million dollars to Winnipeg commission men on grain alone on the crop of 1911, and what we paid to middle men on our purchases who can estimate?

In the political arena also there seems to be a desire to be free from the thralldom of our old parties. Farmers do not seem to have much say in them, and the question is being asked, "Is there no way by which farmers can focus their united voice into the political phonograph of the nation?" The answer of some is, "Direct Legislation," but will farmers be safer trusting to a floating city population than to a consolidation on their own part. If farmers cannot agree to elect a representative for themselves, will the labor men of the cities protect them? Of course farmers cannot be expected to get rid of an inherent Grit or Tory disease for a few years yet, but the question is, "Can they try?" In England they are not clamoring for Direct Legislation, but are using their representative form of government in a way that seeks nothing from American methods.

When at Ottawa recently we were asked, "How many members are in your organization? How much do they contribute towards its support? How much are they doing by way of self defence? How many farmers are in your province? What proportion of the whole do you represent? Why are the others not in with you? Do they not agree with you? How are we to know what they will say if we grant what you are asking for? What guarantee have we that your members will support us for so doing? You must be well aware that such legislation as you ask for will be resented. Whose support shall we win in lieu of that we surely lose? What is the binding element in your association? All the time we were at Ottawa others were there whose interests were different to ours, they have a powerful following which can be depended on to stick like glue to the party which, in their opinion, is most likely to provide more butter for their bread. When we told members of Parliament how noble it was to serve farmers, "that agriculture was the base of the nation's greatness, that without farmers the rest could not live," they gave a knowing wink and conveyed the idea that farmers could not be depended on in the politician's hour of need.

It takes money to win an election and we must pay attention to those who contribute, those who stick, not those who are shouting. It is not what you say, but how you stick. When will farmers learn to stick, learn to agree, learn to co-operate. Birds of a feather flock together. Can farmers get together to the extent of voting. How can it be done? Can we in a few more years do this? Could we at our annual convention nominate half a dozen men of our own choosing to represent farmers in the Dominion House, put up the campaign fund, select certain constituencies and run our own men and elect them to present our case on the floor of Parliament, responsible to our association? What do you think?

Could we do it and how should we go about it? Would such a thing wreck us altogether? Does safety and power depend on an absolute passiveness or in a powerful cohesion, in an heroic Titanic, disaster-facing, self-sacrificing spirit, or in a Mosiac Law-making, Jordan-crossing, Canaan-possessing spirit? What think ye, men of Saskatchewan? Why not a Farmers' Co-operative Brotherhood capable of controlling the forces necessary to put into practical operation the remedies we propose? What is the quality necessary amongst us to produce a fusion of idea and purpose in order to secure effective farmers' corporate action?

### CO-OPERATIVE TRAVEL

It is no new subject with many wise men from the East, and with careful buying, until they get a bumper crop, they have hopes of paying a visit to those scenes that are cherished in their memory, and who amongst us as "Grain Growers" (and others) have not some such spot we remember and never tire of extolling its virtues, but fares, rail or steam, are often beyond the pockets of those who crave for "Just one more look." In London, England, there is an Institution known as the Regent St. "Polytechnic," where amongst a multitude of objects they engage in, one is "Co-operative Travel," bed and board in good style to Norway, Switzerland and many other places of interest, at greatly reduced rates from railways and steamships that are selected. Now, sir, in the fall of each year, after marketing and getting the returns, many around here get on the move and travel Eastward and Westward to gratify their desires. It appears to me that many more would avail themselves of these opportunities if more reasonable fares could be secured. Is it possible for our Grain Growers' association to organize some such excursion to the Coast (East or West) and steamship to port desired, or can they suggest some agency who are strictly O.K. who could cater for a large party? Many around here come from the Old Country and hanker after spending Christmas there, then we have many from other lands who have read of Richmond Hill, Hamstead Heath, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, Houses of Parliament and the Tower of London, but unless accompanied by a known guide do not care to undertake that trip. I feel sure that if some start could be made, or opinion given, this movement would be a paying proposition, not only in cash, but adding members to the Grain Growers' association.

Tugaske, Sask. F. GREENFIELD.

The above is a good idea. A company of farmers with their wives and perhaps part of their family could well afford to take such a trip. We would like to hear how many could or would care to take advantage of such a trip if suitable arrangements could be made. F.W.G.

"Whereas, there are many miles of railroad graded in N.W. Canada are as yet without steel, and

"Whereas, the railroad companies say that the Canadian Rolling Mills are unable to supply them with steel rails fast enough to keep their construction work completed, and

"Whereas, the completion of the Grand Trunk R.R. Battleford-Cut Knife branch and other branch lines, which will be needed this year to handle the wheat crop, is uncertain, owing to the lack of steel rails, and

"Whereas, there are many other places in N.W. Canada are handicapped in a like manner.

"Be it resolved, that the East Cut Knife G.G.A. do recommend and petition the government to give this matter their immediate attention and, if necessary, to remove the duty on steel rails so that the present shortage may be made up from other sources."

HARRY R. GERTS,  
Sec'y., East Cut Knife G. G. A.

### AMONG THE LOCALS

Yours of the 13th. inst to hand and reply I am forwarding you \$16.50

membership fees collected to date. We have not yet arranged the date of our next meeting or where we will meet. We are all busy seeding at present. As soon as we make arrangements we will let you know. I am going to trouble you with a little story re a car of grain. One of our members loaded on C.N.R. car No. 53464 on January 8 1912, but up to date has not received any grade of car or the location of same. He has been after the railway company and commission firm but without success. We would like the G.G.A. to look into the matter. The commission firm say the car was burned up and the agent of the railway company says they don't know where the car is. I will yet write the Warehouse Commissioner in regard to same.

JACOB HOFFMAN,  
Sec. Odessa G.G.A.

We herewith enclose receipt for \$16.50 as per yours of the 23th. inst. We thank you for this and trust you will receive many more members as numbers count. We note what you say regarding a car of grain in C.N.R. car No. 53464 shipped Jan 8, 1912, and that no grade certificate has yet been received. Evidently this car has not reached Winnipeg. We note you are writing the Warehouse Commissioner. This is right, and we also advise you to write D. D. Campbell, Shipper's Agent, Winnipeg. He will look the matter up for you. Should you not be successful write us again.

F. W. G.

I was at Sunset last week meeting the Grain Growers there. They would like some literature sent them if you have any. Send something that will enable them to keep up the interest in the Association. Did you consider the matter of coal and how to secure it a little cheaper? Anything along the lines you have been working on will be of interest to them. I promised to write to you on the matter.

Wascana, Sask. F. C. TATE.

Yours of the 27th. inst to hand for which we thank you. We herewith enclose you a copy of a letter sent to the Secretary of Sunset G.G.A. in answer to your request.

F. W. G.

J. J. Brown Esq.,  
Sec. Sunset G.G.A.

Under request from F. C. Tate we herewith enclose you samples of literature that we have on hand in our office. We would ask you to call a Directors' meeting and study these carefully, particularly "The Association and Its Work." Mr. Tate asked us to state what we were doing in the matter of trying to secure cheaper coal. The President and myself are making strenuous efforts in this matter. We have been on a visit to one of the best coal mining propositions in the West and we have been in conferences with the owners and our Government, endeavoring to make suitable arrangements, but at present are not in a position to make public negotiations, as we have not, so far, been able to complete satisfactory arrangements, but rest assured, the officers at the Central feel keenly everything that touches the farmers, knowing from practical experience all about fuel difficulties, scarcity of water and car shortage, and are working at everything they can which may result in making conditions better for the people who live on our farms and face pioneering difficulties.

F.W.G.

Your kind letter to hand. It was much appreciated. As to this Western Farmers' Parliamentary Party—I fully realize the difficulty facing the Executive in this, they have the wreck of the old Patrons before them always. I think that we should have two Departments in our organization with distinctly separate accounts. The present one which I would call our "Board of Trade Dept." and the other "The Western Farmers' Parliamentary Dept." each under its own Secretary and that we should have "Provincial District Associations" for each Provincial Constituency and "Dominion District Associations" for

each Dominion Constituency. These last would be the more important as it is chiefly at Ottawa we wish our strength to be felt. If proceeded with now these latter would follow the lines of the present Dominion Constituencies and having educated the farmers in this matter and I do not think it would be very hard, we might lose a few members but after passing through the fire we would emerge Phoenix-like stronger than ever, and when the redistribution bill goes through it would be a small matter I believe to re-adjust the boundaries of the Dominion District Associations to their new areas. Also our present preposterously low membership fees should be adjusted to our larger needs. Trusting from this meagre outline you may evolve something better, I am, yours very truly,

WALTER SIMPSON.

Brownlee, Sask.

### MEMBERSHIP FEES

The following membership fees have been received during March and April: Herron, \$1.00; Parkbeg, 2.00; Mildred, 16.75; Creelman, 16.00; Cantal, 1.00; Fertile Valley, 7.00; Lawson, 4.50; Allan, 11.00; Startoaks, 9.50; Wheatfields, 4.00; Bangor, 9.00; Mt. View, 4.00; Hillsley, 6.00; Findlater, 8.00; Star City, 20.00; Ohlen, 12.00; Broadacres, 7.00; Ruddell, 15.00; Belmae, 10.00; Fleming, 2.00; Luseland, 3.50; Holar Birch Creek, 18.00; Elmore, 2.00; Punnichy, 5.00; Nolin, 3.00; Drummond Creek, 1.25; Tenold, 2.00; Uren, 20.00; Dundurn, 12.00; Wilcox, 4.00; Spruce Lake, 7.00; Dana, 6.50; Ryerson, 6.00; Glenrose, 6.50; Wallace, 5.50; Goodwin, 8.50; Laura, 2.50; Strongfield, 8.50; Oban, 2.00; Starview, 6.50; Bradwell, 2.00; Phippen, 6.00; Vanguard, 6.00; Dinsmore, 30.50; Hazelcliffe, 1.50; Warnock, 1.00; Heron, 1.50; Allan, 2.50; Idaleen, 4.00; Floradale, 5.50; Nottingham 3.00; Marion, 5.50; Gibbs, 1.50; Edgehill, 6.50; Dundurn, 2.50; Hutton, 2.50; Marquis, 2.50; Kronan, 12.00; Indian Head, 8.00; Colfax, 13.00; Clair, 7.50; Chellwood, 3.50; View Hill, 2.00; Findlater, 10.00; Marchwell, 16.50; Etonia, 8.00; Skalholt, 7.00; Freedholme, .50; St. Dennis, 12.00; Cooper Creek, 3.50; West Eagle Hills, 10.00; Drummond Creek, 5.75; Stockholm 1911, 2.00; Sunny Hill, 4.00; Macklin, 3.00; Long Valley, 9.00; Cando, 5.50; Glenbryan, 15.50; Chamberlain, 5.00; Riverside, 6.00; Leslie, 11.50; Spring Valley, 6.00; Thorndyke, 7.50; Harris, 18.50; Spy Hill, 9.00; Cairnsview, 11.00; Meota, 16.50; Parry, 6.00; New Ottawa, 6.00; Rozilee, 5.50; Edam, 18.50; Moosomin, 9.00; Lilac, 4.50; Spruce Bluff, .50; Empire Builders, 9.50; Milestone, 7.50; Odessa, 16.50; Tugaske, 8.50; Findlater, .50; Waldron, 26.00; Burnham, 4.50; Semans, 25.00; Wapella, 20.00; Ernfold, 3.00; Ethmuir, 7.00; Waldron, 4.50; Palmer, 8.50; Beaverdale, .50; Tupper, 15.50; Mt. Green, 2.00; Allan, 1.50; Walter, 4.50; Mosten, 1.00; St. Helens, 11.00; Fern Glen, 11.50; Keatly, 11.00; Antler, 11.00; Herron, .50; Willow Heights, 10.00; Kempton, 5.00; N. Tisdale, 7.50; Long Valley, 1.50; Mt. Chase, 8.50; Springside, 8.50; Wood River, 11.50; Haglof, 9.00; Ladstock, 7.00; Birch Hills, 5.00; Lilac, 1.50; Lewvan, 7.50; Chellwood, 2.50; Creelman, 1911 fees, 10.00

During March and April 132 associations have responded by sending in fees. During the same period forty-five new associations have been formed, eight of which are in organization District No. 11, add to these the number already reported in our March 28. issue and will be seen we have organized sixty-eight since the commencement of the New Year.

F.W.G.

### The Co-operative Movement in the West

Great Activity by the Grain Growers

(From the Canadian Co-operator.)  
Probably most of our readers are aware that of late years there has been developed a powerful movement of a very progressive character among the farmers in the prairie provinces. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan it is known as the Grain Growers' association, and

in Alberta as the United Farmers of Alberta. In concert, they have, on several occasions, made their influence felt on both federal and provincial governments. The farmers organized their own Grain Growers' company for the marketing of wheat in competition with the capitalistic ring, and they have a powerful organ of the movement, with a weekly circulation of upwards of twenty thousand, in The Grain Growers' Guide.

The Grain Growers' Guide is one of the few journals in Canada which is free from the corrosive influence on public life of state-protected capitalism.

Some manufacturers boycott its advertising columns, notwithstanding its great value as an advertising medium, because they do not approve of its editorial policy on social and economic questions. Accustomed to a spineless press, they feel such tactics must necessarily succeed in subverting the public interest to their own unjust aggrandizement. They are, we venture to prophesy, making the business mistake of their lives. They are likely to get a taste of the effect of good, old-fashioned, independent, incorruptible British journalism, behind which will be found thousands of subscribers with an inherited hatred of tyranny in any shape or form. We have no doubt that the net result of such a policy of unfair discrimination will be that, other things being equal, the Western farmers will decline to purchase any goods which are not advertised in the literary vehicle which reflects their own sentiments and interests.

The Grain Growers' Guide has been a consistent friend of the Canadian Co-operative Movement. On its frontispiece, as a sub-title, it has "Organization—Education—Co-operation," an implied injunction to which every good Co-operator will subscribe. No other journal in Canada—excepting, of course, this little organ, which is published for the express purpose—gives so much space to Co-operative news as does The Guide, and it is probably largely owing to its influence, and the fact that absolutely new communities are constantly coming into existence, that the development of the Movement in the West is likely to be far more rapid than in the East.

The Grain Growers' Guide recently published two special numbers on Co-operation, and invited the editor of this journal to contribute, regardless of space, a review of the history of Canadian Co-operative distribution. On the frontispiece of the issue containing the article, The Guide had the following announcement in bold characters calling attention thereto:—

"Co-operation and the Cost of Living—Co-operation is accomplishing more than any other agency towards the reduction of the high cost of living. Although comparatively new in Canada, the Co-operative Movement is progressing by leaps and bounds with almost universal success. Co-operation is a business proposition, and its results are seen in dollars and cents, but it is based on the highest moral principles. The people of every community in Canada may avail themselves of the advantages of Co-operation. The story of the progress and achievements of Co-operation in Canada is told in this number."

The Guide also published lengthy articles in another issue by the French-Canadian Co-operator, Mr. Alphonse Desjardins, on the Co-operative Credit Bank System in Quebec, of which he is the founder, and another by Mr. Marvin E. Townsend on the development of Co-operative distribution among the farmers of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Dakota under the auspices of the Right Relationship League. In addition, numerous reports were published from the local branches of the Grain Growers' association of their Co-operative activities, principally in an informal and unincorporated way, but nevertheless calculated to stimulate education in and the practice of our principles.

The editor of The Guide informs us that it is his intention to publish the special articles, etc., in pamphlet form for general distribution. We are just in receipt of a suggestion from one of our largest societies that we should reproduce the article on Canadian Co-operative Distribution in the columns of the Co-operator, which we hope to be

### Have You Made Your Will?

If not, your family are unprotected

#### NO LAWYER IS NECESSARY

For thirty-five cents you can make your will and be absolutely assured that it is perfectly legal in every respect, and that it cannot be broken by anyone, no matter how hard he may try.

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

#### LIFE IS VERY UNCERTAIN

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

Why not get one today? For sale by all druggists and the Bax Will Form Co., 275 "G" College Street, Toronto.

## What is Your Best Horse Worth to You?

Yet your best horse is just as liable to develop a spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb or Lameness as your poorest. These ailments cannot be prevented but they can be quickly and entirely cured if you always have on hand a bottle of the old reliable

### Kendall's Spavin Cure

For almost 40 years this wonderful remedy has been conclusively proving its efficiency and value to horse owners everywhere. It has saved millions of dollars in horseflesh and untold time, work and worry.

The experience of Mr. Peter O'Connell of Danston, Ont., is nearly typical of thousands. He says:— "I have used your Spavin Cure frequently for the last ten years and it has given me entire satisfaction."

Joseph Johnson of Red Hill, Alta., says: "I wish to recommend your Spavin Cure and also Kendall's Balm. I cured two Bone Spavins and a curb—and although it required nine months treatment for one of the spavins, it is now permanently cured."

"I have been using your Spavin Cure for several years and it certainly is the world's greatest liniment."

Don't take chances with your horses. Have a bottle or two of Kendall's Spavin Cure always on hand—it is a safe and reliable cure. Price \$1.00 per bottle or 3 bottles for \$3.00. Get our valuable book, "Treatment on the Horse"—Free at your druggist, or write direct to us.

**Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,**  
Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.



**INTERNATIONAL**  
Sold On A Spot Cash Guarantee  
**GALL CURE**  
Cures Horses While They Work or Rest  
PRICE 25¢ AT ALL DEALERS

### Peerless Poultry Protects

We build Peerless Poultry Fence strong enough to keep marauding animals out and sufficiently close to keep small fowl in.  
**A Real Fence That Gives Real Service**  
Built same as farm fence of good galvanized wire, protecting it against rust. Top and bottom No. 9 heavy, hard, steel wire—intermediate horizontal wires No. 13—stays No. 13, 12 to the rod. This makes an excellent, all around, general purpose fence suitable for turning all classes of stock.  
Agencies nearly everywhere. Live agents wanted in unassigned territory.  
**The Benwell Hoax Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Hamilton, Ont.**

## SHIP US YOUR CREAM!

AND RECEIVE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

There is money in shipping Cream and it will be greatly to your interest to write us. There is no more central point than Brandon, and no other place in the West with better shipping facilities.

WE SATISFY OUR CUSTOMERS

The Brandon Creamery & Supply Co.,  
Brandon, Man.,  
Feb. 18, 1912.

Gentlemen,—I wish to say that we have been pleased and satisfied with your business methods, and we wish you all success during the year 1912. Thanking you for interesting calendar.—Yours most sincerely (Signed) E. Glover.

The Best Place to Market your Cream is  
**The Brandon Creamery & Supply Co., Brandon, Man.**

Every time you buy from an advertiser in The Guide, and tell him that you saw his ad. in The Guide, you are building up your own paper

## WEDDING GIFTS

### OF CUT GLASS

NOTHING is more attractive nor more pleasing to the young bride than some article in rich cut glass. It combines usefulness and beauty, adding to the appearance of dining table or sideboard. We illustrate a fine fern dish which sells at \$5.00, and which is one of many equally good articles shewn in our 1912 Catalogue

**D. R. Dingwall Ltd.**  
JEWELLERS WINNIPEG

Kindly send me by return mail a copy of your 1912 Catalogue, Post Paid and Free of Charge.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_



# MANITOBA SECTION

This section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by E. C. Henders, President

## MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:  
J. W. Scallion Virden  
President:  
H. C. Henders Culross  
Vice-President:  
J. B. Wood Oakville  
Secretary-Treasurer:  
R. McKenzie Winnipeg  
Directors:  
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Warrington; D. D. McArthur, Lander; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Arison, Gilbert Plains.

**DESFORD BRANCH**  
Desford branch of the association have forwarded the Central office \$5.50 and we are glad to know that this amount is not in full but that there are still unpaid members. We wish to thank the secretary of this branch for their hearty congratulations of the work accomplished at the Ottawa session this year. It was indeed fortunate for the farmers of Western Canada.

THOS. E. HARPER, Sec'y.

**INGELOW BRANCH**  
At a meeting held in Ingelow on April 5 the following resolution was passed by the Ingelow branch of the Grain Growers' association on the motion of Mr. Fraser, seconded by Mr. Smith:

"That the Ingelow branch hereby convey our thanks and appreciation to R. McKenzie, and the other Western delegates, for the magnificent stand taken in opposition to sub-section E. of section #07 of the Grain Act which resulted in the recent victory for the farmers. Carried unanimously.

J. W. BROUGHAM, Sec'y.

### SWAN RIVER VALLEY COUNTY ASSOCIATION

A few lines from the Swan River Valley County association states that they are arranging for a series of picnics to be held in their district on June 18, 19, 20 and 21, four in all.

### MEDORA

T. E. Helem, the secretary of the Grain Growers' organization at Medora, forwards a remittance of \$9.00. This branch is also desirous of having a special speaker. We might say that arrangements are being made whereby these applications are to be supplied in the very near future.

### VIRDEN

The secretary, W. J. Donohoe, of the Grain Growers' association at Virden, Man., has forwarded the Central association \$30.00. We desire to express our thanks. This is not by any means their total paid up dues to date, simply one payment. Virden is a self-reliant branch, and we can always count on Virden as being a source of inspiration to each of its surrounding branches who are struggling for existence.

### EDEN

Eden branch of the Grain Growers' association remit dues \$8.50. Our secretary at that point has no particular reason to be discouraged. Seventeen members is by no means a poor showing for that district. But there is sure to be an improvement where there is a discontent over lack of numbers. It is only at those places where there is perfect content that we see no advancement, and we feel encouraged to know that you are in any way dissatisfied with your showing. A great deal can be accomplished in a social way, that is by interesting the younger members of your district. Try and arrange a good social evening and a concert so that some of the young people might have the opportunity to take part and feel that they are part and parcel of the organization. Try and interest

### FARMERS' FIGHTING FUND

Subscriptions to the Farmers' Fighting Fund received during the past two weeks amounted to \$19.25, bringing the total to date to \$524.30. A donation of \$6.05 was by error credited to Mr. Gibson in The Guide of May 1. This contribution to the fund was made by F. P. Graham, Prairie Grove.

#### Subscriptions Received

Amount previously acknowledged	\$505.05
Robt. Stewart, Firdale	2.00
A. J. M. Poole, Neepawa	4.00
Springfield Branch	13.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$524.30</b>

the young men also, give them a subject to debate on which will be the means of bringing them more in touch with the aims and objects of the association, and ultimately train them to be efficient speakers on the public platforms, where they will no longer hesitate to present their views in favor not only of the principles of the organization but humanity in general. After seeding is accomplished, it may be that much could be done in this direction, perhaps in the form of a picnic in your locality. In any case make your meetings of such a nature that they will attract the younger members of the farmers' families as well as the farmers themselves.

### GILBERT PLAINS

We beg to acknowledge receipt of \$10.00 dues from J. R. Dutton, Secretary-Treasurer of Gilbert Plains branch last week. This branch is one of our staunch strongholds, and we are expecting more news from Gilbert Plains in the future. We might mention one of their activities at this juncture. The energetic secretary at that point sent a circular letter to each



"The Long and Short of it" of Rock Lake, Man. Grain Growers' Picnic, July, 1911

of the branches within the electoral district, which I am sure will be of great benefit to all the members connected with the various branches. The same is brim full of information and setting forth the duties of each branch in conjunction with the Central office and with the association as a whole if they are going to attain real success. The Central Office certainly wishes more of the secretaries would take this stand of self-reliance.

### WARREN BRANCH

We wish to thank Warren branch for their fees last week, \$12.50 which is a very good showing. Before the end of our association year no doubt Warren branch will have increased numbers.

### MANSON BRANCH

Manson branch of the Grain Growers' association have forwarded \$14.00 dues for twenty-eight paid up members. They also appear to be very optimistic about the future and expect to have a much better showing before the end of the year. Success to you.

### CRYSTAL CITY

Crystal City branch of the association sent in a short letter this week stating that it would be very desirous for them if a series of meetings could be held along their line of railway. A series of meetings is being arranged for at the present time at the Central office, and something that spells like "Automobile" might possibly be the means of transportation for the

speakers who are scheduled to address the meetings. A great deal of enthusiasm is being worked up in connection with the next batch of meetings.

### SPRINGHILL

The secretary, C. E. McKenzie, of Springhill branch sends the following: The regular meeting of Springhill branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association was held at Oakbank Hall on Thursday evening, May 2.

This was the first Grain Growers' meeting held at Oakbank, and it is gratifying to know that the attendance was very good. Secretary McKenzie, of the Central association, was present and gave a very interesting address along the lines of co-operation and marketing. This address was very much appreciated by all present. In it the following thoughts were especially emphasized: (1) That the sub-associations should be made the centre of attraction for the young people of the locality and that they should be interested as far as possible in the study of economic and trade questions. (2) He outlined a plan of co-operative marketing for farm products, such as pork, butter, eggs, etc., which was very interesting information for the audience. Among those who addressed the meeting were R. Fisher and the president of the association, both of whom created a considerable amount of interest in the meeting.

At this meeting the "Farmers' Fighting Fund" was augmented by the sum of \$13.25.

A few representative farmers from the Millbrook district were present and arrangements have been made for the organization of a branch in that locality in the near future.

Our Springfield branch is in a very flourishing condition, having at the present time a membership of over fifty in good standing. The next meeting of this branch will be held at Cornwall school-house on Saturday evening, June 1. A cordial invitation is extended to all farmers in that district to be present at the meeting.

### FISHERTON

A voluntary call from Fisherton to be a part of our association was received at Central on the 1st of May. This is now the second locality which is the centre of farmers of Swedish or Icelandic descent. It is a source of satisfaction that people of many nationalities are joining our ranks, and we hope to give out what will help these people as their numbers will benefit the association.

We believe that the above mentioned nationalities represent the most progressive and intellectual class of foreign born immigration to our country. They have shown us by their quick adaptability to the Canadian customs, as well as by their untiring industry, that they are quite equal to keeping pace with our own people and will surely make a splendid class of citizens. A branch is likely to be formed there in the near future.

### LA SALLE

La Salle branch of the Grain Growers' association are in very great need of a French speaker to go in their midst.

If any of our readers know of a good French speaker who is in sympathy with the aims and objects of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association will you kindly let us know so that we might correspond with him in connection with this matter.

J. A. CORMIER, Sec'y.

### KILLARNEY

The Grain Growers' association at Killarney appear to be as active as ever in the cause. A remittance of \$8.50 has been received and a desire to have speakers visit them again in the near future is now engaging their attention. It is encouraging to know that Killarney is a progressive branch and we are expecting great things from them in the near future.

### CRANDALL

Crandall branch of the Grain Growers' association have sent in a remittance of

\$10.00, which is a very good showing for that district. The secretary states, however, that owing to a prolonged visit to Ontario this winter he has been unable to round up all his members. It is sometimes good to know that there is still a balance due.

### ASHVILLE

We are indebted to the secretary of Ashville branch of the Grain Growers' association for the social and political standing of the thermometer in his community. We agree with the secretary that co-operation would be the means of increasing the membership in some localities to a greater extent than before.

However, this should not screen the fact "numbers" will gain more for organized interests in fighting for reforms, which materially affect the welfare of the farming community, than almost any other thing. It is proved by the fact that when Special Interests are opposing us in the House of Parliament they invariably claim that we do not represent the views of the farmers as a whole, and that those who are not members of the association are not in sympathy with the reforms that the representatives are fighting for.

We feel certain if this thought was impressed upon the minds of the farmers in each community the numbers would be very much increased.

### MORE CARS FOR G.T.P.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company has announced that it has placed an order for 6,000 new box cars, and sufficient engines to handle them, which will be ready for moving the 1912 crop.

### NEED OF EDUCATION

One of our representatives writes us as follows:

I think it is time to let you know how the subscriptions are at ——. I have seen a lot of farmers in my spare time re the taking of The Guide. I am surprised to see so many pessimistic against The Guide through party politics. I asked a good Grain Grower if he took The Guide and he said he would not read it if I sent it to him. I met two farmers and asked them if they took The Guide. They said they did not believe in anything like that as they put all their trust in God and had treasures in heaven. I asked them what was the cause of the good prices in wheat over the old system and if they would take shares in the Grain Growers' Grain company. Of course the Lord saw to that and they did not put any trust in that kind of business either. I met Mr. ——— and he did not like The Guide because he did not get the market prices at the same date as the Free Press. He said it was a Tory paper and killed the Laurier government. Some said they could not afford it and borrowed their neighbors' papers. Another man said that he fell asleep when he read any paper. Another farmer said he had no time to read. But take it on the whole The Guide is pretty well read at this point. We have some good Guide supporters. When I get through with The Guide I leave it at the Farmers' Store to give to farmers who do not take it. I say to him, "Take this and read it and if you are satisfied with it shoot in your dollar to The Grain Growers Guide. I do not know how it is but I am always meeting farmers who are looking to be done up, and if they are not done up they are disappointed. And if you try to keep them from being robbed they will kick because you are helping them from being robbed. You may doubt this but it is so. Party politics has gone to seed and Direct Legislation is in full bloom. Manitoba.

# The Home

Conducted by MARY FORD

### ONLY MOTHER KNOWS

Nobody knows of the work it makes  
To keep the home together;  
Nobody knows of the steps it takes,  
Nobody knows but mother.

Nobody knows of the anxious fears,  
Lest darlings may not weather  
The storm of life in after years,  
Nobody knows but mother.

Nobody kneels at the throne above  
To thank the Heavenly Father,  
For that sweetest gift—a mother's love;  
Nobody can but mother.

You cannot cure political or social  
evils by the absent treatment, you must  
do it by the laying on of hands.

### VOTES FOR WOMEN

From each of the following towns I have received from one to six names in favor of "Woman Suffrage." Each writer is anxious to form a Suffrage Society and I therefore would be glad if any other women in these towns who are in favor of Woman Suffrage would send in their names and addresses to "Mary Ford," Grain Growers' Guide: Wetaakiwin, Alta., (6); Moose Jaw, Sask., (5); Oak River, Man., (3); Sedgewick, Alta., (2); Pettapiece, Man., (4); Foxwarren, Man., (9); Ingleton, Alta., (3); Carlstadt, Alta., (2); Pleasant Valley, Sask., (2); Claresholm, Alta., (2); Quill Plain, Sask., (4); Floral, Sask., (3); Rosthern, Man., (2); Killarney, Man., (6); Red Deer, Alta., (8); Ninga, Man., (3); Ness, Man., (4); Wetaakiwin, Alta., (4); Cupar, Sask., (2); Franklin, Man., (3); Aldersyde, Alta., (6); Windthorst, Sask., (3); Senlac, Sask., (2); Hazel Cliffe, Sask., (6); Morris, Man., (7); Wallace, Sask., (6); Unity, Sask., (7); Barons, Alta., (3); Deloraine, Man., (6); Carberry, Man., (9); Ogilvie, Man., (3); Aeherville, Man., (4); Wolesey, Sask., (6); Tenby, Man., (5); Penzance, Sask., (3); Dundurn, Man., (6); Ingelow, Man., (4); Cypress River, Man., (8); Lariviere, Man., (12)—very strong; Lake Francis, Man., (7). Each week other towns will be published and my readers will be surprised to find that Woman Suffrage is indeed a very live question throughout the West.

### SEX HYGIENE

In my mother's meetings last year I was deeply interested in listening to the many ideas, and was amazed to hear how very anxious and willing the mothers were to receive light on the subject of most importance, "the discussion of themselves and their children, in all matters relating to the knowledge of life." Many mothers felt that they did not want their children to start out with the handicap of ignorance, which they themselves had suffered from in the early days. Others of course felt that as they themselves had received no education in these matters, and had to find out for themselves the necessary knowledge, that their daughters might do the same. Finally, after many debates and much talk, we came to the conclusion that the "Policy of Silence" had not made good.

If knowledge could be given to the children, through studying the lives of plants and animals, which could be later applied to the human species, I believe that this is strictly in good taste, and instead of doing harm, must do good.

In the past two years, many girls have come in from the country in deep trouble. When talking over the matter to these girls I found in each case that the girl felt that the mother had not fulfilled her duty in leaving her in ignorance in the matters relating to sex.

We have now arrived at the stage where we must stop and consider who is morally responsible for these conditions. Is it the mother who does not impart the necessary knowledge? Is it the child who has no means of learning the lesson of life in a pure, sweet way and thus protect herself from all temptation? I want you to realize that I do not wish to take up the unsavory part of these subjects, but I do believe that if the women would band them-

selves together as one mother and make a determined stand that "Sex Hygiene" must be taught by the mothers if possible, if not in our schools, then the mothers and teachers would be able to talk over the best methods of conveying these subjects to the children, and the question would be solved.

On the farm there is the best opportunity of teaching the children the purest and truest lesson of life. In my idea the father and mother stand in exactly the same relation to the child, as the farmer to his seed of wheat. The farmer's thought is to see that only the purest and best seed is used on his land. He will send everywhere to obtain the best there is. Everything to improve the land is obtained; he no more dreams of placing good wheat in poor soil and expecting a good crop than flinging it in the air. Mother Earth wraps his seed in life and warmth and sends it forth to multiply a hundred fold.

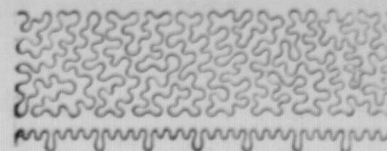
The mother must be educated in the highest and purest ideals, but above all she must look upon herself as a vessel prepared to receive a gift from God. A very lovely thought to me is that a little child is God's thought expressed.

### EMBROIDERY PATTERNS

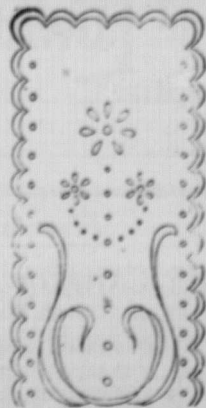
We have arranged for a new embroidery pattern service which will give our lady readers an opportunity to produce some pretty and effective fancy-work. Full and simple instructions are given with the patterns for stamping and working. These patterns can be secured by sending 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, stating the number of the pattern desired. It will take from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns, as they are sent direct from the publishers.



632—Design for Embroidering a Doyley Ten and One-Half Inches in Diameter. One transfer is given.



630—Design for Braiding a Wide Border and Narrow Edge. One yard of the border five inches wide and two yards of edging one inch wide are given.



627—Design for Embroidering a Hat Pin Case. The case is made in one strip, folded midway of the length. The entire design is given for the front, scallops and eyelets for the back. The two are to be laced together through the eyelets at the sides.

No training is too great to fit us for the office of Motherhood.

The father, or husbandman, must be both spiritually and physically a clean man (clean in thought, word and deed), to be the guardian of the mother and child. It is his duty to see that every necessary condition, both spiritual and temporal is found in his home. By this I do not mean fine furniture and beautiful clothes, but sweet sympathy, which makes the father and mother one in all matters relating to the betterment of the home and the children. No atmosphere is too pure in which to place God's thought in order to bring forth the ideal man.

### Bread Sauce

Ingredients: Half a pound of stale bread, half a pint of milk, a medium-sized onion, an ounce of butter, some bruised mace, salt and black pepper. Method: Cut the onion into very small pieces, and let it simmer in the milk; then draw the saucepan to the side, away from the fire, and leave the bread to soak for about half an hour. Then add the butter, mace, pepper, and salt to taste; beat well together, warm for a short time over the fire, adding a little more milk if the sauce appears too thick and serve.

### Scotch Mist

Ingredients: Two ounces of macaroons, a dozen penny sponge cakes, a pint of cream, and an ounce of castor sugar. Method: Pound the macaroons finely, and grate the sponge cakes. Pour on three parts of the cream. Mix together into rather a dry pasté. Pile up high in centre of glass dish. Whip up the rest of the cream, color one half pink and the other green. Ornament through fancy forcers.

### Chocolate Cake

Ingredients: Half a pound of grated chocolate, a quarter of a pound of flour, half a pound of butter, two ounces of ground rice, six ounces of white sugar, a teaspoonful of baking powder, four eggs, and vanilla flavoring. Method: Beat the butter and eggs together, add the grated chocolate, previously dissolved in a tablespoonful of milk; add the yolks of eggs one by one. Mix the flour, rice, and baking powder together, sift them through a sieve to the yolks of eggs. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, and stir in lightly. Pour this mixture into a cake-tin lined with greased paper, and bake in a moderate oven for one hour. Tested and found very good.

### Iced Orange Cake

Take three eggs, their weight in butter, sugar and flour. Beat the butter and sugar to a light cream, and add two eggs and half the flour, heating well. Then add the grated rind of an orange and half the juice; then put in remainder of the flour, a small teaspoonful of baking powder, and the third egg. For the icing, take six ounces of icing sugar, and enough orange juice to make a thick cream. Pour over the cake evenly while still a little warm, and put to set in a warm place.

### THE WAY OF THE CROSS

(For the Quiet Hour)

### THE GREATER WORKS

"Of a truth, of a truth, I declare to you, that he who believes in Me, the works that I do, he shall do also, and greater works than these shall he do." —Jesus Christ.

The whole Christian world is astir as never before in its history, over the meaning of the words and works of the mighty Christ, and some are filled with alarm and some are just waking up to the facts of that marvelous message and the possibilities of its fulfillment in this age and generation. Those who are alarmed point to the depletion in church membership and the failure of the old methods to replenish the ranks; even one was heard to cry in a conference: "Christianity is on trial—on trial for its life!"

They do not know that it is dogma that is before the bar of judgment and churchianity, while true Christianity was never so firm, so powerful and so acceptable to the world at large.

"When the Son of Man cometh shall He find faith on the earth!" asked the Master at one time when they were fall-

ing away from Him in such numbers that even he questioned the most loyal of the twelve, "Will ye also go away?" Never was there sweeter assurance that the universal coming of the Christ-consciousness will find us alive with a working faith and an absolute confidence in our leader, Jesus of Nazareth, than now; nor so many that can say with Peter from their hearts: "Thou hast the words of eternal life!"

Now we are understanding the significance of that word "believe" so often repeated by our inspired Guide. He knew the power of mind and how everything that came into our lives was according to the nature of our thinking; our heart thinking more than our head thinking.

By these words, "He that believeth in me, the works that I do shall he do also" (John 14:12), Jesus Christ gave the sign by which we might measure the height and depth of our believing. How many of these who profess to believe in Jesus Christ can do even the least work that He did!

Can you heal every sick person that appeals to you? Can you raise the dead? Can you command the elements and they obey you? Can you walk upon the water, and feed thousands with a few loaves and fishes? Why not ask ourselves candidly these questions, and if we cannot give truly the full affirmation to these, why not acknowledge our believing as but in its beginnings, and, in meekness and lowliness of heart, earnestly seek to take our faith beyond its surface character, out of mere theory into the depths of the Christ-mind and the practice of the master lover of humanity, the great Shepherd of the world.

We have hardly touched the hem of the garment of true Christianity, and yet see what wondrous healing of body and soul has followed, and as we are ready to put on the whole garment of the Christ we shall begin to see fulfilled to our earthly senses the noble prophecy: "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him." (I. Cor. 2:9.)

Because it is just beginning to enter into man's imagination what may be the divine intention towards the children of men, we are now giving our minds to meditation upon what are some of the Greater Works that the followers of Christ may expect to do, and so train our faith to break the boundaries we have placed upon it and be prepared to respond to the demands that reason and the new life shall make upon us as we go forward to the New Age, the Promised Land, the hope of the yearning centuries.

"Have the faith of God."  
"All things are possible to him that believeth."

"If ye have faith and doubt not ye shall not only do this which is done to the fig tree, but also if ye shall say unto this mountain: 'Be thou removed, and be thou cast into the sea,' it shall be done." (Matt. 21:21), are some of the words of the Teacher, who never thought it presumptuous of His pupils to expect to do the same works, but like every efficient tutor He felt it to be a glory to Him and an honor to His method to have His pupils excel their instructors. When Peter wished to walk the sea to his Master, Jesus encouraged him; when the disciples asked why they were not able to heal a certain difficult case He told them in all simplicity: "Because of your unbelief," and made no compromise with their inability or rather belief in inability.

(To be continued.)


"Mrs. Meddle makes so much trouble in this neighborhood."

"Yes; she has such a fine sense of rumour!"

### PATTERNS


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 GLADSTONE, MAN.

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The weight of one inch of rainfall on an acre of land exceeds one hundred tons.

**THE MIRACLE OF THE SEASONS**

Beneath a filmy covering of dust, myriads of seeds lie buried. Each one rests in silence, in darkness and alone. That is Death.

Soon gentle showers will fall from above; the south wind, warmed by the sun of heaven, will whisper its call. Then from the tiny cells will arise here a blade of grain, there a thread of yellow, elsewhere a tiny leaf of clover, and ere long fields, now brown and barren will be covered with a vivid green. That will be Life.

The miracle of the seasons is at hand. —Toronto Sun.

**GOAT'S MILK AND ITS VALUE**

Mr. Sheppee writes:—"In these days of much advertised patent medicines and quack remedies the writer is surprised to see that the claims of 'nanny' and her milk are quite neglected. The writer (who, by the way, has had over 20 years' experience with goats and their milk) would like readers to take the following as his actual experience, and not mere journalism. Goat's milk is absolutely free from the germs of tuberculosis and many doctors claim that it contains bacteria fatal to the germs of tuberculosis.

"On this subject, the writer would like to mention that in 1897 he was in a bad state of consumption, and shortly after his father died of tuberculosis. The writer was then sent to South Africa as a last resort, but it did no good. On his return he tried goat's milk, and it cured him in spite of the doctors having given him up. The writer has not since had a day's illness worth mentioning, and can do regularly a hard day's work on his farm like any other farmer. He is also married and has four children, all reared on goat's milk, and at every baby show at which they have been exhibited they have won first prize year after year. The writer has saved the lives of over 100 babies suffering from infantile diarrhoea, and goat's milk is the certain remedy. Also adults suffering from dyspepsia, and who had tried everything imaginable, have had goat's milk, and now have quite recovered their health. Goat's milk is twice as rich as cow's milk, and is, therefore, food and drink in one—a most valuable consideration to those only able to take minute quantities of food."

**HINTS FOR SPRING CLEANING**

**To Frost Glass**  
 Make a hot solution of sulphate of magnesia, as much as the water will dissolve, and apply thinly with a brush. When cold, brush over a weak solution of gum arabic. Another method is to dab over with fresh putty.

**To Revive Oriental Carpets**  
 These may be cleaned, and the colors revived, by washing them in sea-water, or in a solution of sea-salt. Practised with success in the East.

**To Renovate Oil-Paintings**  
 Peel a potato and halve it. Rub over the painting with the flat side. Cut a new surface each time the moisture is exhausted. Sponge afterwards with clean tepid water, and allow to dry.

**To Renovate Water-Colors**  
 If soiled generally, rub over with stale breadcrumbs. If spotted with grease, apply benzine locally, place between blotting-sheets, and cover with a warm flatiron. Repeat if necessary.

**To Remove Grease Stains from Carpets**  
 Add half a pint of ox-gall to a pail of water. Rub this in with a soft brush, and, with clean tepid water, wash off the lather which forms.

**To Clean Greasy Floor-Boards**  
 Apply a mixture of fullers' earth and pearlash, a quarter of a pound of each to a quart of hot water, and leave on for twenty-four hours. Then scour with silver sand and water.

**To Clean Ink-Stained Floor-Boards**  
 Apply strong hydrochloric acid (spirit of salt) to the stains, and wash all acid away with clean water.

Miss Mary Elsen, of Chicago, is suing Dr. Charles Weser, a local doctor, for sixty breaches of promise during a four years' courtship.

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Policemen and Firemen in San Francisco have been ordered to do a twelve-mile walk once a week in order to check a tendency to corpulency.

**Young Folks' Circle**

Where Uncle West Presides

**A BOY'S PROMISE**

The school was out, and down the street  
A noisy crowd came thronging;  
The hue of health, a gladness sweet  
To every face belonging.  
Amongst them strode a little lad  
Who listened to another.  
And mildly said, half grace, half sad,  
"I can't—I promised mother."

A shout went up, a ringing shout,  
Of boisterous derision;  
But not one moment left in doubt  
The manly, brave decision.  
"Go where you please, do what you will,"  
He calmly told the other.  
"But I shall keep my word, boys, still;  
I can't—I promised mother."

Ah! who can doubt the future course  
Of one who thus had spoken,  
Through manhood's struggle, gain, and loss,  
Could faith like this be broken?  
God's blessings on that steadfast will,  
Unyielding to another,  
That hears all jeers and laughter still,  
Because he promised mother!—Selected.

**THE DIFFERENCE**

"Can any little boy," asked the new teacher, "tell me the difference between a lake and an ocean?"  
"I can," replied Edward, whose wisdom had been learned from experience. "Lakes are much pleasanter to swallow when you fall in."

**WHAT THEY ARE FOR**

What are your hands for—little hands?  
To do each day the Lord's commands.  
What are your feet for—busy feet?  
To run on errands true and fleet.  
What are your lips for—rosy sweet?  
To speak kind words to all I meet.  
What are your eyes for—starry bright?  
To be mirrors of God's light."  
Mary F. Butts.

**CAPITALISTS**

We hear a great deal these days about capitalists and the power they exercise in the business world. A capitalist is described as one who has wealth of some kind at his command. We find these men everywhere. Sometimes in groups when their capital is united for the purpose of reducing the cost of production and increasing the profits; at other times alone doing the best they can with their money. The fact is, every one, every boy and girl is a capitalist with wealth of some sort at their command to use for the common good. Time is money. Therefore it is capital to those who have it and there is nothing of greater value. Given a definite length of time and a proper use of the hours as they pass and a boy can make a success of anything he desires. Napoleon said he conquered his enemies because they did not know the value of movements. Health is another invaluable form of capital. No one should complain of poverty if he has abounding health, and he can have abounding health by thinking the right thoughts. We can draw large and continuous drafts on this source of wealth, and they will be honored unless we abuse our privilege and become unreasonable in our demands. Opportunity is also capital, and knocks at the door of every boy and girl once. If we do not grasp the opportunity when we have the chance the fault is ours. With all these assets to our credit, time, opportunity, health, and special talent in certain directions—every young boy or girl in this wonderful Dominion should make a great success of life. There is no need to envy those who are born with the silver spoon in their mouth, for the resources of this country are so great that they are waiting for the active brain and ready hand and willing heart of those who will exploit them to make them their own.

**PUNCTUALITY**

We all realize its value, when someone keeps us waiting. We are sure then that punctuality should occupy the place generally accorded to cleanliness, but when

we see that we are going to be late for an appointment we do not like so much importance attached to it. This is called being generous to a fault—and that fault our own.

There was once a young minister who began work in a neighborhood. The first Sunday, when the time came to open the service, he had for his congregation one man, but the service began just the same. He never scolded, or complained; he acted. He opened on time, and closed on the minute. People began to come on time. His sermons may not have been brilliant, but he taught the people the habit of punctuality. It is a reputation, much to be desired, that we are always on time.

Dr. Jones, one of the veteran physicians of Winnipeg, has a reputation for punctuality. For over twenty years in his position as medical examiner for one of the largest insurance companies, he has never been late for an appointment. The people with whom he had the appointments have been late many times, but the doctor never delays on that account. If he says he will be at a certain place at a certain time, he will be. The few punctual people in the world are the people who suffer most from the tardiness of others.

Strictly speaking, punctuality is merely a form of honesty. It is as much a sin to steal time as it is to steal money.

Punctuality must be taught early in life. It is like music, it is hard to acquire in after years.

Isn't it a splendid ambition for any one to have, that he will be on hand at every appointment, that he will gain the proud distinction of being punctual in this easy going, irregular age?

**IT MIGHT BE WORSE**

Before they had arithmetic,  
Or telescopes or chalk,  
Or blackboards, maps and copy books—  
When they could only talk;

Before Columbus came to show  
The world geography,  
What did they teach the little boy  
Who went to school like me?

There wasn't any grammar then;  
They couldn't read or spell,  
For books were not invented yet—  
I think 'twas just as well.

There were not any rows of dates,  
Or laws, or wars, or kings,  
Or generals, or victories  
Or any of those things.

There couldn't be so much to learn—  
There wasn't much to know,  
'Twas nice to be a little boy  
Ten thousand years ago.

For history had not yet begun,  
The world was very new,  
And in the school I don't see what  
The children had to do.

Now always there is more to learn—  
How history does grow!  
And every day we find new things  
They think we ought to know.

And if it must go on like this  
I'm glad to live to-day,  
For boys ten thousand years from now  
Will not have time to play!  
—Selected.

**THE BLESSEDNESS OF SABBATH**

When a lady was inspecting a house in Newcastle, with a view of hiring it, the landlord took her to an upper window, and said:

"You can see Durham Cathedral from this window on Sunday."

"Why on Sunday above any other day?" inquired the lady.

"Because on that day there is no smoke from those tall chimneys."

Blessed is the Sabbath to us when the earth smoke of care and turmoil no longer beclouds our view.

Always be at some work; love nature; exercise in the open air; be faithful to friends, and wish no evil to enemies.



**Scotch Bagpipes**

Have you longed for the stirring notes of the "Piper"? Instead of being amused by others you can delight them in no time if you learn on one of our

Practising Chanters \$2.50  
Plain mounted. \$3.50  
Ivory mounted. \$3.50

Ours is the largest stock of high grade Bagpipes in America. Prices from \$30 to \$85. All Pipes tested by our own EXPERT piper before they leave the factory. We carry all extra parts and accessories. A completely equipped repair department promptly attends to any repairs—the charges are reasonable, too.

Illustrated Bagpipe and Band Catalogue Free on request. Write for them. 11 C. W. LINDSAY, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.



**THE FENCE MAN**  
Sells direct to buyers at factory prices. Iron and Wire Fence, all styles; Gates; Barbed, Coiled and Plain Wire; Staples, Fence Hooks, Tools. Special prices car loads.  
I save you big money, give you best fencing and quick service with Western warehouses. Seventeen years in Canadian fence business. My printed matter explains my methods. Get it. Write today. ASK FOR FOLDER F  
**DYER, The Fence Man**  
TORONTO



**TOWERS FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER**  
THE SERVICE COAT THAT KEEPS OUT ALL THE RAIN  
Even the front of this Slicker is WATERPROOF. See our patent REFLEX EDGES, out of sight when coat is buttoned, that guide every drop down and off. Another proof of FISH BRAND QUALITY  
SOLD EVERYWHERE  
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED  
TOWER CANADIAN LIMITED  
TORONTO

**BUY PAINT**  
DIRECT FROM FACTORY

GIVE US DIMENSIONS OF YOUR BUILDING AND WE WILL ESTIMATE THE COST  
**PAINT DEPARTMENT**  
66 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.]

**Imperial Hotel**

Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave. The Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg. Centrally located. Good Meals and Warm, Comfortable Rooms  
Rate \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day  
JAS. MORTON, Prop.  
FREE BUS



# Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Headquarters:  
Grain Growers' Guide - - - - - Winnipeg

Conducted by Margaret Shields

Associate membership fee	\$1.00
S.G. Badges (ladies')	.35
S.G. Badges (gentlemen's)	.35
S.G. Buttons (children's)	.05



**CHILDREN'S BADGE - FIVE CENTS**  
Don't you want one?

### HOW TO BE HAPPY

"Think happy thoughts!  
Think always of the best.  
Think of the ones you love, not those  
whom you detest;  
Think of your victories, not your failures  
here;  
The smile that pleased, not of the hurtful  
sneer;  
The kindly word, and not the harsh thing  
spoken;  
The promise kept, and not the promise  
broken;  
The good that you have known, and not  
the bad;  
The happy days that were, and not the  
sad.  
Think of the rose, and not the withered  
flower,  
The beauty of the rainbow, not the shower.  
Think happy thoughts!"

### THEY SMILE AT ME

Sometimes I wonder why they smile so  
pleasantly at me,  
And pat my head when they pass by as  
friendly as can be;  
Sometimes I wonder why they stop to  
tell me How-d'-do,  
And ask me then how old I am and where  
I'm going to;  
And ask me can I spare a curl, and say  
they used to know  
A little girl that looked like me, Oh, years  
and years ago;  
And I told Mamma how they smiled and  
asked her why they do,  
So she said if you smile at folk they always  
smile at you.

I never knew I smiled at them when they  
were going by,  
I guess it smiled all by itself and that's  
the reason why;  
I just look up from playing if it's anyone  
I know,  
And they most always smile at me and  
maybe say Hello;  
And I can smile at anyone, no matter who  
or where,  
Because I'm just a little girl with lots of  
them to spare;  
And Mamma said we ought to smile at  
folk, and if you do,  
Most always they feel better and they  
smile right back at you.

And when so many smile at me and ask  
me for a curl,  
It makes me think most everybody likes  
a little girl;  
And once when I was playing and a man  
was going by  
He smiled at me and then he rubbed some  
dust out of his eye,  
Because it made it water so, and said he  
used to know  
A little girl up in his yard who used to  
smile just so;  
And then I asked why don't she now, and  
then he said "You see—"  
And then he rubbed his eye again and only  
smiled at me.  
—J. W. Foley, in "Collier's Weekly."

### MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

Dear Friends:—The message sent a  
few weeks ago for homes for our sick girls  
has been answered with the usual whole-  
hearted love of my readers, and it is with  
deep gratitude that I acknowledge these  
offers. Two young girls will go out this  
week for a month's love and care. I am  
fortunate indeed in having such loving  
friends who answer my every call. The  
Sunshine chicks are also doing great work

in scattering love and cheer on the sick  
and lonely. God bless their loving  
hearts. Constantly letters arrive telling  
me that the mothers and school teachers  
also are finding that the Sunshine helps  
the little ones and big ones too, to be  
brighter and sweeter at home and school,  
and that wherever there is a Sunshiner  
the sweet spirit of helpfulness is at once  
manifest. Should I not indeed thank  
God that I have been chosen as the  
instrument through which these glorious  
gifts of love and service are "Passed on,"  
and know that our Sunshiners, small  
and big, rich and poor, are living in the  
spirit of that command, "Love ye one  
another" and how counting their blessings  
and making a practice of cheering and  
blessing the weak, the sick, the sad and  
the lonely? May your blessing be multi-  
plied a hundred fold in the wish of  
Yours lovingly,

In Sunshine or shade,  
MARGARET.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A Friend:—Accept our hearty thanks  
for the kindly gift of \$2.00 from a friend.  
I would be glad to have your name,  
not for publication, but so that I could  
enroll you as a member of Sunshine.

Miss Velma Rice, Binscarth, Man.—  
Dear Child: Your very sweet message  
was a great delight to Sunshine. Give  
my love and thanks to your sister. Yes,  
I hear very frequently from my sick little  
ones. Clarence is very sick indeed and  
some days is unable to look up, but still  
he is wonderfully bright and cheerful.  
God bless you for your loving thought  
of him.

Miss Francis Arneil, Longlake, Ont.—  
Many thanks for your kind letter.  
If you will send the names of your two  
brothers I will enroll them as members  
of our Sunshine army. Your home must  
be very pretty and it would be lovely  
to camp on Longlake. Write often.

Mrs. J. B. Duncan:—The clothes will  
be very acceptable. It would be neces-  
sary to send them to The Grain Growers'  
Guide, marked Sunshine Department.

Hearty welcome to the following and  
thanks for kindly gifts sent in:—Mrs.  
Peggo, Cypress River, paper; Mrs. J. E.  
B., box of clothing; Mrs. E. Brown,  
Boissevain; Flossie Pollock, Creelfield,  
Man.; Agnes Brownhill, Turner; A Friend;  
Elsie Hazel Cliffe, children's clothing;  
Mrs. Frank Knight, Creelman, Sask.;  
Ruby Fretting, Tregarva, Sask.; Mrs.  
R. L. King; Lillian Russell, Ninette  
Sunshine; Willa Boyse, Neta Munm,  
Alberta (please full address); May Met-  
calfe, Clare Keer, Cheadle, Alberta;  
Pansy E. Chew, Huronville, Sask.; R.  
J. Gordon, Baldur, Man.; T. G. Love,  
Wellwood, Man.; Jessie Hunter, May-  
field, Man.; Therese Cowley, Saltcoats;  
Leona McBee, Longview, Alberta; Zoe  
Gutteridge, Hamiota, Man.; P. H. Cox,  
Beaver P.O., Man.; Alberta Barwood,  
Hurdman Lodge, Sask.; Julia Jacobson,  
Lewisville, Alberta; Miss Mollie Averill  
(age 7 years), Ellesmere Farm, Clan-  
william; Mrs. A. Orr, Allegia Bergstrom,  
Wauchope, Sask.; Lillie Jenkins, Black  
Pool, B.C.

You never can tell when you do an act  
Just what the result will be;  
But with every deed you are sowing a seed,  
Though its harvest you may not see.  
Each kindly act is an acorn dropped  
In God's productive soil;  
Though you may not know, yet the tree  
shall grow  
And shelter the brows that toil.

### EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

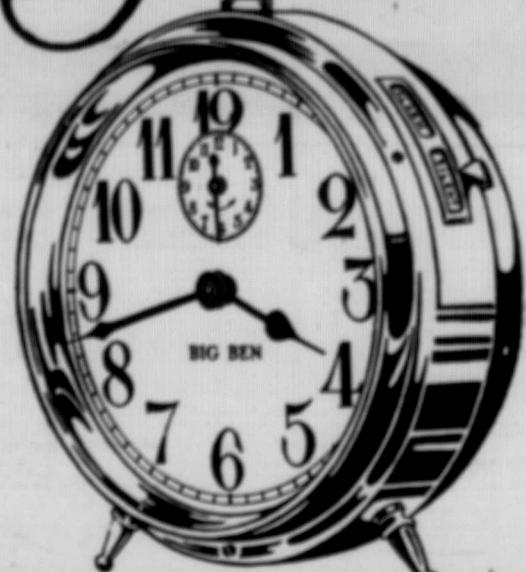
Sign the form below:—  
Dear Margaret:—I should like to become  
a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please  
send membership card. I enclose two cent  
stamp for its postage.

Name .....

Age .....

Address .....

# Big Ben



## Don't set your mind—set Big Ben

Don't bother your head about get-  
ting up. Leave it to Big Ben.

You ought to go to sleep at night  
with a clear brain—untroubled and  
free from getting up worries. You  
men, if you are up to date farmers,  
work with your brains as well as with  
your hands. Such a little thing as  
"deciding to get up at a certain time  
in the morning" and keeping it on  
your mind often spoils a needed  
night's rest and makes a bad "next  
day." Try Big Ben on your dresser  
for one week. He makes getting up  
so easy that the whole day is better.

Big Ben is not the usual alarm.  
He's a timekeeper; a good, all-pur-

pose clock for every day and all day  
use and for years of service.

He stands seven inches tall. He  
wears a coat of triple-nickel plated  
steel. He rings with one long loud  
ring for 5 minutes straight, or for 10  
minutes at intervals of 20 seconds un-  
less you shut him off.

His big, bold figures and hands are  
easy to read in the dim morning light,  
his large strong keys are easy to wind.  
His price, \$3.00, is easy to pay be-  
cause his advantages are so easy to  
see. See them at your dealer.

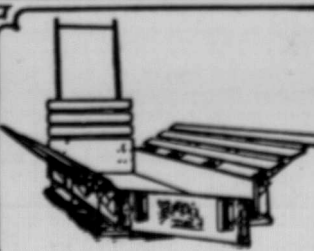
5,000 Canadian dealers have already adopted  
him. If you cannot find him at your dealer's, a  
money order sent to *Wrench, Le Sells, Illinois*,  
will bring him to you duty charges prepaid.

\$3.00

At Canadian Dealers.

## BIG BEN ALARM CLOCKS

ARE ILLUSTRATED IN THE 1912 CATALOGUE OF  
**JEWELLERS D. R. DINGWALL WINNIPEG LIMITED**  
WRITE FOR A COPY OF THIS BOOK



# EUREKA

## Wagon Box and Rack

After a farmer puts the "EUREKA" on his  
wagon, he marvels how he ever managed  
to get along without it. The "EUREKA" can be instantly adjusted for  
any load you want to carry—Hay, Live Stock, Corn, Wood or Poultry.  
Placed in any position in a moment without wrench, hooks or rope, yet  
it is impossible for the wings to get out of position. Made of the best  
Yellow Pine, Hardwood and Malleable Iron—and GUARANTEED TO  
CARRY TWO TONS IN ANY POSITION. Made in 14 and 16 foot  
lengths—and 38, 40 and 42 inch widths.

### Some of the other Eureka Lines

"Eureka" Sanitary Churn is the ONLY  
sanitary churn, Barrel is finest stoneware  
—not absorbent wood. Top is clear  
glass. Churns by hand lever, cleanest,  
easiest, best churn on the Market, \$, 20  
and 22 Imperial gallon sizes.

"Eureka" Seed Drill will handle the  
most delicate seed without bruising—and  
sows evenly to the last seed. Easily  
converted from straight drill to hill  
dropper. A few additional parts make a  
complete wheel hoe, plow and cultivator.

"Eureka" Fountain Sprayer is just  
what you need for small Fruit Trees,  
Plants and Shrubs. Light, strong, compact.  
Two nozzles with hose attachment.  
Tested to stand Five Times the pressure  
required to expel liquid. Two gallon  
capacity and all expelled by one pumping.

"Eureka" Combination Anvil. Best  
Iron anvil, with vice, pipe vice and drill  
attachment, and saw clamps. Just what  
you need for repairing tools and  
machinery. Weighs 60 pounds.

Write for Catalogue. Every farmer should have one. 14  
**EUREKA PLANTER CO., Limited, WOODSTOCK, Ont.**

NOTICE  
In future all ads. must be in our office Seven Days in advance of date of publi-  
cation; also all changes and cancellations must reach us Seven Days in advance.  
Kindly help us by sending your ads. in time. G. G. G.

# League for Saskatchewan

Strong Executive take hold of new Direct Legislation Organization  
Manitoba's experience cited by Mr. Dixon

Direct Legislation has now assumed provincial status in Saskatchewan and with the formation of a strong League in Regina last Thursday night to carry on the fight for genuine popular government, the prospects for Saskatchewan taking a front rank in this great modern movement are distinctly encouraging.

A compelling speech by F. J. Dixon, the official organizer, created a goodly degree of enthusiasm among the interested friends who had gathered in the City Hall. In due time they elected the following officers of the Direct Legislation League of Saskatchewan:

### The League's Officers

- President, Wm. Trant, Magistrate of Regina.
- 1st. Vice-President, J. K. McGinnis, Regina.
- 2nd. Vice-President, J. E. Frith, Moosemin.
- Secretary, Chas. A. Brothers, Moose Jaw.
- Treasurer, Dr. W. H. Wardell, Moose Jaw.
- Executive: C. O. Holstein, Wauchope; F. W. Ferguson, Sedley; Chas. A. Dunning, Regina; Dr. C. A. Cowan, Regina; J. E. Campbell, Carnduff; J. E. Paynter, Tantallon; John Evans, Nutana; Dr. G. E. Gieser, Moose Jaw and Rev. B. J. Bott, Craik.

Mr. Dixon's speech drew largely from Manitoba's and Winnipeg's recent history, and the points he cited were so fresh in public mind that they carried conviction.

Last session, he said, three separate and representative organizations asked for it in some form or other, but all alike were turned down by the Government, and this, he said, was drawing the attention of the grain growers, the temperance organizations and those interested in the Union of Municipalities to this as the best remedy for the political evils from which that province suffers.

### The Telephone Deal

The telephone deal was cited as an example; before the representatives of the Bell system could make an agreement with the Government the matter had to be submitted in all its details to the directors in Montreal, and had the shareholders been dissatisfied it would have been submitted to them, but on the Manitoba side the bargain was made by a few members of the executive. This matter, he claimed, should have been submitted to the people of Manitoba as the shareholders of Manitoba.

"We are told," said the speaker, "that government should be a matter for experts, and with that I agree, but I claim that we should have the right to say what the expert shall deal with and also the right to consider and either accept or reject his suggestions without rejecting him. It had been urged that the people would make mistakes, against which was urged the fact that governments now make costly mistakes for which the people must pay, while with the proposed system the people, if they made mistakes, would have the machinery to right them with." Referring to Switzerland, he showed how that the minority had introduced the public ownership of railways, and that by an appeal to the people their reform carried without bringing them into power.

### Growth in Winnipeg

When the movement started in Winnipeg about twelve months ago it was with twelve members, while at a banquet given in Winnipeg on Wednesday evening there were 225 and hundreds of members scattered over the province, and Mr. Dixon predicted an equally rapid spread in Saskatchewan. Alberta, he reminded them, was at present working out a system of this kind to meet the needs of that province, and he predicted that Saskatchewan would not be far behind.

### Balance of Power

Mr. Robert L. Scott, who accompanied Mr. Dixon, also spoke and dealt chiefly with the difficulty of overcoming the nuisance of a small group in any community which by voting solid was able to influence legislators out of all pro-

portion to their voting strength, which was known as the balance of power. This, he said, was responsible for the lack of a compulsory education act in Manitoba, and also stood in the way of many other sweeping reforms. Had Manitoba had a system of this kind the grain growers would not have had to accept Roblin's elevator bill, and the temperance people by bringing forward a sane measure of reform along this line would be able to accomplish something.

With one exception, he said, the city council of Winnipeg were in favor of

buying the Mackenzie and Mann street railway franchise, but the opposition on the part of the citizens was so strong that the council realized that the necessary bylaw would be snowed under, and so the city was saved from purchasing a lot of watered stock. By leaving all matters which the people wished to decide entirely in their own hands, the speaker urged that the politician would be saved the temptation of being crooked, for the government would be compelled to submit everything which might be in the nature of a gift to some corporation or interest to the people without having it confounded with any other issue, and at each time of voting the arguments, pro and con, would be placed in the hands of every voter in the form of a pamphlet, giving the arguments of each side.

### Strictly Non-Partisan

In the line of organization he ad-

vocated seeking the alliance of the temperance people, the grain growers and the labor unions, as he explained that these organizations were all in line. The constitution was very simple, providing for one organization for the whole province, and permits the executive to add to its numbers.

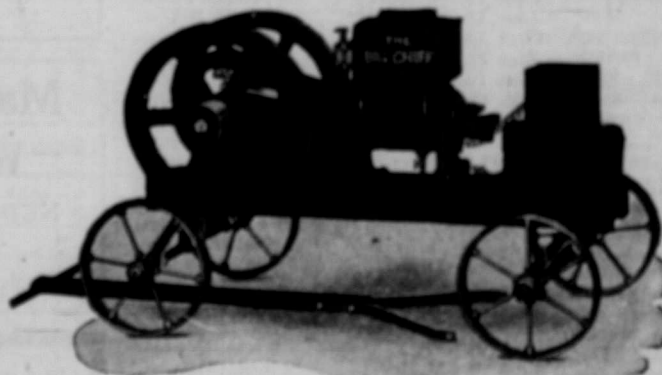
The question of political party does not weigh at all with the League. By the constitution adopted all persons in sympathy with the object of the League are eligible for membership.

Mr. Trant, the newly elected President, told of his having tired of the party system for many years, and in support of this assertion he reminded Mr. McGinnis of the letter he wrote to the Standard fifteen years ago advocating a system similar to Direct Legislation.

It was also stated that men interested in the cause in Moose Jaw had raised \$1,100 already, while Joseph Fels, an

## HAVE YOU SEEN THE BIG CHIEF?

BUILT  
**1 1/2**  
HORSE  
POWER



TO  
**12 1/2**  
HORSE  
POWER

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**THE HARMER IMPLEMENT CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

## Of Special Interest to Farmers and Threshermen!

### LOADER DOES ALL THAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT.

G. W. Stewart, Rideau Hall Farm, Sedley, Sask., writes under date of April 22 as follows: "The Stewart Sheaf Loader that I am using this spring is certainly all that you claim for it. The way it handled a field of oats which were badly tangled and in stook all winter was a marvel. It was pretty to see it handle the wheat, also in the stooks all winter, but it caps the climax in flax, picking it up and leaving not a straw. It could supply a machine with a feeder six feet wide, if such a machine were made. It is built heavy enough for any work, judging by the way it picked up these oats. It is not too heavy for four horses and saves \$33.00 a day in wages alone, not counting horses' feed and board for men."

### HANDLES BOTH FLAX AND GRAIN STOOKS THAT HAVE STOOD OUT ALL WINTER

Robert Moir, Sedley, Sask., writes under date of April 18, as follows: "The Sheaf Loader which I purchased from you this spring is now in full operation, and I am pleased with its work. I have given it a very severe test in both flax and grain stooks which have stood out all winter, and the Loader has handled both to my entire satisfaction. Last year I had twelve bundle wagons. This year five, or six at the outside, will do the work, also doing away with all the field pitchers. The loader does a better and cleaner job than field pitchers and will save one bushel per acre of grain. My outfit is a forty-four sixty-four Nichols & Shepard with a forty horse power Reeves engine. I am satisfied that your Loader will more than pay for itself in one season, and I would not, under any conditions, thresh again without it."

### MUCH PLEASED WITH IT

J. H. Frances, Indian Head, Sask., writes under date of April 15 as follows: "We have your Stook Loader, purchased this spring. Are very much pleased with it and consider it a great success."

### GAVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION

John Boyd, Indian Head, Sask., writes under date of April 24 as follows: "I have one of your Sheaf Loaders this spring and have tried it out in stooks that have stood all winter, also in flax. It has given me entire satisfaction, and I am satisfied that the Loader is a great success. It does its work very satisfactory."

### IF INTERESTED WRITE TO

**The Stewart Sheaf Loader Co. Limited**

Office: 804 Trust and Loan Building. Factory: Union Ave.

WINNIPEG : MAN.

American millionaire interested in the work, would put up dollar for dollar, thus making the fund \$1,200 without considering the Regina enthusiasts and their liberal contributions. An organizer will probably be secured in the near future, and a regular campaign begun, which will cover the whole province.

**Agricultural College Special**

The Manitoba Agricultural College special will again carry the gospel of good farming through the province this summer. Between May 28 and June 29 the train will visit 87 points, at each of which lectures and demonstrations on the various branches of the agricultural industry will be given. The train is being provided by the C.P.R., but the direction of the program is in charge of the staff of the agricultural college, practically every department of which will be represented on the staff of lecturers.

Horses of different types will be carried in a palace stock car. These will be removed at every station, and lectures on breeding type, feeding and unsoundness will be given. Poultry models will also be on exhibition and used for demonstration purposes. Lectures will be given on the care and management of farm poultry, including common diseases, housing, feeding and rearing. Lectures relating to gardening, tree planting and insects will be given.

**Mixed Farming**

One car will contain a variety of exhibits of interest to those who wish to know more about mixed or diversified farming. Lectures will be given on this car, on such subjects as the best methods of cleaning dirty land and the most profitable crops to grow. Farmers are invited to bring for identification weeds with which they are not familiar. The dairy car will be equipped with dairy utensils, and charts providing instructive lessons on the economical production of milk. Demonstrations will be given in butter-making and lectures delivered on such subjects relating to dairying as may be of most interest in the different localities through which the train will pass.

**Home Economics**

The home and home life will not be neglected. One car will be especially equipped for practical instruction in various branches of home economics. The special subject of the lectures will be the home care of the sick, and the housekeeper's part in the prevention of disease in home and community. Lectures and demonstrations will be given daily on emergency nursing, bandaging, disease-producing germs, the daily care of the patient, including making the bed and the preparation of invalid dishes. Practical sick-room appliances, such as may be provided in every home will be on exhibition. There will also be talks on home dressmaking. The chemistry of cooking and the selection and care of food will also be discussed.

To those who visited the train last year it might be said that the program this year will be entirely original. Nothing given last year will be repeated.

**The Itinerary**

The itinerary is as follows:—  
 May 28—Starbuck.....9 a.m. to noon  
 May 28—Elm Creek.....2 p.m. to 5 p.m.  
 May 28—Carman.....7 p.m. to 10 p.m.  
 May 29—Rathwell.....9 a.m. to noon  
 May 29—Treherne.....2 p.m. to 5 p.m.  
 May 29—Holland.....7 p.m. to 10 p.m.

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PROMPT ATTENTION

Write us for Quotations before Shipping

247 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

May 30—Cypress River	9 a.m. to noon
May 30—Glenboro	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
May 30—Teeshaak	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
May 31—Neshitt	9 a.m. to noon
May 31—Carrill	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
May 31—Deleau	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
June 1—Sinclair	9 a.m. to noon
June 1—Reston	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
June 1—Souris	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
June 3—Kemnay	9 a.m. to noon
June 3—Griswold	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
June 3—Oak Lake	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
June 4—Virden	9 a.m. to noon
June 4—Elkhorn	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
June 4—McAuley	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
June 5—Wheatlands	9 a.m. to noon
June 5—Kenton	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
June 5—Lenore	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
June 6—Chater	9 a.m. to noon
June 6—Douglas	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
June 6—Carberry	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
June 7—Sidney	9 a.m. to noon
June 7—Austin	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
June 7—MacGregor	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
June 8—Burnside	9 a.m. to noon
June 8—High Bluff	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
June 8—Marquette	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
June 10—Morris	9 a.m. to noon
June 10—Altona	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
June 10—Gretna	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
June 11—Plum Coulee	9 a.m. to noon
June 11—Winkler	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
June 11—Morden	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
June 12—Thornhill	9 a.m. to noon
June 12—Manitou	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
June 12—La Riviere	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
June 13—Mowbray	9 a.m. to noon
June 13—Snowflake	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
June 13—Crystal City	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
June 14—Cartwright	9 a.m. to noon
June 14—Holmfield	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
June 14—Killarney	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
June 15—Ninga	9 a.m. to noon
June 15—Boisevain	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
June 15—Deloraine	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
June 17—Goodlands	9 a.m. to noon
June 17—Waskada	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
June 17—Lyleton	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
June 18—Elva	9 a.m. to noon
June 18—Melita	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
June 18—Napinka	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
June 19—Lauder	9 a.m. to noon
June 19—Hartney	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
June 19—Beresford	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
June 20—Miniota	9 a.m. to noon
June 20—Crandall	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
June 20—Hamiota	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
June 21—Oak River	9 a.m. to noon
June 21—Rapid City	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
June 21—Minnedosa	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
June 22—Russell	9 a.m. to noon
June 22—Binscarth	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
June 22—Birtle	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
June 24—Shoal Lake	9 a.m. to noon
June 24—Newdale	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
June 24—Neebawa	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
June 25—Arden	9 a.m. to noon
June 25—Gladstone	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
June 25—MacDonald	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
June 26—Wellwood	9 a.m. to noon
June 26—Brookdale	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
June 26—Moorepark	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
June 27—Arborg	9 a.m. to noon
June 27—Balmoral	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
June 27—Stonewall	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
June 28—Otterburne	9 a.m. to noon
June 28—Dominion City	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
June 28—Emerson	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
June 29—Gimli	9 a.m. to noon
June 29—Clandeboyne	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
June 29—Selkirk	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.

**AGNES DEANS CAMERON DEAD**  
 Famous Canadian Authoress passes away  
 Victoria, B.C., May 13.—Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, the well known writer and lecturer, died at St. Joseph's hospital this morning, following an operation for appendicitis, after a short illness.

Miss Cameron was a native daughter of Victoria, having been born in 1863, a daughter of Duncan and Jessie Cameron, pioneers of the province. She was educated in the public and high schools of the city, and embraced the teaching profession, among her charges being the old Granville Street School in Vancouver. Later she returned to Victoria. After several years as a teacher she was appointed to the South Park school, as principal, a position she held until six years ago, when owing to a controversy with the provincial department of education over the examinations in drawing at the South Park school, she terminated her connection with the teaching staff of the city, and ran for the office of school trustee, being elected at the head of the poll after an exciting campaign.

At this time Miss Cameron decided to enter the field of journalism, and moved to Chicago. There she became noted as a descriptive writer of great

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We want the handling of a fair share of the balance of this season's crop. Ship to us NOW, and we know that you will ship us ALL your grain next season. Before shipping next season, write us for market prospects. You NEED the BEST. It means DOLLARS to you.

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 Lots Trading

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This is a very stylish Harness at a low price, and one that is sure to please. Note the description carefully.

- BRIDLE—1/2 in., box loops cheeks. Overcheck with nose band.
- REINS—1/2 in. x 1 in., with spring steel billets.
- BREAST COLLAR—2 1/2 in., V-shaped with 1 1/2 in. single strap traces.
- SADDLE—2 1/2 in., fancy swell skirt and jockey, full leather pad with two minute Dee bearers.
- BELLY BAND—1 1/2 inch, Griffith style.
- BREECHING—1 1/2 inch single strap, 3-ring brace, 1/2-inch hip straps.
- TRIMMING—5-piece gilt and D.H.E.

The stock used in this harness is of the very best, and the workmanship is unequalled; weight 18 lbs.

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ability. She concentrated most of her energies on describing to the world the magnificent resources and opportunities of western Canada. She became associate-editor of the Last Best West Magazine and also was identified with the Canadian Women's Press association.

Miss Cameron was the author of The New North (1909), and the The Outer Trail (1910). Among her lectures were "From Wheat to Whales," "The Witchery of Peace," "Wheat, the Wizard of the North," and "Vancouver's Isle o' Dreams."

Sir Thomas Lipton relates the following experience of his own:

"When I was starting in business I was very poor and needed every penny I could earn to enlarge my little business. I had a lad of fourteen as assistant. One

Monday morning the boy came in with a very mournful expression. I asked him what the trouble was, and he said:

"I have no clothes fit to wear to church, sir. I can't get a new suit, because my father is dead and I have to help my mother pay the rent."

"I thought it over and finally took enough money from my hard-earned savings to buy the lad a good, warm suit of clothes, with which he was delighted.

"The next day he did not come to work, nor the next; and when three days had gone by and I had heard nothing from him, I went to his home to find out what had become of him.

"Well, you see, sir," said the mother of the boy, "Robert looks so respectable in his new suit, thanks to you sir, that we thought he had better look around town and see if he couldn't get a better job."



# Winnipeg Live Stock

## Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending, May 11)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	992	2249	24
C.N.R.	923	1333	11
G.T.F.	94	208	
Total last week	1999	3790	35
Total previous week	718	2173	409
Total year ago	731	1480	1

Disposition

Butchers eat	90
Feeders eat	180
Local consumption	1020

### Cattle

There was a heavier run of cattle during the past week, but the demand continues strong and prices in most grades are a shade better than a week ago. Quite a lot of real good stuff has been sold during the past week, and has brought 7 cents a pound fed and watered. Choice handy weight butchers are selling readily around 5 1/4 cents, and there has also been a good demand for butcher cows, choice lots bringing from \$3.50 to \$5.00 a cwt. Medium cows are bringing a nickel a pound sometimes a little more, and common cows from \$3.50 to \$4.50. Bulls are also selling well the bulk of the good stuff this week bringing \$4.25 to \$4.75, with a few fancy heads fetching 3 cents. Seven cents is the top for veals. Some good bunches have sold around \$5.50 to \$6.75, heavy calves \$5.00 to \$6.00.

### Hogs

The hog market fluctuated considerably the latter part of last week, going to \$10.50 on Wednesday and back to \$9.50 on Thursday. Saturday they settled down at \$10.00 again and the price has been steady since. There was a pretty big run of hogs last week, nearly 3,000 being put on the market, but the demand is strong and prices are likely to hold steady for a while. But for the land's sake hold on to your sows. You will need them again later.

### Sheep and Lambs

There is a demand for some good fat sheep, but very few are offering. Those on the market since a week ago have mostly sold between \$6.75 and \$7.

# Country Produce

### Butter

Butter is firm at last week's prices, 28 cents for fancy dairy, 25 cents for No. 1 and 24 cents for good round lots.

### Eggs

The egg market is also unchanged, though the supply is getting a little bigger. Twenty-one cents a dozen is being paid by dealers for the new laid article.

### Potatoes

Potatoes are still worth 75 cents a bushel in car lots at Winnipeg. There is a fairly good supply coming in and potatoes seem to have kept better than was thought during the cold weather of the winter, but there is a market for all that are received. Farmers who have been able to store potatoes over winter and are now marketing have made a good thing out of them and everybody should now be getting ready for a good potato patch this year. With the growth of the cities the demand is increasing and besides producing a profitable crop potatoes are the real thing for getting rid of weeds.

### Milk and Cream

Prices paid at the creameries show no change from last week; fresh milk \$1.70 a cwt., cream for butter making purposes 25 cents per pound of butter fat, and sweet cream 55 cents.

### Hay

Timothy hay is in strong demand just now and dealers are offering \$17.00 and \$18.00 delivered Winnipeg, for No. 2 and No. 1 respectively. Wild hay is worth \$5.00 for No. 2, and a dollar more for No. 1.

**SEEDING CONDITION IN GERMANY**  
Germany, May 15.—The Imperial statistical bureau returns conditions of seedings in Germany as follows: May 1 winter wheat, 80 per cent., against 84 per cent. April 1, and 76 per cent. April 15, 1911. Winter rye, 88 per cent., 86 per cent. and 74 per cent. Since compilation there have been beneficial rains.

### LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, May 15.—Wheat—The market opened with shorts covering and prices 1 to 1/4 higher, being influenced by the unfavorable reports from Russia and the fact of a good continental demand. Later there was a disposition to realize and part of the advance was lost. Later cables from Russia report better weather conditions, and there was a quiet demand for cargoes and parcels here, with world's shipments liberal. Manitoba 1 and 2 northern spot wheat exhausted, No. 3 \$1.17; futures: May, \$1.12 1/4; July \$1.10 1/4; October \$1.09.

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., May 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,500; market mostly 10 to 20 cents higher. Beeves, \$6.10 to \$9.20; Texas steers, \$5.50 to \$7.40; western steers, \$5.90 to \$7.75; stockers and feeders, \$4.20 to \$6.75; cows and heifers, \$2.90 to \$7.75; calves, \$5 to \$7.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 45,000; market generally 5 cents higher. Light, \$7.25 to \$7.77 1/2; mixed, \$7.35 to \$7.85; heavy, \$7.35 to \$7.85; pigs, \$5 to \$7; bulk of sales, \$7.65 to \$7.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; market steady to strong. Native, \$4.60 to \$7.25; western, \$4.80 to \$7.55; yearlings, \$6 to \$8.25; lambs, native, \$1.90 to \$9.25; western, \$6.25 to \$10.

### CHICAGO GRAIN

Chicago, May 15.—Wheat—Several attempts were made during the last half of the week to start something of a stampede of holders of wheat. The market had a couple of sharp reactions, but in each case prices made prompt recovery. For the week, the improved conditions west of the river

diverted attention somewhat from the heavy shortage in the soft wheat states, which is really the factor in the situation, which must give Chicago high prices for some time to come. At present much depends upon the finishing of the crop in North Dakota and the general promise of the spring crop. It will take a longer crop up there this year to affect even a part of the damage to the big winter wheat states tributary to Chicago. The trade will be ready to act on any adverse news from the west or northwest quickly, and for this reason any depression of 1c. or more in the active months believe quick buyers will have the best of it.

Cats—Commercial position strong, and this will regulate May and July, but the September trading will be based largely on weather reports and the action of corn.

## IMMENSE WHEAT MOVEMENT AT LAKES

Last week 10,000,000 bushels of wheat left the head of navigation on Lake Superior for the east.

One hundred vessels cleared during the week, 70 of which were loaded at the elevators at Fort William.

Thirty of the vessels had cargoes of wheat in storage during the winter.

## No Tariff Reductions

(From the Guide's Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, May 10.—If there are any farmers in the West who have been misled by the announcements which have been made in certain newspapers that the Government is on the point of reducing the tariff on a certain number of items it would be as well to disillusionize them. When the government allowed its bill to authorize the appointment of a permanent tariff commission to die, because it would not accept the Senate's amendment calling for publicity in regard to shareholders of companies seeking tariff increases and the amounts of dividends paid, it practically decided to let tariff matters stand for the time being. The government has absolutely no power to make important tariff changes without first submitting them to Parliament, but the commission, to use the arguments of those who favored the bill, could have collected a large amount of material upon which action could have been based.

The position in which the government now finds itself was well stated recently by the Ottawa Free Press as follows: "The Governor in Council has no authority whatever under the Customs Tariff Act, or the Customs Act, to make reductions or increases in the Tariff, such power being exercisable by Parliament alone. The only power of this kind possessed by the Governor in Council is under the authority of Section 286 of the Customs Act, which provides for transferring to the free list, granting a drawback or reducing the duty upon articles used as materials in Canadian manufactures, and under Section 92 of the Audit Act which provides for the remission. This power has always been exercised sparingly, a few unimportant articles of the kind mentioned being placed yearly on the free list and then usually only when the change involves no substantial loss in revenue. No announcement as to general tariff changes is ever made except during the Parliament session and then only in the Budget speech."

The foregoing is an absolutely correct statement of the matter and however desirable tariff reductions might be, not to mention their popularity, they cannot be looked for before the next budget is delivered. Then the decreases and the increases will come together and there are those who fear that the former will not overshadow the latter. That insistent demands are being made by the manufacturers for tariff revision with an upward tendency is freely admitted here, and it is almost certain that the next budget will contain a considerable number of changes which will not be based upon information gathered by a permanent tariff commission.

A priest, who was a very good and amiable man, but possessed of an endless flow of language whenever he arose to make a speech, was once addressing a body of Irishmen on the subject of Irish benevolent societies. He spoke from eight o'clock until eleven, and his audience was yawning wearily.

At last he ended, and then, with a broad smile, inquired if any one wished to ask a question.

A stubby little man in the rear of the hall stood up. "Ah, Mr. O'Malley," said the priest, "what question can I answer for you?" O'Malley yawned. "Please, father," he said, "what time is it?"

## TAXING LAND VALUES

The greatest book on this subject ever written is "Progress and Poverty," by the famous Henry George. This book goes very fully into the subject of taxation and answers every question that anyone will want to ask. In order to meet the demand we have secured a cheap paper-bound edition of this book of handy pocket size. It contains 400 pages. Sent to any address for 20 cents, postpaid.

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A study of these books will give any man an education. A complete set of ten books will be sent by express, prepaid, to any railway station in the prairie provinces for \$10.00.

All these books are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent, postpaid, to any address in Canada on receipt of price. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

## THE TRUST-BUSTING FAKE

In its farcical trust-busting program, covering a period of something like ten years, during which time the department of justice has made a spectacular show of curbing combinations in restraint of trade, but has not accomplished a single thing in the way of dissolving a trust or affording the public the slightest relief from trust extortion, the government has now rung up a suit against the National Cash Register company at Dayton, O., as if the people were not sick and tired of the travesty. And it is worthy of note that Mr. Roosevelt, the original trust buster and wielder of the Big Stick over malefactors of great wealth, has finally confessed the stupidity of the existing program and quietly, though truthfully, suggested that if any tangible results are to be attained there must be a "new deal," his hint being that the new deal must involve the wiping out of the monopoly of nature's bounties. Of course Mr. Roosevelt has not ventured to suggest how such monopoly shall be abolished. He has merely been content to characterize it as the source of our social ills, leaving the public "up in the air" as to the remedies to be applied.

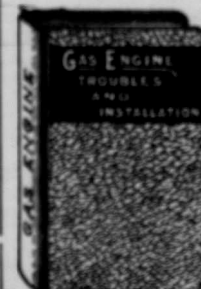
But the point is that the present day assault on trusts is a miserable fake. It gets nowhere. It is impotent. And it was never designed to get anywhere. Even Mr. Roosevelt, who began it, never intended it should get anywhere except so far as to encourage the popular belief that the suits against the trusts meant that the Republican party was the enemy of the trusts; and that all of the trusts understood the hypocritical pretense was amply attested in two presidential campaigns, when the trust magnates secretly contributed millions to the Republican campaign fund. And the plethoric purses of the trusts are still open to the forces that are making the "war" on them. They have not a single dollar to offer the party which proposes to deprive them of tariff taxes and other privileges. They understand quite well enough that the trust-busting suits of the Republican regime are as harmless as pelts of confetti. The costs in defending themselves from such suits are mere trifles, since such costs can be recovered with interest from the consumers. It is only when they are threatened with the repeal of special privilege laws that they take fright. They are not afraid of Taft or Roosevelt. The thundering of the latter is well understood. It appeals to the mob, but means nothing. But they are afraid of the progressive Democrats and of La Follette. They are desperately afraid of any program suggesting a real assault on their legalized privileges. Hence the trust-busting suits are a diversion which they enjoy, since they serve to distract attention from their real graft.

But the people are tumbling to the fact that the game is a rank fraud and

there are indications everywhere in the country that they are preparing to declare for a political deal that will insure a determined and a successful assault upon the citadel of privilege. That is a trust-busting program that will count. It is a program that will quickly and effectively put every trust in the country out of business.—Johnstown Democrat.

Minister—"So you are going to school now, are you, Bobby?"  
Bobby (aged six)—"Yes, Sir."  
Minister—"Spell kitten for me."  
Bobby—"Oh, I'm further advanced than that. Try me on cat."

## GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTALLATION



The continuous demand for information on farm engines has led The Guide to search for the cheapest and best book available. We have found it. It is "Gas Engine Troubles and Installation" by J. B. Rathbun, consulting and installation

gas engineer and instructor at Chicago Technical college. This book shows you How to Install, How to Operate, How to Make Immediate Repairs, and How to Keep a Gas Engine Running. The book contains 444 pages and is written in plain non-technical language so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information he wants. Particular attention has been paid to the construction and adjustment of the accessory appliances, such as the ignition system and carburetor, as these parts are most liable to derangement and as a rule are the least understood parts of the engine. The illustrations are very numerous and show the parts of the engines as they are actually built. The "trouble Chart" makes all the information at once available, whether or not the whole book has been read, and will greatly aid the man whose engine has gone on "strike." There is no better book on the subject on the market. We have sold 200 copies during the last few weeks and every day brings more orders. These books are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to any address promptly by return mail. Postpaid \$1.00. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

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# HAIL INSURANCE!

No, I don't need it. Never had any Hail loss in our district.

Every season thousands of Western Canadian Farmers say this and do not insure.

Hundreds of them lose their crops by hail and regret their dependance on what had been.

Some districts undoubtedly are less subject to hail loss than others, but the experience of each succeeding season proves the fallacy of believing that any district is hail-proof.

Our plan provides for a lower rate of premium where there has been little or no loss.

The value of one crop destroyed would have paid the premium on many years insurance.

Can you afford to leave the stable unlocked until after the horse is stolen?

It is a business proposition. Figure it out.

## What Have We To Offer?

We will tell you briefly, and any one of our Agents will be pleased to give further information.

We originated the plan of a Classification of Risks and Graduated Rates of Premiums, introduced it in Western Canada 12 years ago, and with it blazed the trail to successful and satisfactory Hail Insurance. Like the prairie trails in unsettled districts, the going was bad in places and in certain seasons. We had to overcome a deep and widespread prejudice caused by the unsatisfactory results of other plans, but believing that we were headed in the right direction, we persistently followed the line laid out, made from time to time such improvements as our experience suggested, strengthened our organization and equipment to meet the demands of a constantly increasing patronage, and now have a broad smooth road, safe-guarded at all danger points on which we handled 'ast year (1911) more hail insurance than was transacted by all our competitors combined.

Our competitors find the trail we have made comparatively easy to travel, but they do not know the danger points as we know them, and none have our record to commend them to the insuring public.

## OUR RECORD:

In 12 years we have not asked a claimant for indemnity to accept a settlement one dollar less than the amount at which his claim was adjusted, and have found it necessary to adjust by arbitration less than one in each thousand of claims paid

What we have said here can be verified by enquiry of those who are acquainted with the history of Hail Insurance in Western Canada, and the only reward we ask for what we may have done to put this much needed protection against loss on a sound business foundation is the continued confidence and patronage of our friends and their kind recommendation to others who may not know us.

We introduce this year some new features that will please our patrons.

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