

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



SEPTEMBER 4, 1912

WINNIPEG

CANADA

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We have now in course of construction at Calgary a large Malting Plant, and will be in the market next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley. Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and harvesting of Barley for malting purposes.

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**Dr. Clark's White Liniment** is valuable in a hundred and one ways. Read what Chas. W. Colvill, Clarkville, says:---"We used your Dr. Clark's Fire Blister on an old mare that was hardly able to get around. She was stiff and crippled with both sweeney and spavin; now she is running around fine. It is good stuff. Next time I go to town I am going to get some Dr. Clark's White Liniment and St. John's Horse Worm Powders."

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LA FOLLETT

In a picture burst during the Senate on August 1st and swore new Republicans.

The "origins" with emotion, strained face, passionate orator, and galleries silent. Senator associates that up the fight in make that pay and to "keep a and the curtain

After review of Colonel Follette declared that was "not out now." If stacle dragged progressive movement can't be declared party, through ates, had reach "respond to t was born, an at to divert it.

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, 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.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster.

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

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 in advance. Single copies 5 cents.

Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick-schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undestorable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

## LA FOLLETTE ATTACKS ROOSEVELT

In a picturesque, spontaneous outburst during the debate of the president's wool tariff veto in the American Senate on August 17, Senator La Follette attacked the new Progressive party and swore new allegiance to Progressive Republicans.

The "original insurgent" quivering with emotion, with clenched hands and strained face, poured out a flood of impassioned oratory that kept the floor and galleries of the Senate rapt and silent. Senator La Follette assured his associates that he intended to "keep up the fight in the Republican party, to make that party really progressive," and to "keep on until the last bell rings and the curtain falls."

After reviewing briefly the trust record of Colonel Roosevelt, Senator La Follette declared that the former president was "not the man to find the way out now." He asserted that "no obstacle dragged across the path of the progressive movement in the Republican party can now stop its advance."

He declared that when the Republican party, through its progressive associates, had reached a point where it would "respond to the purposes for which it was born, an attempt is made at Chicago to divert it."

Senator Stone asked Mr. La Follette whether he meant the nomination of President Taft or the nomination of ex-President Roosevelt.

"I am awfully surprised," began Senator La Follette, "that I left the Senator from Missouri in doubt. I hope I did not leave doubt in the mind of any one else."

Then moving down the centre aisle until his outstretched, shaking hands almost touched the stenographers' tables, he continued:

"On the day Theodore Roosevelt was made president of the United States there were 149 trusts and combinations in the United States. When he turned this government over to William Howard Taft there were 10,020 plants in combination. When he became president these trusts had an aggregate capitalization of three billion dollars, and when he left the presidency they had an aggregate capitalization of thirty-one billion dollars, and more than 70 per cent. of it was water.

"Their power has gone on growing and spreading. There has been no diminution in the present administration. The present administration has sought to apply the Sherman Anti-Trust Law more vigorously than its predecessors; but the time to have applied the Sherman Anti-Trust Law effectively was in the infancy of these trusts, when there were only 149.

"I don't believe that the man who was president seven years while the greatest trust growth occurred, at the very time of all times in the history of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law it could have been made potential in deterring trust organization—I do not think that the man who was president then is the man to find the way out now."

Then turning to Senator Stone, Senator La Follette bowed and inquired: "Does that answer the Senator from Missouri?"

"That does fairly well," responded Senator Stone dryly, amid the laughter of the Senate.

Senator La Follette's outburst came without warning to the Senate. He arose to make an analysis of the President's veto message on the wool bill, but had spoken scarcely a dozen words when the break came.

## Three Quarters of a Billion Dollars in Canadian Industries

An interesting comparison of the growth of the manufacturing industries of Canada from 1900 to 1910 has been prepared by the Census and Statistics Bureau at Ottawa. The figures show that the percentage increase in the number of establishments over that term amounted to 31.07 while the increase in the amount of capital employed rose from \$446,916,487 to \$798,102,394, the increase being 178.58 per cent. This increase, implying that the amount of capital issued by manufacturing concerns is six times greater than the increase in the number of businesses, is quite striking in its own way, especially when compared with the increase in the number of employees over the ten year

	1900.	1910.	Increase.	Inc. p.c.
Establishments .....	14,650	19,202	4,552	31.07
Capital .....	\$446,916,487	\$1,245,018,881	\$798,102,394	178.58
Employees .....	339,173	511,844	172,671	50.91
Salaries and wages.....	\$113,249,350	\$240,494,996	\$127,245,646	112.36
Materials .....	\$266,527,858	\$600,822,791	\$334,294,933	125.42
Products .....	\$481,053,375	\$1,164,695,032	\$683,641,657	142.11

The capital employed in manufactures increased during the decade by 178.58 per cent. and the value of products by 142.11 per cent. The number of estab-

lishments employing five hands and over last year was 19,202, being an increase of 4,552 in the decade.—Toronto Saturday Night.

term. Although the increase was at the rate of 178.58 per cent. the number of employees has increased just a trifle over 50 per cent. The table also shows, however, that over the same term, salaries and wages have advanced from 1900 to 1910 at the rate of 112.36 per cent. Doubtless the capital increase contains quite a per cent. of water, but even so, when compared with the increase of salaries and wages, it does not seem to be as abnormal as at first sight. The table sent out is as follows:

The census of the manufactures of Canada taken last year for the calendar year 1910 as now compiled gives the following comparative statistics, compared with those of the census of 1901 for the calendar year 1900, viz.:

lishments employing five hands and over last year was 19,202, being an increase of 4,552 in the decade.—Toronto Saturday Night.

## What War Would Mean

(From The Nation, London England)

Professional experts and the political opinion which follows their views have, we are afraid, inoculated a considerable body of British opinion with the idea that an Anglo-German conflict is inevitable. Such a war, far from being inevitable, far from being profitable to either party, would be extremely difficult to bring about, would involve all the commercial interests of both countries in something like ruin.

For its size (say 400 miles square) the North Sea is probably in a commercial sense the most important in the world. From London, Hull, Sunderland, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Dundee, and Aberdeen, leaving out a host of smaller ports, and taking no account of the commerce from our southern and western harbors, there pours an immense stream of merchandise to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Bergen and all the Baltic ports of Prussia, Russia, Finland and Sweden.

A war between Great Britain and Germany, under the present system of naval warfare, would disorganize the whole of this commerce. Unless by some miraculous event at its very beginning the whole fleet be mysteriously destroyed, we must suppose that British merchant and passenger steamers would cease to visit the ports either of the North Sea or of the Baltic.

Whatever commerce could be carried on with these countries would have to be carried on in neutral ships—Norwegian, Swedish, Russian, Danish or Dutch. There is no law or convention in existence to prevent the North Sea being sown with mines, which would make it unsafe for any ship of any kind to venture over it. Our exports of thirty millions to Germany, and the corresponding exports of Germany to England, would be reduced to a fraction, and such cargoes as actually found their way to Germany would go in neutral bottoms through Belgium or Holland.

Anyone who looks at the map will conclude that our important commerce with Denmark and the Baltic would practically be put an end to. Imagine one year of war. Imagine Hull without its vast supplies of timber from the Baltic, faced with the suspension

of all its shipping services to Germany, Norway, Sweden and Russia. Imagine the other North-Eastern ports, from Newcastle to Aberdeen, cut off from their chief communications! Imagine London cut off from the East and the North! Imagine Grimsby with its great fleet of trawlers, which supply almost every fish market from London to Leeds, laid up idle in port! It is not necessary to think of the sufferings of Bremen and Hamburg, of Denmark, of Sweden, of Finland, and of the Baltic provinces.

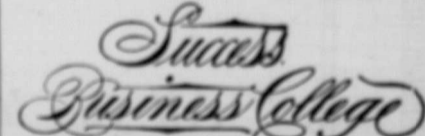
There would be an appalling slump on the Stock Exchange. A huge loan must be negotiated, and in a week or two Consols would drop to 60. All our Home Railway stocks and all our industrial securities would fall as fast as the shares of Vickers, and Armstrongs, and all the other purveyors of war material rose. A host of merchant houses and financial houses would immediately be involved in disaster. It would be extraordinary if all our great banks survived the failures of many customers. The effect of the partial, and perhaps almost complete, cessation of a trade which must run up well above a hundred millions sterling annually can hardly be exaggerated. It would be felt in every corner of England and Scotland.

Let us suppose that only a quarter of the population of the towns and villages on our East Coast were thrown out of employment. That would surely be a very moderate estimate. But the disaster would not end there. A great part of the trade of Bradford and district is dependent on the German market, and it is probably no exaggeration to say that most of the Yorkshire mills which did not actually stop altogether would be working half time so long as the war lasted.

There is not the slightest danger of such a war taking place, if its consequences are clearly brought before the eyes of the people, and if members of Parliament, Ministers of the Crown, captains of industry, merchants and financiers can only be brought to see the ruin and confusion which would wait upon such madness.

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W. J. SPENCE, Registrar  
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.

## VARIETY IS THE SPICE OF LIFE

The preparation of appetizing and nourishing food is often a perplexing matter but variety in food is essential and the troubles of the housewife have been greatly lessened by Bovril which is the most convenient form in which a complete food can be prepared. In a minute you can have comforting and nourishing bouillon or Bovril Tea. Bovril Sandwiches, thin bread and butter with Bovril spread lightly between, or hot buttered toast with a little Bovril are positive delicacies. Bovril is excellent for gravies and soups and a little used in reheating meat adds a choice piquancy and improves digestibility. G.S.18

### BEST YET TO BE

"We must realize as the great dominions grow in power and influence, and attain a population greater than that within the boundaries of these islands, there will be need for further modification of the constitutional relations and that certain responsibilities now assumed absolutely by the people of these islands and their parliament, must be shared by the great overseas dominions. We are convinced that the way across the sea must be kept secure. In no other way can the great British Empire be kept together. The security of the seas is as essential to the Empire as the breath of life to an individual. Great as has been the Empire's work in the past a greater work lies in future."—The Right Hon. R. L. Borden at Glasgow, August 16.

### AN ILLUSTRATED STORY

"The barber told me a very interesting story as he shaved me." "Indeed." "Yes, and also illustrated it with cuts."

# YOUR IDEAS ARE WORTH MONEY

And We Want To Pay You For Them

*All you have to  
do is to sit  
down and*

**Write an Advertisement  
for The Grain Growers'  
Grain Company**

## OUR OFFER:

To the farmer or any member of his family sending the best advertisement for the business in general of The Grain Growers' Grain Company we will give

# \$10.00

All advertisements must be in the hands of The Grain Growers' Grain Company by *October 1, 1912*, at which time the contest closes. The lucky winner will have his advertisement published in this paper on *October 9, 1912*, together with his name and address.

Advertisements will be judged by WM. MOFFAT, of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., and E. D. CARLISLE, advertising manager of The Grain Growers' Guide.

## The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.

Winnipeg - Man.

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 4th, 1912

## A PREMATURE EXPLOSION

In the Winnipeg Telegram of August 27 appears an interview with Sir Rodmond Roblin in which he makes the following statement:—

"The announcement made in the morning papers that the President of the United States has signed the so-called Panama Bill, should cause every good patriotic Canadian to begin the week with prayer and thanksgivings that they were not entangled in the meshes of the net set by President Taft on the 21st of last September. If there has been any doubts in the minds of the Canadian people as to the meaning and intention of President Taft and the government of the United States in his statement that he proposed to make Canada an adjunct of the Republic to the south of us, it will be removed by his action of Saturday last. This formal, regular repudiation of the terms of a treaty made with the British Empire because the President and Congress of the United States seem to think it will be in their financial interest should cause the people of this Dominion to shrink away from every thought of having any formal or international arrangement for trade or any other purpose, such as exists among the nations of the world generally."

We certainly cannot see the point of Sir Rodmond's argument. We agree with him that the American Senate and President Taft have violated the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty by discriminating in favor of American ships in the case of the Panama Canal. We cannot, however, understand why this should be any argument against selling our grain to American purchasers at a higher price than we can get in Canada. We believe that a majority of the American people are opposed to the action of President Taft and the Senate in the canal regulations. However, the canal will not be open for two years and during that time the matter will be discussed by the Canadian, American and British governments and may eventually find its way to The Hague for arbitration. If there is no satisfactory settlement Canada has ample opportunity of reprisal by discriminating against American vessels passing through Canadian canals and waterways, if this drastic action is found necessary. In the meantime Sir Rodmond's explosion seems premature. If there is good reason for his prayer of thanksgiving then certainly the Canadian people are in grave danger by reason of their present trade with the American people, which is greater than their trade with any other country in the world. Devastating wars have many times resulted from lesser provocation than the action of the United States in the canal affair, but no one has even suggested such a possibility in the present case, yet Sir Rodmond's explosion is of the nature to encourage warlike feelings. It would seem infinitely better to adopt a sane and reasonable manner and allow the difficulty to be settled through peaceful channels. Sir Rodmond might have allowed the premiers of Canada and Great Britain to consider the matter first, as they are the men who will be called upon to take whatever action is deemed necessary.

## MANUFACTURERS' DIPLOMACY

The following comment recently appeared in the Toronto Financial Post:—

"It need not be wondered at if a change of administration, or at least of policy, follows the visit of the organizer of the Cement Merger to this side the Atlantic. It is necessary that the cement industry should have some one connected with it who has the ear of the present government. That cutting of the import duty was a lesson to the management, that the present ministry is prepared to go to unusual lengths in meeting the public needs, and that it is necessary to show it why things should, or should not, be done. It is not intended to supplant Mr. Jones, the capable and up-to-date general manager of cement, but there is a movement in

favor of appointing to an important office in the corporation, some one who is sure to be persona grata to the Dominion Government."

This is an intimation that Sir Max Aitken has been giving some tips to the cement magnates. It is also a brazen admission of an attempt to influence the Dominion Government. If this works out successfully no doubt all the big manufacturers will establish a "diplomatic" department. We will then have in Canada a diplomatic corps. Their duty will be to influence the Dominion Government to give special favors to their employers. It is quite evident that the cement combine would expect to give something in return. This something could not be other than a contribution to election campaign funds, either directly or indirectly. It might be done by means of subsidizing the press as was done at the last elections through the Canadian Century of Montreal, a journal reputed to be owned by Sir Max Aitken. At the present time the protective tariff yields upwards of \$100,000,000 of revenue to the Dominion Government. It also enables the Canadian manufacturers to pluck twice this amount from the Canadian consumers.

As a business proposition how would it do for the Canadian consumers to say to the politicians: "If you will do away with the protective tariff we will contribute \$5,000,000 annually to the campaign fund of each political party." This would of course be very crude and unpatriotic. Nevertheless the consumers would make \$190,000,000 a year out of it. This is approximately the line of argument made by some of the protected manufacturers, so what is good for the manufacturers ought to be good for the consumers, and of course it would help to build up a "well rounded Dominion."

## THE HEIGHT OF HYPOCRISY

Last summer when the Western farmers were anxious for reciprocity with the United States in order that they could get better prices for their grain, the barons of the Canadian Manufacturers' association held up their hands in horror. They would have neither "truck nor trade" with the crafty Yankees, who were simply waiting to gobble up Canada. At that time the ultra-patriotic manufacturers trembled, and tears came in their eyes, as they thought of the dangers the Western farmers faced in selling their grain to the unscrupulous Yankees. We ask our readers to bear in mind these facts while they read the following interview which appeared in the Toronto Star on August 14:—

"Is it true that manufacturers in Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford and other large centres are insured in the New England Manufacturers' Mutuals?"

"It is," answered E. P. Heaton, the Canadian Manufacturers' association insurance expert, when The Star saw him this morning on his return from England. "To the extent of \$150,000,000, I should say, in Canada in general, and the amount is increasing."

"On my desk here I have a report from one of the largest of these New England concerns. The volume of business is large. The amount at risk on June 30 last was practically \$400,000,000. The fire loss for a term of years has been three and a half cents for each \$100; the total cost, including office expenses, etc., has been 6½ cents. The companies here are quoting from 12 to 15. Why shouldn't our manufacturers place their insurance where they get it at cost and with the best results? Take one big Toronto manufacturing company. Every dollar of its insurance is in these New England companies, and the total can't be far short of \$6,000,000. Why, if this company were taxed to the extent of the protection it enjoys, it would still remain in the New England companies."

Thus we see that these pocket patriots in the Canadian Manufacturers' association

are placing their insurance with the American companies. They are doing their best to build up and strengthen the financial agencies of the American Republic. And for what purpose? Simply because they save money in so doing. As the manufacturers' insurance expert says: "Why shouldn't our manufacturers place their insurance where they get it at cost and with best results." The manufacturers care not a fig for the Canadian insurance companies. It makes no difference to them whether the Canadian insurance companies live or die or whether their employees have to hunt for other positions. The only thing the manufacturers have in mind is to save money on their insurance. And this is patriotism; this is loyalty; this is the action of those patriotic gentlemen who shed their tears and their money to keep the Canadian farmers from trading with the Americans. Was there ever better evidence of deep-dyed hypocrisy. The manufacturers are doing just what they denied to the farmers. Why should the farmers of Canada show an atom of sympathy to these pocket patriots who stop at nothing that will add to their wealth? The manufacturers are perfectly right in getting their insurance at the lowest cost. And the farmers are right in their demand to be allowed to buy and sell where they can get the best terms.

## PREMIER BORDEN'S VISIT

Premier Borden is now on his way home from Great Britain where he has spent the last few months in conference with British statesmen and officials on matters of mutual interest to Canada and the Motherland, and also with due reference to wider Imperial aspects. Judging by reports of Mr. Borden's addresses, and also by the official statement he handed to the press before leaving England, no definite arrangements have been arrived at on the most important matters he has been dealing with. Mr. Borden has upheld the dignity of the Dominion which he represents in an able manner and has taken firm and safe ground in declaring that British problems must be solved by the British people and strictly Canadian problems by the Canadian people. Canada has been singularly fortunate in having as Prime ministers since federation men who have maintained the rights of the Canadian people to work out their own destiny as a self-governing nation. The firmness and dignity with which this attitude has been maintained has given Canada a greater self-respect and greater prestige not only in Great Britain but throughout the world. In matters of national policy we have sometimes differed with Mr. Borden in the past, and may have occasion to differ with him in the future, but such differences of opinion will be dictated only by a sincere desire to serve the best interests of the Canadian people. At the present time we join hands with all Canadians in extending to Mr. Borden a hearty welcome on his return to Canada, and we believe that his recent labors in Great Britain will give Canada a more important place in the ranks of the great nations of the earth.

## ALBERTA FARMERS NOTE

We are informed that a new grain company, with headquarters at Calgary, has been organized under the name of the "Western Co-operative Grain Company, Ltd." We understand this company is canvassing farmers to buy its stock. It has also been brought to our notice that there is some confusion among the farmers between this company and the Grain Growers' Grain company. We know nothing of the merits

of this new company, but we merely wish to state that it has no connection whatever with the Grain Growers' Grain company.

### LURKING UNDER COVER

We have had occasion previously to mention a series of articles dealing with the question of sample markets that is appearing in the country weekly papers all over the Prairie Provinces. These articles are unsigned and are condemning the sample market system with extraordinary vigor. There have been some half dozen of these articles, all of which have aimed to show that the farmers will suffer and that the grain combine and elevator interests will gain through a sample market system. These articles are printed on the "patent insides" of country papers and are prepared in Winnipeg. They are then sent out to the country and the local news is printed on the two blank sheets. We point this out in justice to the country weekly papers, because it is not their work whatever. We surmise that these articles are paid for and written in the interest of the railway companies. They seem to have the railway earmark. If the farmers who read these articles would drop a note to the editor of the paper in which they are published and demand that the articles be signed and their origin disclosed they would soon cease. Whatever interests are behind these articles will not come into the light, but the farmers can force them into the light or out of business by this method which we have just mentioned. The railways have buccinated the farmers too often (and made money by it) to be allowed to fool them on the sample market system.

### FOR PURITY OF ELECTIONS

Although Great Britain's present election act is wide-reaching in scope and severe in its penalties, the people are not satisfied. Since 1883 all practices which were thought directly or indirectly to influence the electors have been forbidden and the offender has been liable to one, or two years' imprisonment with hard labor or a \$1,000 fine thrown in. At present the candidate must make a return of all his election expenses and any expenditure beyond that specifically permitted by law makes the election null and void. A bill has been introduced in the British Parliament which aims at still further restricting the amount of money which candidates may legally spend. Open bribery has, of course, long been outlawed. Ever since 1729 Parliament has been trying to shut the corrupt politician out of public life, but one door is no sooner closed than he finds some underground passage. The new measure is aimed at the various forms of indirect influence exerted by wealthy candidates in distributing lavish subscriptions to all sorts of associations within their constituency from a horse racing club to a young people's mission circle. The societies benefited are under more or less obligation to support their generous friend. This places the candidates of little or moderate means at a serious disadvantage, as many aspirants from the ranks of the workers have complained. On the other hand, these religious, charitable, sporting and other organizations are often the offenders. Under cover of the regular practice which has grown up, those ambitious for political honors are held up for subscriptions by every little clique, whatever its usefulness or uselessness. To refuse means to lose votes, and so the only thing is to hand out the money with as good an imitation of a smile as can be mustered. These are "voluntary contributions" only in name. For the aspirant who would give all diligence to make his calling and election sure they are as compulsory as the grocery bill or the property tax. In so far as this hold-up custom deters those of limited means from entering political life, it throws Parliament into the hands of the wealthy

class, thus defeating the very purpose for which members are paid salaries, namely, allowing the poor man an equal opportunity with the rich of representing his riding if the people see fit.

The Canadian law, excellent so far as it goes, is by no means beyond improvement. But far more necessary than lengthening the list of express provisions is it that the spirit of electoral purity should prevail. Personating the dead and bribing the living may not be commonly resorted to, but there are other ways of changing the election vote which are just as effective and twice as safe. A candidate who passes around a box of cigars bought with his own money might be promptly brought to book, but if he bribes a whole county with railways, harbor improvements, bridges, public buildings and whatnot, all to be built with the people's own money, that is not bribery; it is statesmanship, and this is the road to knighthoods. Under this reckless and immoral system it is becoming next to impossible to get a fair, unbiased verdict from the electors. Doubtful districts are deluged with promises of public works so that for any community deliberately to reject the proffered bounty appears nothing short of economic suicide. The time is overdue when this wholesale bribery of constituencies should cease. Both parties are equally to blame. It is utterly discreditable to the people and a menace to good government.

### PROTECTIONISTS PLEASE ANSWER

It is considered that the export trade in Canadian manufactured goods is of great importance to Canada. In fact so much importance is attached to this trade that the manufacturers receive the raw material for their export trade free of duty. It is arranged in the form of rebates. Whenever a manufacturer exports goods he prepares a statement showing the amount of imported raw material used in such goods and the duty paid thereon. This report is submitted to the Customs Department, Ottawa, and 99 per cent. of the duty paid on such raw material is refunded to the manufacturer. The following is the Order-in-Council by which this draw-back is allowed:—

"When imported materials on which duties have been paid are used, wrought into or attached to any article manufactured in Canada, there may be allowed on the exportation of such articles beyond the limits of Canada a drawback of ninety-nine per cent. of duties paid on the materials used, wrought into or attached to the articles exported; provided, however, that such drawbacks shall not be paid unless the duty has been paid on the materials so used as aforesaid within three years of the day of the exportation of the Canadian manufactured article, nor unless the claims are presented at any one time aggregate ten dollars."

We cannot believe that the export trade of manufactured products is of any more importance than the export trade in natural products. The farmer is a manufacturer to all intents and purposes, therefore, if there is any justice in the drawback regulation it should apply to the farmers as well as to the manufacturers. Every farmer who sells grain for export should receive back from the treasury 99 per cent. of the duty paid on the raw material used for the manufacture of that grain. This raw material is very largely agricultural implements. Now why should not every farmer who ships a carload of grain receive back a cheque from the Dominion treasury for the duty paid on his agricultural implements? We would like some protectionist to answer this question.

### ANOTHER FREE TRADE MANUFACTURER

We have a letter from the Regal Fence and Gate company, of Sarnia, Ont., in which the following paragraph appears:—

"We assure you that we are in no way in favor of high tariffs, and believe that we could succeed with our business even if the tariffs were taken off. We are at the present time marketing farm gates and lawn fences at 20 per cent. less than they are being marketed by

the United States. This should show that a tariff would in no way benefit us."

Thus we find another manufacturing concern that is willing to stand upon its own feet and is not desirous of tariff aid to assist in plundering the consumer.

### MAX AITKEN FOR FREE TRADE

Sir Max Aitken in an interview with the Free Press on August 24 made the following statement:—

"I am ready enough for free trade if it will be granted all round. The cement man will say nothing if coal and oil and all these other things are brought in free."

This is what the Western farmers have contended for years. They believe that if the manufacturers are allowed to have their raw material free of duty there will be no need for any protection on the finished products. This is undoubtedly the true situation, and in a businesslike adjustment of Canadian affairs the only difficulty that will be faced will be that of providing revenue. The Western farmers have solved this difficulty by their demand for direct taxation.

### INSIDE INFORMATION

In the Financial Post of Toronto appears an item of particular interest to Western farmers. It deals with the steel question and the market price of Dominion Steel stock. As is well known the steel magnates have been working hard to have the bounties renewed and this item in The Post states:—

"What will ever be done about the bounty on steel wire rods no one knows, but it is rumored that the matter has not been neglected of late and that the next session will see legislation inaugurated which will give the Dominion corporation some of its old time resources against the United States invasion."

This is sufficient intimation that the "steal" brigade has been quietly bombarding the Dominion Government ever since the last session. They realize that there is more money to be made in plundering the people of Canada by aid of our protective tariff or by establishing a bounty pipe line to the Dominion treasury than in any other way. The steel magnates are making good money at the present time without the bounties and there is no justification for their renewal.

### WESTERN REPRESENTATION

A recent dispatch from Ottawa which appeared in the Toronto News indicates that the redistribution bill will be brought before the House of Commons at the coming session and the four Western Provinces will gain twenty-two new seats. The News gives the representation of each of the provinces at the next elections as follows:—

	Next Election.	Last Election.
Ontario .....	82	86
Quebec .....	65	65
New Brunswick .....	12	13
Nova Scotia .....	16	18
Prince Edward Island .....	3	4
Manitoba .....	15	10
Saskatchewan .....	16	10
Alberta .....	12	7
British Columbia.....	13	7
Yukon .....	1	1
Total .....	235	221

This will mean 14 new members for the next House. According to this statement there will be at least 43 seats in the Prairie Provinces, of which at least 35 will be largely rural constituencies. As the representation of the West in the House of Commons continues to grow the power of the Canadian Manufacturers' association and other special interests will continue to decline.

Our readers will be interested to know that the Toronto News has answered the challenge published in our issue of July 31. Their reply is very long, but we will publish it in full next week and also some comment upon it.

In order to may be quite who has not re the series, I sh late what has

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# Proportional Representation

By ROBERT TYSON, Secretary, Proportional Representation League, Toronto

ARTICLE 4

## Single Transferable Vote—Continued

In order that each of these articles may be quite intelligible to any reader who has not read the preceding ones of the series, I shall very briefly recapitulate what has gone before.

My first article pointed out that the present plan of electing representatives in single-member districts is the root cause of political evils, because it is wrong in principle and bad in practice. Representative government being founded on the popular vote, an unsound method of voting gives bad results from the foundation up. A rotten foundation means a shaky building.

The second article showed how small a change is required to abolish bad politics; namely, the election of representatives in districts from which several members are elected, but in which each elector has one vote only. To put it in a phrase, we want the Single Vote in a Multiple District. This plan was shown in detail in its crudest form—a Single Untransferable Vote.

The third article showed the friendly relation between Direct Legislation and Proportional Representation. It also introduced the Single Transferable Vote, mentioned some undesirable systems and described the simple Proxy Plan, giving rules for its use.

### A Tried Success

The present article goes a long step further and explains the Single Transferable Vote on the Hare plan, as used with great success in Tasmania, for state and federal elections, and in the South African cities of Johannesburg and Pretoria for municipal elections. This plan comes to you bearing the hall-mark of practical use and success.

The essential factors of the Single Transferable Vote are three, and three only, namely:

1. The Multiple District.—This means that several members shall be elected from one district; not fewer than five or seven, and not more than will allow the ballot to conveniently hold all candidates.
2. The Single Vote.—Each elector shall have but one vote that finally counts, although he may mark several candidates as alternates; that is, he may mark a first choice, a second choice, etc.; but as soon as one of these choices counts, the others go for nothing.
3. Transfer of Votes.—That is, some plan by which votes shall be transferred from candidates who cannot use them to candidates who can.

### An Illustration

Now let us describe the working of the Hare plan, using letters for names of the candidates. Suppose a seven-member district, in which there are twelve candidates, A, B, C, etc., down to L. The candidates are printed on the ballots in alphabetical order, and the voter marks as many as he likes, in the order of his choice or preference, with the figures 1, 2, 3, etc.

To make this perfectly clear, use names instead of letters. The voter says to himself: "I want Smith for my representative, if I can get him." So he marks Smith with the figure 1, as his first choice. Then he says: "Suppose Smith does not need or cannot use my vote then Brown is my next choice." So he marks Brown with the figure 2, as the person to whom his ballot shall go if Smith cannot use it. Similarly he marks a third choice with the figure 3, and goes on marking candidates in this way until he ceases to feel any preference. Or, if there is one candidate he especially wants not to be elected, then he may mark every name on the ballot except that one, thus casting a definite vote against the candidate he objects to.

Now, here are the rules of the game, put in simple fashion. In Canada we speak of "polling subdivisions" whereas they say "precincts" in the United

States. And our terms "returning officer" and "deputy returning officer" are not used south of the border. For brevity's sake I will use the U. S. terms in the rules which follow:—

### Rules of the Game

1. Each voter marks his ballot with as many candidates as he chooses in the order of his choice, with the figures 1, 2, 3, etc., etc.; understanding that his vote will ultimately count for one candidate only.
2. At the close of the poll, the precinct officers count and tally the ballots according to the first choice votes only, sorting them into a bundle for each candidate, and giving the results at once to the press. The newspapers can therefore immediately publish the result of the first count, such as I have tabulated below. The bundles of sorted ballots are then securely and separately tied up, put back into the ballot boxes, along with tally sheets, spoiled ballots, etc., etc., and taken to the central office.
3. At the central office the bundles of ballots, without being untied, are sorted into compartments in such a manner that the first choice votes for each candidate are together in his special compartment.
4. The precinct tallies are added up, and the total number of first choices for each candidate is officially ascertained. This has probably already been done informally in the newspaper offices.

### The Scheme in Practice

Let me now interrupt these rules by an illustration. Suppose an election in which ten members are to be returned from one district, and that there are sixteen candidates. I take the large number of ten seats because it will enable the reader to follow all my figures easily, without having to use pencil and paper. If you think the numbers too small, add cyphers, and make the numbers as big as you like. We will use letters of the alphabet for the names of the candidates, and will use "round figures." Let the count of first choices be as follows:—

A	175
B	90
C	85
D	80
E	75
F	70
G	65
H	60
I	55
J	50
K	45
L	40
M	35
N	30
O	25
P	20

Total ..... 1,000

The first thing to bear in mind is that here are sixteen separate and distinct groups of electors represented, and that the units or individuals of each group come from all over the electoral district. That is a necessary and most desirable result of the Single Vote in a Multiple District. The 175 voters who have marked A as their first choice are a different lot of voters entirely from the 90 who marked B as first choice; and so on all down the list until it ends with P.

Now, we have sixteen separate groups of electors; and in an actual election of ten members there might be eight, ten or twenty or more groups. But we only want ten groups; and the purpose of the Single Transferable Vote is to reduce these sixteen or more groups to ten groups, each group being the supporters of one elected candidate.

### "Quota" Elects Member

For this purpose a "quota" is got, on the principle that if a thousand votes are cast to fill ten seats, each one-tenth of the voters is entitled to fill one seat. On this principle, the 1,000 votes of our

illustration would be divided by ten; any candidate getting his quota of a hundred votes would be elected; and any votes that he had over and above his quota would be regarded as a surplus, and would be distributed to second choices. In our illustration, A heads the poll with 175 votes. He would have a surplus of 75, which would be taken away from him as not being needed by him—100 being all he wanted—and this surplus of 75 would be distributed to second choices according to the wishes of the electors as expressed on their ballots.

Here is an illustration of the way the quota idea works: All the candidates are in the running when any surpluses are distributed, because that is the first operation in the Hare transfer. Suppose A and O are running in the same general interest, supported by the same voters, but that A is so much more popular personally that the greater part of the first choices go to him. This is, of course, an extreme case, but it illustrates the principle all the better for that reason. A's supporters all take especial care to mark O as their second choice. Then all A's surplus votes go to O; O gets the quota of 100; and O is at once elected, and is saved from being knocked out by the excluding process, of which we shall presently speak. Then two hundred like-minded voters, being two quotas, are proportionally represented by two elected members.

### A Stricter Quota

Whilst on the quota question, I will describe another method of getting the quota, which is becoming largely used in practice. It is said nowadays that a candidate ought not to receive, by way of quota, any more votes than are required to elect him, and that, taking our illustration, 100 votes are more than he needs; in fact, that if a candidate gets 91 votes nothing can prevent his election. We are dealing with a total of a thousand votes, and electing ten candidates. Now, if ten candidates get 91 votes each, there are only ninety votes left; not enough to put anyone above the ten who have got 91 each. Hence this simple formula:

Divide the total number of votes by one more than the number of seats to be filled, and add one to the quotient. Applying the figures to our illustration, we get this:

Divide by 11 ) 1,000
90
Add       1
91

The "remainder" of 10 is disregarded, because it does not affect the result.

This latter plan is called the "Droop" quota, from the name of its inventor. Or you may call it the "small quota" and the other the "large quota." Another advantage of the small quota is that it leaves more votes available for transfer.

### Principle of Transfer

Now comes the question, On what principle shall the surplus be transferred? Which 75 of the 175 ballots shall be transferred, if we use the large quota; or which 84 of the 175 shall be transferred if we use the small quota of 91?

It is in the distribution of surplus ballots that all the elaboration of the Hare plan comes in. A rough and ready way of doing it is to turn the ballots face down, shuffle or cut them several times, and then count the surplus off the top. That system is not used in municipal or legislative elections. Instead, there is a set of rules by which the surplus can be distributed with mathematical exactness by anyone conversant with ordinary school arithmetic. I will not take up space to describe this fully, because a complete set of working rules can be obtained from me at 20 Harbord Street, Toronto, Canada; from Mr. William Hoag, 19 Milk Street,

Boston, Mass., or from Mr. John H. Humphreys, 179 St. Stephen's House, Westminster Bridge, S.W., London, England.

But a few words will show the principle clearly. Candidate A has 175 first choice votes, and on one of these suppose the voter has marked no second choice, thus leaving 174 votes capable of transfer. Suppose also that candidate F is second choice on half of these 174 votes and Candidate O on the other half. Clearly, therefore, half of A's surplus votes must go to F and the other half to O, because 87 of A's supporters have said: "Let F have all the votes that A does not need"; and the other 87 have said the same thing about O.

A great deal of unnecessary fuss is made about this matter of distributing surplus votes. An expert mathematician has calculated that in the ordinary British election a "chance" distribution could not affect the result more than once in ten thousand times, and then only as regards one candidate.

It frequently happens that the candidates who head the count of first choice votes are those finally elected, showing that the "transfers" have not made any difference. This shows that transfer provisions are mainly in the nature of a safeguard to meet contingencies. They also give the voter a feeling of confidence that his vote will not be wasted on a defeated candidate.

### Counting Candidates Out

Now let us go on with our rules. 5. After all surplus ballots have been distributed, the candidate having the lowest number of first choice votes is declared "out of the count." His bundles of ballots are untied, and all his ballots are transferred to such other candidates as are second choice thereon. Thus the wishes of his supporters are given effect to. No voter need fear to mark any comparatively weak candidate as his first choice, because he knows that his vote will go to a stronger candidate if the first choice is defeated.

6. This process of excluding the lowest candidate is continued until only enough candidates remain to fill the seats of the district, and these are the elected ones. In our illustration, the ten candidates having the highest number of votes, at the conclusion of the transfers, would be those elected. At the beginning of the transfer operation, J stood to be elected; but the result of the transfers might be to give K so many more votes than J that K would be put above J, and would be elected.

The desirability of marking several choices is shown in this way: "P" having been counted out, we will suppose that "O" is the next one excluded. A ballot marked "P, 1; O, 2; B, 3," etc., would go to B on third choice, because O having been counted out, the second choice could not be used. But if that voter had marked his ballot "P, 1; O, 2," and there stopped, his ballot could go no further and would become "null"; he would lose his vote, through his own fault.

### Looks Complicated on Paper

The Hare system of the Single Transferable Vote has been proved beyond doubt to be a good workable and practical system, giving absolutely fair results. It is in use for legislative and municipal elections in Australia and South Africa, and it has been used hundreds of times for elections of societies and associations in Canada, England, Australia and elsewhere. The one obstacle to its adoption is that it looks elaborate when described on paper. If you want to know why, try to describe in detail on paper every process of the post office in regard to the transmission of a letter, from the time it is mailed until the time it is delivered; assuming that your reader does not know what a post office or a letter carrier is.

# The Mail Bag

## THE BEAUTIES OF PROTECTION

Editor, Guide:—Just in the heat of your Mail Bag discussion of the tariff the Octopus has thrown out his tentacles and drawn me into contact with protection and given a demonstration of its beauties which I think will add a little zest to the discussion. The facts and incidents are as follows: A certain homesteader living in my immediate vicinity and with whom I am well acquainted, lost his whole crop of wheat and oats by the hail storm of the 13th of last August. Brave and energetic, he did not whine or pine, but set about the preparations for a crop for this year and plowed down his hauled grain, disced and harrowed the ground in good shape for it. This spring he borrowed money and bought seed wheat and put in the 80 acres of prepared land and Dame Nature, supplementing his noble, manly efforts, he has a fine field of wheat which promises comfort to him, his patient wife and five bright little girls. His homestead is not the best, but his untiring energy is making vast improvements on it, and he has taken off some three or four hundred loads of stone, piling them up in out-of-the-way places and using many of them to beautify his home surroundings by curbing his driveway and walks with those of suitable size. Along these walks and drives chrysanthemums, petunias, balsams, poppies and pansies turn up their bright faces to gladden the hearts of the little girls as they come home from school and to welcome the chance calling neighbor or stranger, while in the lawn, which is covered with a fine carpet of Kentucky bluegrass, beds of portulaca and verbenas, lend their bright tints to the peaceful beauties of this home. The ninth of this month the sister of this homesteader's wife, whose husband is a merchant at Omaha, Nebraska, and well to do, arrived in this home for a visit, but her trunk did not come on the train with her. Day after day they went to the station for the trunk but none came. The station agent finally wired an inquiry and learned that it was at North Battleford in bond for customs. Scared and confused the two sisters took the morning train to Battleford to open that trunk and display its contents for inspection, that somebody might be protected against this visiting smuggler. Now the natural impulse of family affection prompted the two brothers and this visiting sister,—all of whom live at Omaha and are prosperous,—to buy and place in this trunk various gifts for the members of this homesteader's family, and knowing the circumstances, they selected their gifts along practical lines, as the list will show: Two percola shirts for the homesteader, valued at 75c each, \$1.50; taxed 35 per cent. or 51½c (to brace up his patriotism?); 28 yards gingham for dresses for the mother and little girls, valued at 6c per yard, \$1.68; taxed at 35 per cent. or 58c (to warm his sympathies for Canadian-made goods, eh, Mr. Robertson); 14 yards Galatea cloth, valued at 15c per yard, \$2.10; taxed at 35 per cent. or 73½c (to keep the devil out of Canada, I suppose, according to James Milliken); 50 yards muslin for sweepstake purposes, valued at 5c per yard, \$2.50; taxed at 35 per cent. or 87½c (in order that Canada may "achieve industrial supremacy," as per J. S. Willison, eh?); 48 yards of calico at 6c per yard, \$2.86, taxed at 35 per cent. or \$1.00 (on account of this homesteader's contribution to patriotism and the 2,600 manufacturers who can bring half of the population of Canada to the verge of starvation at will); one 5-lb. box of candy, valued at 20c per lb., \$1.00, tax-

ed at 35 per cent. or 35c (to fence out the annexation carnivora that is prowling about south of the line); 1 corset, valued at \$1.00 (which the visiting lady brought for her own use in case a steel should break in the one she was wearing yet, as it was not laced, although the lady insisted it was for her own use and would be taken back when she returned to the States in three weeks or less), the inspector insisted on its being listed for customs and collected a tax of 35 per cent. or 35c (so that the surplus help loafing about here in the West in forced idleness may find remunerative employment, according to J. S. Willison); lastly these kindly disposed brothers and sister thoughtfully put in twelve spools of thread for the sewing of these goods and the inspector required them to be listed and valued them at 50c per dozen for customs and taxed them 17½c, so as to make the thread sew better, I suppose. Summed up, this homesteader was compelled by this great (?) national policy of protection to pay the sum of four dollars and sixty cents on goods he did not feel able to buy and which were given to him and his family by those whose hearts were tender towards them on account of their misfortune and necessities. Now, to collect this four dollars and sixty cents it took two collectors four days—the one sitting straddle of the trunk to keep this smuggler from getting it out of their reach and the other looking up the prices in the various lists covering these lines of goods which, at the wages of ordinary farm hands would be \$9.50 apiece per day or \$20.00. Thus by this system the people have been bled for \$15.50 more than they got; the homesteader has been bled for \$4.60, while two women have been scared, humiliated and worried almost to prostration that someone who is engaged in a certain line of production may levy an increased price on his products. Mr. Protectionist, how does this smell? No use to say it's a fake. I've got a carbon copy of the list with the collector's receipt and signature right here on my desk and was in Battleford with the sisters the day they opened the trunk. If this doesn't nauseate you take a look at a great government violating the privacy of trunks, grips and traveling bags, treating all and sundry as though they were thieves; peeping into mails and tainting gifts of friendship and benevolence with a tax, a tribute levied on seven millions of persons that 2,600 manufacturers may live off this extensively rotten blood money. This is not an "economic question" soaring among the stars and confusing by the juggling of figures and so called statistics, and consequently out of reach of and worrying to the common mind. It is a concrete example of the dirtiness of the blood money system. But then riches, prosperity are very desirable things, and since 35 per cent. is making us rich and prosperous—what's the matter with making it a 1,000 per cent. and all get rich in a hurry?

READER.

Maymont, Sask.

## ACTUAL FARMING IN ENGLAND

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of July 31 I notice a letter, the effort of Mr. J. Robertson, Bradwell, Sask., which being so remarkable a conglomeration of delusions, calls for a correction. Mr. Robertson states that farmers in the United States and Canada are very well off indeed, "if not actually rich." Further, he states English farmers would be better off under protection in England. I farmed in England sixty acres and paid as much in rent for one year as would buy an improved quarter section in Canada. Is it any wonder that Canadians, unfettered by rent, rates and taxes can do better than the English farmer? When a man can get 160 acres of land free and has a little capital to work it, is the credit due to protection that a man gets on? He states also that if the English farmer had his wish free trade would be doomed. I would like Mr. Robertson to take a trip to England and see for him-

self whether his statement holds weight. I have in England friends who are farming there who are staunch free traders and recall with horror the "black days of the forties" when protection cursed the land and the workingman ate barley bread. According to Mr. Robertson many farmers have been ruined through free trade. Also, only the monied ones and the energetic held out. From actual association I am able to say the monied ones are certainly not energetic, and I doubt if one of them knows how to handle a plow. All they do is grind a man down to work for \$2 a week and supply him with a small pig sty to live in, and if they feel inclined, give him a rabbit occasionally. These are the monied ones who keep a man down and it is little wonder that they hold out and manage to find enough to spend a season in London. If these men were allowed their own way, we should have protection in England, then the English tenant farmer would be ruined. He remarks that the price of landed property has been dropping steadily for a long time. From recent accounts I have seen landed property in England is higher than ever, and should Mr. Robertson desire proofs I can furnish same. In conclusion, I would like to add that free trade is for the people and protection only protects the monied ones. If we had free trade in Canada we should be able to live at half the cost and better stuff at that, but the capitalist benevolent society says no, buy made-in-Canada rubbish and be patriotic. If this is being a patriot, I do not think a lot of Canadian patriotism. If Mr. Robertson would just sum up just how much he pays for protection by buying made-in-Canada goods he would find he paid more than \$200 per year in tariff taxes. Protection is a fallacy and of no benefit to the farmers of the workingman, and I would advise Mr. Robertson to wake up and read a little more, then he would not waste his own time or other people's by writing such statements, which are obviously ridiculous and utterly lacking in common sense. I agree with the editor that there are thousands who can answer Mr. Robertson's letter, and what is more, give facts which no protectionist living can do. I will conclude with one more argument. Would an English farmer under free trade, with 160 acres of land free in England, be able to compete with Canadian farmers? There is no doubt that it is not protection but the monied ones who make a man pay \$10 an acre rent that burdens the English farmer. If the protectionist enthusiasts were to decrease the rent English farmers would be even with Canadians.

R. J. MESSENGER.

Wadena, Sask.

## FARMING CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND

Editor, Guide:—In answer to Mr. Robertson's letter I wish to say that up till last April I was a property owner in England. I had 11½ acres of land there which I paid £400 for, and last April I sold it for £500 which goes to show that all land in England has not gone down in valuation. But where I was born, in Leicestershire, England, there were a few farmers with the same idea as Mr. Robertson who were farming rented land but their ideas don't remain with the working class. Because quite a few of the land owners are sportsmen they reserve the right to shoot all the game which the farmer feeds and raises on the rented land. And Mr. Farmer has the honor of going to the shoot and driving up the game which should belong to him, for the landlord to kill. When the sports and killing of the game are finished Mr. Farmer is invited to go to dinner with the landlord about once a year. This is intended for a school to show Mr. Farmer how he is to vote. Mr. Landlord requires all his renters to vote as he votes. Most of these landlords are Tories and the renters have to be Tories, so that they can be slaves for the landowners. When a person tries to rent land he is asked how he votes and if he votes as his landlord

he often passes his qualifications to become a slave. Now Mr. Robertson's letter shows me he is one of this class, as his argument is a disgrace to an Englishman.

Now we will deal with protection. What is protection? It is the Godfather to graft legislation which gives one class of people a lawful right to steal from another class of people. I believe in free trade and in free men, also. I don't believe in masters and slaves. I believe in direct taxation. A man would know then what he was paying, but Mr. Robertson today doesn't know what he is paying. I would be pleased for him to tell the rest of the farmers through The Guide.

Now my father is farming in England under free trade and when he got married 37 years ago he did not have sufficient capital to buy a table to eat from and they got along with a bacon packing case. Today, he is not rich, but I believe he has got £2,000. If space would allow I would show that protection was digging its own grave and the sooner it is buried the better off Mr. Robertson would be.

WM. TRACEY.

Dundurn.

## MILITARISM A MENACE TO PEACE

Editor, Guide:—Your editorial note to J. M. C.'s letter in your issue of August 7 is very good and quite true as far as it goes, but it is only a sweeping dictum like its antithesis, "If you wish for peace prepare for war," and I think that the present occasion demands a more searching analysis and keener criticism of the question of militarism. J. M. C. represents a certain type of mind nurtured on the ethics of paganism, a type that is still too common even in Canada, the nation of the twentieth century. And we have got to reckon with J. M. C. and to reason with him. And when J. M. C. places a signet before us and calls it a fact we should ask for proof. J. M. C. says that it is a recognized fact by all thinking men and statesmen that the greatest safeguard of peace a country can have is to be prepared for war. Now, it is a fact well known in Canada that thinking men and statesmen believe the direct opposite; for there is a certain treaty made by statesmen and gloried in by all thinking men, which provides that neither fortress nor warship shall desecrate the boundary between us and the United States. We might ask J. M. C. whether he conscientiously believes that we could have enjoyed a hundred years of peace if each of these two nations had been preparing itself to repel an attack from the other? Would some blatant Sam Hughes or some intriguing Dr. Jamieson not have stirred up strife or made a raid, if they could muster a big enough band of trained manslayers to back them? Another question also occurs to us: If there is security only in trained battalions and dreadnought ships, what of the nations that cannot boast of either? Or, is there a case in history of any civilized nation that was conquered because it did not fight?

Ask any citizen of any nation why he supports an army and navy, and the invariable answer will be, "for defense." Now ask yourself who is the offender? Then follow up to the logical conclusion: It is because we are all on the defensive that the fight is inevitable. The man who is wise enough to throw away his club and put on a smile will thereby become safe from attack. There is not much use placing Christian truths before a pagan, even should the pagan wear a priestly stole or preach from a Christian pulpit, but I would like to remind any sincere Christian who happens to read this that Christ only taught in accord with reason and experience when He said that "the meek shall inherit the earth," and that "they who take the sword shall perish by the sword." J. M. C. claims that there is lack of discipline among the boys of the West. Now, what is discipline? Essentially, discipline is obedience to one's teacher. The Western boys and

Continued on Page 16

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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. 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.

ON HIS SEVEN  
I strove with  
my strife  
Nature I love  
I warmed both  
It sinks, and

## JOHN'S PIGS

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FRA  
NOTE—A  
an answer  
self-addressed



# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

**ON HIS SEVENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY**  
I strove with none; for none was worth  
my strife.

Nature I loved, and next to Nature, Art;  
I warmed both hands before the fire of life,  
It sinks, and I am ready to depart.

—Walter Savage Landor.

## JOHN'S PIGS AND DADDY'S PORK

"Are these your own pigs," I once asked a boy on a farm who was proudly exhibiting the fat, sleek-looking hogs he had raised.

He laughed good-naturedly. "They are John's pigs," he said, "and daddy's pork."

In that single sentence he summed up the financial relations between a great many parents and children on the farm. This colt is Tommy's and that calf Mary's until selling time, when everything belongs to father. The queer thing about it is that some of these parents will, during the season, give their children more spending money than the price of the animal, but they have the satisfaction of making them ask for it and explain what they intend to do with each cent and what they did with the last. They forget that young people are no fonder than grown men and women of having their money doled out to them with an interrogation mark after it. It won't, as some parents fondly imagine, make for righteousness to part with it in this way for if they want to indulge in wickedness the means will be found to avoid the interrogation truthfully or otherwise. It won't make for dignity either, for to a very sensitive person it is extremely humiliating to have to account for every cent. But the point that I want to bring home just now is the equity of it. You have used the labor of these young men and women to swell your wealth and save you from engaging outside help. Have they not a moral right to some reward?

I know certain parents who think that by conferring on their children the gift of life they have acquired the right to levy a tax on all their activities for a large portion of their lives. But did you ever stop to think that if your children could have been consulted about the matter they might have chosen to be born into a very different environment and far more comfortable circumstances than you can give them? Also, most mothers will tell you that the bearing and raising of a child is more pleasure than pain. Why then, should they claim that the child is so deeply indebted to them for the service?

Let us look at the matter squarely in the face and try to be fair. These children are distinct individualities with minds and wills of their own and the right to exercise them. Let us make them our partners with a right to know why they do this and that rather than our slaves from whom we demand unquestioning obedience. Let us give them a fair reward for their services and wise counsel as to the spending of it so that when they are sent out to fill their vocation as citizens they may be strong and prudent and independent, not rudderless ships suddenly cast adrift on a sea of new and strange experiences.

The only way to learn to measure the value of money is by the sweat of the brow in earning it, but what about the young people who work for it and find that the size of the reward depends upon whether or not dad's supper has agreed with him?

It is my private opinion that if parents would give the nearly grown up boy and girl one or two head of stock to be looked after and cared for by themselves with the privilege of disposing of them as they please there would not be nearly so much weeping and wailing over the fact that the young people won't stay on the farm. They won't so long as the money they have fairly earned by good hard work is handed out to them grudgingly with the demand to know what they need of a new suit of clothes or a new blouse, while in town they see the possibility of having their own money to spend exactly as they please.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

NOTE—All correspondents desiring an answer by mail should enclose a self-addressed and stamped envelope.

## WHERE TO SELL FEATHERS

Dear Friend:—My husband takes The Grain Growers' Guide and I want to tell you that I enjoy reading the Homemakers' page very much. I haven't a good enough education to write a letter for print so I will just write to you and send five cents for the little book entitled, "How to Teach the Truth to Children."

Also, can you tell me any place where farmers' wives can sell feathers? Wishing you every success, I remain, Yours truly

Mrs. E. M.

I hope you will forgive me for printing your letter but you forgot to enclose the five cents for the booklet. I unfolded the letter very carefully and shook and shook the envelope but could find no money. You write a splendid letter anyway so you shouldn't mind.

The Gold Medal Furniture Manufacturing Co., 591 Henry Avenue, Winnipeg, buy freshly plucked feathers, but a sample should be sent. For first class feathers they pay 7 cents for chicken feathers, 20 cents for duck, 30 cents for grey goose and 40 cents for white goose, without any wing or tail feathers.

F.M.B.

## SUGGESTS NEEDLEWORK CLUBS

Dear Miss Beynon:—In answer to your letter asking me to say what I think about getting up clubs, I will say I am in favor of clubs. It is one way,

and I don't think that a place to talk about everyday matters. Now I have written a rather mixed up letter, but I hope you will be able to understand it. I should like to know what you think of it, also how I could bring these meetings about. I have so little time to visit around and talk it over and now the harvest is coming I will be still more hurried. I would like to get subscriptions for The Guide but I have no time: we think The Guide a very fine paper. I also believe in Homesteads for women; I think the laws concerning property very unjust in the West for women. I believe in telling children the truth and would like a little booklet on how to tell the children the truth about themselves. I always turn to Country Homemakers page, there I see some fine letters about things. I have a few household hints I will send, they may be of use to some one. Wishing you all success in your good work.

Mrs. A. P.

Knee Hill Valley.

You will notice that I have not been trying to hurry the formation of women's clubs during the summer months as I knew you were all too busy, but as soon as you are ready for them I will be glad to forward to any of our readers a temporary constitution to aid them in forming the club and I will be glad to have you exchange notes through this page. In-



An Irish Suffragette arrested for shouting "I represent Tipperary!" during Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Kennington Theatre, in London, on July 13. It is to be hoped that these two stalwart men succeed in getting the old lady to jail.

farmer's wife can have a chance to see her neighbors and talk about the many things that interest her and them. I have been wondering how it would do to have a home sewing club in a neighborhood. You see so many farmers' wives have so much work to do that they get behind in their sewing or some other work and it is almost impossible to get caught up again.

Do you not think it would be nice for the women to meet once in two weeks, on an afternoon, at one neighbor's and then another's, and do up this work that has got behind? They could do rug-making one time, or quilt piecing another time, or quilting or patching and so help one another, also have a rule that only two kinds of cake be used at one time so there would be no great amount of preparation for the meeting. They could talk over their different ways of doing things and so make it easier all around and also have a nice visit.

I am living in a fairly well settled place but the women get around very little. When they meet at church it is the only chance of talking over things

deed, it might help for each club to appoint a correspondent to report the work to The Guide so that you could know exactly what other clubs are doing.

F. M. B.

## FAVORS FRANKNESS WITH CHILDREN

Dear Miss Beynon:—Being an interested reader of The Grain Growers' Guide, and especially of the Homemakers' columns, I have taken no little interest in your discussions of "How to teach the Truth to Children." I certainly agree with you that this subject is given too little notice in the average homes and commend you on your brave stand for light and liberty re the children. I enclose five cents for which kindly forward me by return of mail one copy of your booklet, "How to teach the Truth to Children."

Wishing The Guide and Country Homemakers' Circle every success and with all kind wishes for the editor, I am, Yours faithfully,

"HIAWATHA."

When I think of the shock to childish

sensibilities of learning the truth, as so many of them do learn it, I feel that I can hardly wait for the time when all mothers feel as you do.—F.M.B.

## A JUST COMPLAINT

Francis Marion Beynon:—I see in The Grain Growers' Guide that by sending you five cents I can secure a copy of a pamphlet "How to tell the Children the Truth." That isn't correct, I know, but that's the gist of the name. I sent for this book and another once before and also for some paper bags for paper bag cookery experiments, enclosing ten cents, but guess something must have befallen the letter—no, I remember seeing it printed in The Guide but I never received the books or bags. Nevertheless, as I am very anxious for one of the books am enclosing five cents in stamps and hope I may receive one of them.

I enjoy the household department of your paper very much and find many helpful hints.

SASKATCHEWAN.

I am sorry that you did not receive the books before but assure you that we will do our best to remedy the fault this time. If you don't receive this one let me know and I will have another sent.

F. M. B.

## PUZZLED ABOUT THE WAY

Dear Miss Beynon:—I enjoy reading the Sunshine corner and the Homemakers' page. I have two boys and two little girls. My eldest is 10 years old. I am one of the many mothers who are puzzled as to which is the proper way to explain the truth to the children. I am enclosing five cents, for which please send me booklet entitled, "How to teach the Truth to Children." Wishing you every success in your page.

LONELY MOTHER.

It is a difficult matter but I think the little booklet will start you on the right road.—F.M.B.

## Green Tomato and Pepper Relish

Chop finely one peck of green tomatoes, three large onions, six green peppers with the seeds removed, boil them three minutes in two quarts of weak vinegar, drain and turn into glass jars. Scald three quarts of vinegar with two cupfuls of brown sugar, one cupful of white mustard seed, one tablespoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice, three tablespoonfuls of salt, and one teaspoonful of celery seed. When this is boiling, pour it over the chopped ingredients and seal the jars.

## Green Tomato Sweet Pickle

Slice thinly one peck of green tomatoes and cover them with one gallon of water mixed with one cupful of salt. The next day drain this thoroughly. Heat two quarts of vinegar with three cupfuls of brown sugar, one teaspoonful of alum and two tablespoonfuls of mixed spices in a bag. With a skimmer plunge a few of the tomatoes at a time into this boiling vinegar and put them immediately into hot glass jars. Fill them with the boiling liquid and seal.

## Swiss Eggs

Use for these delicacies the small individual brown enamel shirring dishes. Have the dishes well buttered and covered in the bottom with a thin layer of minced ham and parsley; break an egg into each, sprinkle with a little pepper and cover lightly with grated cheese and grated bread crumbs. Cook in a hot oven until the eggs are set. Serve in the dishes, garnishing each portion with a little crisp watercress.

In her new book Miss Solomons tells an amusing story of a cook in the family of a Berkeley suffragist, who was offered a half day off, that she might vote at her leisure. She thus addressed her astounded mistress:

"No, ma'am! No holiday for me on 'lection day. Not much. I aint goin' to let my doin's prove all them silly folks right what have said that the women would neglect their house and their work, to go and vote! Not much, ma'am! I'm goin' to put in a good, full day of work, I am, and come back and git dinner just the same as I allus do—and vote, besides!"

**GOLD! SILVER! COPPER!**  
**A POT OF MONEY**  
**FREE**



Make a guess at this amount of money. We have a glass jar of money on exhibition in Winnipeg. Gold, bills, copper and silver in it. How much altogether? The jar weighs (2) two pounds, (4 1/2) four and one-half ounces empty. It holds (9-16) nine-sixteenths of a gallon of water. Weighs (20) twenty pounds (11 1/4) eleven and one-quarter ounces filled. It has less than (\$500) five hundred dollars in it and more than (\$50) fifty. All goes to the lucky guesser of the correct amount. Do you want it? Here's how you can try for it. You can have one guess for every quart of

**SILKSTONE**  
**Flat Wall Colours**  
 "Smooth as Silk—Hard as Stone"

you buy any time between September 1 and September 30, 1912. If you buy (2) two quarts you have two guesses. If three, three guesses, and so on.

See the photo of the gallon jar of money at Stephens agents' stores. No one knows how much is in it. Your chance is as good as any one's. Only the employees of Stephens & Co., Limited, barred from guessing. All the others who buy a quart of Silkstone entitled to one guess for each quart bought. Make a guess. It's worth trying.

Silkstone is the wonderful, beautiful and sanitary new wall paint perfected by this company. It is smooth as silk, hard as stone. Better than wall paper or kalsomine. Make your home beautiful with Silkstone and send in your guess at the amount of money in the gallon jar. Make a guess, you may get all the money.



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 Paint and Varnish Makers  
**WINNIPEG**



**Cow Profits**

COW comfort and cow sanitation result in more cow profits, and this alone should induce any farmer or dairyman to install our Sanitary Steel Stalls and Stanchions. They allow free passage of light and air in a stable and ensure perfect sanitation and ventilation—a result impossible with any wooden equipment.

**Louden's Stalls and Stanchions**

are actually cheaper than wood. Louden Stalls of heavy tubular steel with malleable fittings, have no flat surfaces for dust to accumulate and no rough or sharp corners to injure or chafe the cows. Louden Stanchions give cows the greatest possible comfort and freedom, yet keep them perfectly lined up. Latch easily opened or closed with gloved hand yet is completely "cow proof."

**Louden's Barn Equipments** include Feed and Litter Carriers, Hay Tools and Louden's Bird-Proof Barn Door Hanger. Send for complete catalogue. It is cheaper to put LOUDEN QUALITY into your barn at first than to experiment with inferior equipment.

Write to-day for our Catalogue of modern labor and money-saving equipment.

**Louden Hardware Specialty Co.**  
 511 MARTIN AVE., WINNIPEG

**Alberta**

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

**Advances to Settlers**

Being a Continuation of Official Circular No. 8, 1912

Western Australia

In Western Australia the system of loaning is provided under the Agricultural Bank Act, and settlers are advanced from \$125.00 to \$3,250.00 for a term of thirty years, interest only at the rate of 5 per cent. being paid during the first five years, and the capital, plus the interest, is payable in equal half-yearly instalments for the remaining twenty-five years. Besides this, \$500.00 may be advanced to purchase breeding stock, or for the purchase of locally manufactured machinery. The fee for advancing the money is one per cent. on the amount of the loan applied for.

To quote from literature issued by the Royal Agricultural Society of Western Australia, the Agricultural Bank has opened the way to the land to the many whose means are small. "Give us an earnest of your endeavor to succeed; demonstrate that you are ready to work hard on the row you have chosen to hoe, and we will finance you until you can finance yourself" is virtually what the bank says to a settler whose capital is limited. Since the bank was established in 1895, over 5,400 settlers have been assisted under its provisions and over 400 of these have repaid the advances made, and now hold their lands unencumbered.

The bank is managed by three trustees who authorize suitable applications. Advances are made upon improvements to be effected on the property. The full value of the improvements to the extent of \$1,500 is allowed and a further advance of \$1,000 is allowed on half the value of the proposed improvements. The loans, up to \$500, upon stock advances, have a currency of seven years. That the system is a success can be shown by the statement that with a liberal loaning system and with necessarily insufficient outside inspection only one small loss of a few pounds has been sustained during the last thirteen years.

**New South Wales**

New South Wales adopted the principle of advances to settlers on April 4, 1899, when the Advances to Settlers Act was passed and a board of three members appointed to administer the act. This act was changed in 1906 when the Savings Bank act was passed. The security required is mainly first mortgage on the property affected and the loans may be granted for: (a) paying off existing encumbrances or purchasing land; (b) paying off money to the Crown in respect of the land; (c) making improvements or developing the agricultural or horticultural resources of the land; (d) building homes on the land.

No loan for less than \$250, or more than \$10,000, can be granted, and applications for loans not exceeding \$2,500 have priority over those of a larger amount, while in no case does the amount of the advance exceed 80 per cent. of the commissioner's valuation of the security. The loans are repayable by equal half-yearly instalments in such periods not exceeding thirty-one years, as the commissioners think fit. The rate of interest charged upon these loans is 4 per cent.

**Victoria**

Victoria started the Government Savings Bank in 1896, and in order to assist those engaged upon the land advances of from \$250 to \$10,000 are made upon first mortgage, and as in the other instances quoted applications for advances under \$2,500 have priority. The rate of interest is not more than 5 per cent., and the loan is repayable in 63 half-yearly instalments, or less as may be agreed upon. Up to June 30, 1910, the number of applications granted was 6,770, and the amount advanced nearly \$15,000,000.

**Queensland**

The Queensland Government was authorized under the Agricultural Bank Act of 1901 to establish a bank for the purpose of promoting the occupation, cultivation and improvement of the agricultural lands. Advances are made on first mortgage only and the limit is \$4,000, while applications for amounts not larger than \$1,900 have priority. During the first five years following the date of the loan, the borrower pays interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and at the expiration of that period the loan, together with the interest, must be repaid by half-yearly instalments within twenty years.

Loans are granted for (a) the payment of existing liabilities; (b) agricultural, dairying, horticultural or viticultural pursuits of the holding; (c) making improvements or adding to improvements already made; (d) the purchase of stock, machinery or implements.

In the case of advances for the purpose of paying off existing liabilities, or of buying stock, machinery or implements, the loan must be repaid within twenty-five years from the date of its granting.

**South Australia**

Under the State Advances Act of 1895 a State Bank was established in South Australia for the purpose of making advances to farmers and other producers upon the security of first mortgage, while in 1908 a board, called the Advances to Settlers board, was created. Under the provisions of the act the Treasurer is authorized to set aside a sum not exceeding \$1,000,000, in any one financial year for the purpose of loans to settlers. The maximum amount which may be advanced to any one settler is \$3,000, and for five years following the date on which the advance is made the settler is required to pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. At the expiration of that period he must repay the amount advanced by fifty equal half-yearly instalments, together with interest at 5 per cent. on the balance outstanding. A rebate of 1 per cent. interest is allowed if the half-yearly payment is made within fourteen days of the date on which it falls due.

**Tasmania**

The Tasmania law came into force on November 22, 1907, and provides for loans of not less than \$125 nor more than \$2,500. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. is paid on all advances made, and after five years the borrower must begin to pay off the principal in fifty half-yearly instalments.

In presenting these plans for your consideration, it is only fair to point out that it is not an easy matter to secure advances from the different boards who have control of the business, and it is probable that a lot of the many applications received not more than fifty per cent. are accepted and not even that number get the amount applied for. As an instance, in New South Wales, statistics give the following results: 1905, applications received 10,431; refused or withdrawn, 4,785; granted, 5,646; amount applied for, \$8,000,000; advanced, \$2,800,000. 1909: applications received, 15,497; refused or withdrawn, 6,256; granted, 9,241; amount applied for \$17,500,000; advanced, \$6,750,000. It is interesting to note further that the accumulated profits in the Commonwealth of Australia for the four years 1907-1910, inclusive, in the total transactions was over \$800,000.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD J. FREAM,

Secretary.

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House Paints, Barn Paints, Roofing Paints, Shingle Stains, Floor Paints, Varnishes, etc.

**Direct from the Factory**  
 You save money and goods are guaranteed

Send us dimensions of your building and we will estimate the quantities and cost for you

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**THRESHERS' ACCOUNT BOOK**

Every thresherman should have an account book that will show him his profit and loss every day. This book is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. The threshing account may be handed to the farmer two minutes after the last sheaf has passed through the machine. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." The Threshers' Account Book contains:

- 2 Sheets Time Book for "Names," etc.
- 10 Sheets week's Record Forms.
- 20 Account Forms.
- 20 Duplicates of Accounts.
- 2 Sheets summary of Gains and Losses.
- 4 Sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger.
- 2 Sheets Standard Journal.
- 2 Sheets Standard Ledger.
- 62 Sheets of Labor-Saving Records

The book is bound in stiff board, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges, a book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book 8 1/4 x 11 1/4. Price \$1.00 postpaid.

**BOOK DEPARTMENT**  
**GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG**

The Saskatchewan vator comes first annual ing their for he suc operation of Between th Grain Grow farmers' mo tion approxi elevators wi lake front. some one w the Grain G The compan ing their pra clear-cut an the necessit and operate grain. A y the profit an reveals som opportunitie of the giga kindly consi hitherto had must be ren only comme past season not complet these green petition wi and powerf business in handsome p bered there terior eleva one thousan wan and th only some operation t bushels per total of 3,2 this amount bushels was presumably the compan 917.53. On an amount \$1,064,148.7 of grain e valued at gain on this or approx bushel on a ment furthe els of grai bin grain. the same ne If the grai at 1 1/2 c per \$31,262.00 i leave appro ary storage per bushel grain. Doul items of re gain on p and operati grain netts or slightly grain recei this young amount of operations the compet suppose th make an e grain pure would be the operati Recent ending Jul grain of Winnipeg of this gr grain, whi position, b company binning th not attempt when pra while oth business a condition their grain only took mately on and conse els was p if when th per bushel \$8,840,000 handling e

# Saskatchewan

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

## A REVELATION

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company have just issued their first annual report and are now receiving their well earned congratulations for he success in construction and operation of their new line of elevators. Between this new company and the Grain Growers' Grain company the farmers' movement will have in operation approximately a line of 250 interior elevators with a terminal plant at the lake front. This is going some and yet some one will be asking: "What have the Grain Growers' associations done?" The company's report just issued showing their practical operations is the most clear-cut and convincing argument for the necessity for such system owned and operated by the men who grow the grain. A very casual examination of the profit and loss account in this report reveals something of the nature of the opportunities offered to the operations of the gigantic monopoly unto whose kindly considerations the farmers have hitherto had to trust their business. It must be remembered that this company only commenced at the tail end of the past season because their elevators were not completed early enough, and yet these greenhorn farmers in open competition with the most biting, skillful and powerful combination in the grain business in America cleaned up their handsome profit. It should be remembered there are over two thousand interior elevators west of Winnipeg, that one thousand of them are in Saskatchewan and that this young company had only some forty-three houses in active operation through which only 72,000 bushels per house was received, or a total of 3,261,000 bushels of grain. Of this amount the report shows 1,474,645 bushels was purchased by the company, presumably street grain. For this grain the company paid the sum of \$1,055,917.53. Out of this amount they sold an amount which netted the company \$1,064,148.75. They had left an amount of grain en route and in the houses valued at \$103,373.61. This shows a gain on this street grain of \$111,604.83, or approximately 8 1/2 cents per bushel on all grain bought. The statement further shows that 1,786,355 bushels of grain were received as special bin grain. The receipts from handling the same netted the company \$38,523.66. If the grain thus handled was received at 1 3/4c per bushel we have the sum of \$31,262.00 in round figures, which would leave approximately \$7,262.00 as secondary storage receipts, or about 2 1/4 cents per bushel for handling this special bin grain. Doubtless the company had other items of receipts but these two, namely, gain on purchased grain and storage and operating charges on the special bin grain netted the company \$150,128.49, or slightly over 4c per bushel on all the grain received through their system. If this young company could clear up this amount of money in their first year's operations against such fearful odds in the competitive race, it is reasonable to suppose that all other companies would make an equal amount on their street grain purchases and that the ratios would be approximately indicated by the operations of this company.

Recent returns show that for the year ending July 31, 208,362,000 bushels of grain of all kinds were inspected at Winnipeg and Western points. If half of this grain was purchased as street grain, which is quite a reasonable supposition, because this new farmers' company was better fitted for special binning than the line elevators and did not attempt to buy street grain except when practically compelled to do so, while others made street grain their business and rather tried to create a condition that compelled people to sell their grain as street grain. But if they only took the same proportions approximately one-half would be street grain, and consequently over 100,400,000 bushels was purchased as street grain, and if when the same spread prevailed, 8 1/2c per bushel, then the appalling sum of \$8,840,000.00 was paid for interior handling charges on one-half of the crop

marketed west of Winnipeg, which said sum was largely charged to the poorer farmers who from one cause or another were unable to ship by the car load.

If this young farmers' company, inaugurated as it was to save farmers from exactions of line elevators, operated as it was by the farmers themselves, without taking one pound as overage, could clear up this amount on the small amount they handled, what think you happened in all the other systems whose operators we have so long complained of re weights and grades? If this is a correct index of the interior elevator operations what may we expect to be at the bottom of the terminal operation storage? If one-half of this grain was from the province of Saskatchewan, and it was, our small farmers paid the enormous sum of over \$4,000,000.00 to Winnipeg grain men for handling the street grain of Saskatchewan. Was there ever a more clear-cut demonstration setting forth the absolute necessity for a universal system to be owned and operated by the men who produce the grain, or that the Dominion Government should own and operate all the terminal elevators on behalf of the people who grow the grain?

F. W. G.

### Nip-a-Win or Win-a-Nip, Eh?

I have much pleasure in informing you that this branch is going ahead in fine style. This is our third fortnightly meeting, it being decided we should meet that often. We have enrolled twenty-one new members, for which please find enclosed \$10.50 Central fees. I am also instructed to order forty membership tickets and one dozen buttons, for which I enclose \$3.80, total \$14.30. We had a good turnout at our picnic August 26. It was a grand half day's sport of baseball games, races for the children and ladies, etc. Supper was served by the ladies of the district, to whom we are greatly indebted for their services, the provisions being supplied by the local association. After supper we had the pleasure of hearing an able paper read by Mr. Frank Inkster, of Nipawin, who later in the evening joined our association. Then we had a short address from Mr. Payment, a member of our local, which was highly appreciated. We heartily thank both gentlemen. We have at present thirty-five members, which I think is very good for a month old local. I must not forget to add that we held a dance in the school after the picnic and it put a glorious finish to the day. I should be much obliged if you would let me have a number of copies of the constitution, also a supply of the booklets, "The Association and Its Work," for distribution, also any other literature of interest that you may have.

ALBERT S. TAYLOR,  
Sec'y Nipawin Assn.

### Buttons Going Like Hot Cakes

Please find enclosed \$7.00, of which \$4.00 is membership dues from this association to date. For the \$3.00 please send me one dozen Grain Growers' buttons.

H. BARR,  
Sec'y Bangor Assn.

Please find enclosed \$5.00 for ten paid up members of the newly formed branch of Parkdale Grain Growers' association.

W. S. GILBERT,  
Sec'y Parkdale Branch.

W. S. Gilbert, Esq.,  
Yours of the 19th inst., enclosing \$10.00 membership fees for the new association, to hand. We note your post office is Minnehaha, the beautiful Indian name for laughing water. We trust your members and the general characteristic of your association will be to develop the bright buoyancy the name suggests, and that your association will be generally as useful to the community as both laughter and water are in a general sense. We welcome you and trust our associated relationship will be one of mutual benefit.

F. W. G.



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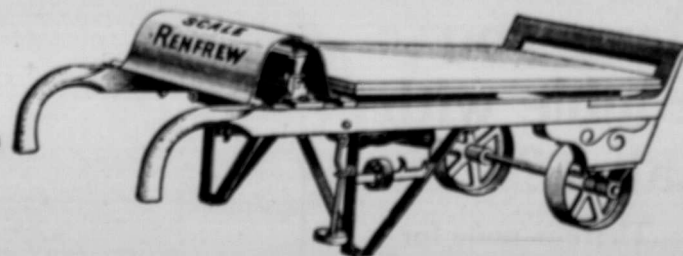
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# Peace and War

Opinions of British and German Statesmen, also showing the Interests Behind the War Scare

## NO QUARREL WITH OTHER NATIONS

London, July 25.—Speaking in the House of Commons today on the estimate for the committee on imperial defence, Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, Prime Minister, made an important statement.

"The history of the past eight years," said he, "is a history of mutual understanding, freedom from friction and difficulty, and of growing cordiality (cheers). But when I say that of the powers between whom and ourselves intimate relations exist, I must add that our friendships with them are not in any sense exclusive. (Cheers.) I say deliberately that we have no cause, so far as I know, no occasion, for quarrelling with any country in any part of the world." (Cheers.)

"Our relations with the great German empire were relations of a mighty and good will. Mr. Haldane, the Lord Chancellor, had paid a visit to Berlin earlier in the year and had entered into conversations and interchanges of views. These had been continued since in a spirit of frankness and friendship on both sides and we have now in London a distinguished diplomatist whom the German emperor had sent to our country.

"Our friendships were not in any sense exclusive. For more than one reason the greatest of British interests remained that of the peace of the world, if, unhappily as was the case, there was in this country as elsewhere a growing and lamentable expenditure upon armaments, both naval and military, there was no power in the world which did not know perfectly well that so far as we were concerned we had no aggressive purposes. (Cheers.) We coveted no heritage. The growing

expenditure was simply a necessary insurance," concluded the Prime Minister.

## GERMAN MENACE A MYTH

Vancouver, B.C., July 24.—"The German menace, now occupying so much attention, is only a myth. Belief in its existence has been encouraged by French chauvinists and ultra-patriots, with the idea of embroiling Great Britain and Germany. I think that war between these two countries is inconceivable. It is unfortunate that an element among the British people misunderstand the aims and aspirations of my countrymen," said Dr. Herman Paasche, vice-president of the Reichstag of the German Federal Parliament, to a representative of the Western Associated Press here yesterday.

"We want to live at peace with Britain and with the rest of the world. Our policy is one of 'defence,' not 'defiance,'" continued Dr. Paasche, in discussing Anglo-German relations. "It is unfortunate that the policy of the German nation is misunderstood, thanks to the misrepresentations of our avowed enemies. I feel certain that the great majority of the people in the British Empire, like the great majority of the people of the German Empire, desires peace and not war. Germany will never be the aggressor."

## CAN'T FIGHT YET, SAYS BERESFORD

London, Aug. 7.—Lord Charles Beresford, speaking at Evesham last night, characterized Winston Churchill as the most eccentric individual who had ever been intrusted with the naval executive. "He has occupied the position eight months and proved a miserable failure."

The German menace was, in Beresford's opinion, so serious that he would withdraw the whole fleet to protect the heart of the Empire, leaving an armoured cruiser only responsible for the Mediterranean. "We cannot present a fight," added Lord Charles, "and shall not be ready for some time to come."

Vigorously opposing a naval alliance with a foreign country, he urged that the Empire defend its own with its own ships only. The alliance we should desire is the one with the overseas dominions. He concluded that he did not fear invasion but starvation. He would always have granaries in the country with three or four storage depots for food.

"We have reduced our fleet, we have reduced our army, while other nations are forging ahead by leaps and bounds. I say, stop fooling the people and tell them the truth."

## MR. VICKERS TALKS WAR

Port Arthur, Ont., June 24.—That Great Britain's naval strength is the only factor which prevents war between Germany and Great Britain was the statement made here today by James Vickers, of the Vickers-Maxim firm, which makes nearly all of Britain's dreadnoughts and heavy ordnance. Mr. Vickers is here today with the British manufacturers. The Vickers company has two dreadnoughts on the stocks for Great Britain now.

Mr. Vickers expressed the belief that war would never occur while England maintained her present policy of a two-power standard.

## NEED OF HURRY, SAYS SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE

Montreal, July 3.—"The German war peril is more real and dangerous than most people imagine, and it is a shame for Canada to stand idly by and refuse to contribute to the defence of the Empire," said Sir William Mackenzie, on his return from a trip abroad.

"Canada should do something substantial and do it at once. There is a great need of hurry in this matter. The British ministers are making active preparations for the struggle which they believe to be inevitable, but

it is a case of one nation building against the three comprising the Triple Alliance. Unless Canada does something at once, it may be too late."

"I would go right in to aid in the defence of the Empire. The menace of the German navy I consider far greater than it appears. The building of the German navy can only point to one thing and that is the wiping out of the British navy. It is the duty of Canada to share in the responsibility of the Empire at once. Our treasury overflows with funds. What better could be done with the surplus?"

"Canada could build two dreadnoughts a year for ten years without feeling it severely."

## DOUGHTY SEES CERTAIN WAR

Montreal, Aug. 4.—That the German war scare is fast approaching a crisis is the opinion expressed by Sir George Doughty, a prominent member of the British Parliament, and a shipowner, who is now in Montreal.

"Every sensible man in Great Britain," said Sir George, "no matter to what party he belongs, is now firmly convinced that Germany is bending all her energies to prepare for war with Great Britain."

"The Germans," he said, "have never done anything without a design. They prepared for years for the Franco-German war, and when they were ready they struck. Similarly they are preparing for war with Great Britain, and because that war must be on the sea they are building up, at tremendous sacrifice to themselves, the great German navy which we see evolving before our eyes."

"Look at what Germany is doing. In 1898 the German navy consisted of 30,000 men and 17 ships. In 1910 it consisted of 60,000 men; under the new naval law it is to be 80,000 men and 51 vessels. All these vessels are being built with small coal capacity, showing that the North Sea is the centre of operations in which they are designed to be engaged. That means simply one thing, that the Germans aim to strike at the very heart of the British Empire."

## GERMANS DO

Edmonton, Alta. people do not want said Baron Bissin lis, Germany, who Baroness Bissing Prairie Provinces. war as long as lives," he added. newspapers that many. They do

"We want growing more and baron continued her colonies are th may has. Why, to ruin her trade l trade of the world still if ever the war with one Ger

Asked why not increasing its nav "Germany builds reason that she r army—because t against war. Nei rulers in my cou England."

## BRITAIN'S MA

Speaking of and British streng Hon. Winston Cl House of Common to the London St

"What he said have 33 battleshi by the time Ger was the fact. Fifth Battle Sq ships fully man vice personnel a man parent ships serve. We shou

of 41 battleships service personnel total of 29. It eight out of the Gibraltar, but t quently be in h admiralty would in home waters might be thought be required. Th in home waters Fifth Battle Sq away from its o sequently avail

## DISARMAMENT MAN

Paris, Aug. 7.—ed an interview v ter for foreign a lin Waechter, re of armaments id that international Utopian and qu tion. Even supp Germany agreed still be necessary to maintain peca that might befa or the Far East land forces were threat that publ France to attack of an Anglo-Ger

## CHURCH'S DU

Nowhere else the church a fre ent duty than i moment. Surely this self-govern ceived into its compositeness o ples, Anglo-Saxo Surely the trip ada should spe the dogs of wa and in Berlin. of Canada, with pits in every g pioneer hamlet, ness, and truth Kingdom of Fea tive and potent on her mother n indifferent to affairs, and to b macy with the noughts, is to d tianity and to t As the preacher be monstrous, hi to Globe.

## AEROPLANES

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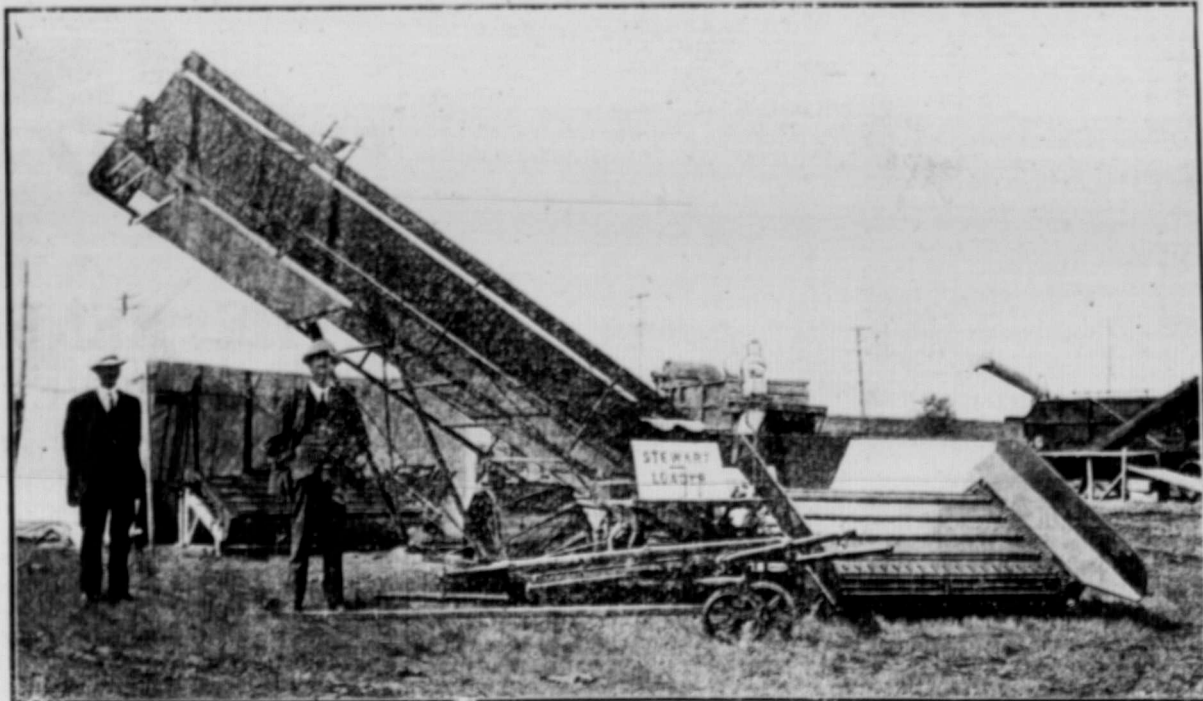
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**GERMANS DON'T WANT WAR**

Edmonton, Alta., Aug. 29.—"Our people do not want war with England," said Baron Bissing, a banker in Berlin, Germany, who is in Edmonton with Baroness Bissing on a tour of the Prairie Provinces. "There will be no war as long as the German emperor lives," he added. "It is the English newspapers that talk of war with Germany. They do a lot of harm."

"We want to see the two nations growing more and more friendly," the baron continued. "Great Britain and her colonies are the best customers Germany has. Why, then, would she want to ruin her trade by going to war? The trade of the world would be at a standstill if ever the two nations went to war with one another."

Asked why Germany is going ahead increasing its navy, the baron replied: "Germany builds her fleet for the same reason that she maintains her great army—because they are protection against war. Neither the people nor the rulers in my country want war with England."

**BRITAIN'S MARGIN OVER GERMANY**

Speaking of the relative German and British strength in the North Sea, Hon. Winston Churchill informed the House of Commons as follows, according to the London Standard:—

"What he said was that we should have 33 battleships in full commission by the time Germany had 25. That was the fact. We should have the Fifth Battle Squadron of eight more ships fully manned with active service personnel against the four German parent ships which were in the reserve. We should thus have a total of 41 battleships manned with active service personnel as against Germany's total of 29. It was quite true to say eight out of these 41 would be at Gibraltar, but they would very frequently be in home waters, and the admiralty would arrange that they were in home waters at such times as it might be thought their presence would be required. They would certainly be in home waters at any time when the Fifth Battle Squadron was cruising away from its own ports, and was consequently available."

**DISARMAMENT IDEAL SAYS GERMAN MINISTER**

Paris, Aug. 7.—Figaro today published an interview with the German minister for foreign affairs, Herr Von Kiderlin-Waechter, regarding the limitation of armaments ideal. The minister said that international disarmament was Utopian and quite out of the question. Even supposing that France and Germany agreed to disarm, it would still be necessary to keep armed forces to maintain peace in view of the danger that might befall Europe from America or the Far East. Germany's increased land forces were due to Great Britain's threat that public opinion would force France to attack Germany in the event of an Anglo-German war.

**CHURCH'S DUTY TOWARD CRISIS**

Nowhere else in all Christendom has the church a freer hand or a more urgent duty than in Canada at this very moment. Surely not for nothing has this self-governing young nation received into its citizenship so rare a compositeness of Europe's great peoples, Anglo-Saxon, French and German. Surely the triple-toned voice of Canada should speak with authority to the dogs of war in London, in Paris, and in Berlin. And surely the church of Canada, with its untrammelled pulpits in every great city and in every pioneer hamlet, can make the righteousness, and truth, and charity of the Kingdom of Peace mean something positive and potent in Canada's influence on her mother nations in Europe. To be indifferent to justice in international affairs, and to back up a perverse diplomacy with the pagan gospel of Drednoughts, is to deny the power of Christianity and to turn from Jesus to Belial. As the preacher says, the thing would be monstrous, hideous, barbaric.—Toronto Globe.

**AEROPLANES VS. DREADNOUGHTS**

Flying has come to be an essential part of a military establishment. As yet much of it is experimental and



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dangerous. Its achievement demands sacrifice, which some will give through love of adventure, some on patriotic grounds, while others do it for the furtherance of human progress. In her scepticism of the practical results to be derived, Britain has let France far outstrip her in the building of aeroplanes, while Germany has taken the lead over both in the construction of dirigibles. What if France should now claim the right to maintain a two-power standard in aeroplanes as Britain does on the sea, or Germany to announce that in dirigibles she means to keep a force equal to all the rest of the world? It is a common view that even if Britain is outdistanced at the start she can easily pull abreast as soon as these machines become valuable engines of war to do scouting safely or to carry and discharge large enough quantities of explosives. It is not, however, so much in the actual machines constructed that Germany and France have so far secured their lead as in the knowledge the construction of these has given to their builders and in the machines and shops now built and equipped for their manufacture.—Montreal Witness.

**ONE NAVY, SAYS BORDEN**

From the London Times a verbatim report of the speech delivered by Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden at the dinner given in his honor by the Royal Colonial Institute on the 10th of July last, the following paragraph is taken:—

"I have always held the conviction, and I hold it today—I am saying no new thing to you tonight when I declare that in my opinion the sea defence of the Empire can best be secured by one navy. (Cheers). Our ideal has been one king, one flag, one Empire, one navy (loud cheers)—one navy, powerful enough to vindicate the

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**NICKEL VOLTITE** can be used for nickel-plating all articles of Steel, Iron and Brass-ware, such as Golf Clubs, Bicycle Motor Car and Yacht Fittings, Swords, Bayonets and Scabbards, Engine Fittings, Engineers' Tools, Fenders, Fire-Irons, Brass Plates, Faucets, Door Knobs, Bits, Harness and Carriage Fittings. A thin application of Nickel Voltite on steel or iron articles will prevent them from rusting.

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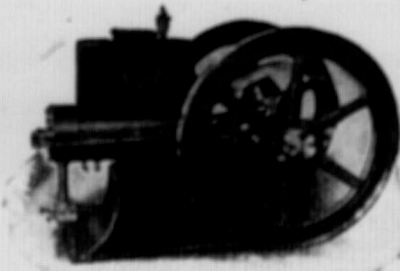
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flag and maintain the integrity of the Empire." (Cheers.)

**THREE DREADNOUGHTS FOR CANADA**

In a special despatch from Ottawa, dated July 17, the Toronto News gives the following statement, under a three-column head "Three Dreadnoughts for Canada is Mr. Borden's Naval Policy":

Mr. Borden's speeches indicate clearly the decision at which it is understood the Cabinet had arrived before the Ministers left for London. There is reason to believe that Canada will agree to build at least three Dreadnoughts in successive two-year periods. The title of these will remain in Canada. They will constitute an integral portion of the Imperial navy and be the chief vessels of any Canadian fleet if one should be organized in the future.

With this provision for Dreadnoughts as a temporary measure Canadian ministers and the Admiralty will proceed to devise a permanent naval organization for Canada. This probably will provide for defence of Canadian ports on the Atlantic and on the Pacific and for a certain standard of strength in home waters. All, however, will depend on the adequate representation of the Dominion in Imperial Councils, on the right to a voice in determining peace or war, in short, in equal partnership in the Empire.

There will be no referendum either on the proposal to build Dreadnoughts or on the permanent policy which may be devised. In all Mr. Borden's speeches in Canada he pledged himself to an emergency contribution towards Imperial defence in case upon inquiry he was convinced that the need of early assistance existed. He is, therefore, wholly free to give such immediate assistance, while the permanent policy can be submitted to the Canadian people in the next general election. If there is found to be serious congestion in British shipyards it is not impossible that one or two of the Dreadnoughts may be built in Canada.

**THREE YEARS TO BUILD SHIPS**

In his speech in the British Parliament on July 22, Winston Churchill said:—

"Another point to which I would direct attention is the extreme slowness with which naval preparations can be made. Small ships take 18 to 20 months to build. Large ships take from two to three years, and sometimes more. Docks take more than four years to build. Seamen take from two to three years to train, and artificers take much longer. Officers take between six and seven years to train, and the efficiency which comes from the harmonious combination of all these elements is a plant of very slow growth indeed. Cool, steady, methodical preparations prolonged over a succession of years can alone

raise the margins of naval power. It is no use flinging millions of money about on the impulse of the moment by a gesture of impatience or in a mood of panic. Such a course would only reveal your own weakness and impotence. Those who clamor for sensational expenditures, who think that the kind of dangers we are faced with can be warded off in that way, are, I venture to think, either ignorant themselves of naval conditions or they take advantage of the ignorance of others."

**GERMANS BUILDING FLEET SECRETLY**

The London Daily Express prints the following report that Germany is building a secret squadron in the race for sea supremacy with Great Britain:—

"It is reported in armor circles that for some months past the firm of Krupp has been engaged in the manufacture of guns and munitions for a new squadron of nine battleships for Germany. It is understood that during the last three weeks the Angle irons and plates for the ships have been received from England.

An addition of nine battleships to the German fleet in 1914 would place this country in the gravest peril with which it has ever been faced.

If nine new ships were added to the German fleet the comparison for 1914 would stand as follows: Germany, 38; Great Britain, minimum 33, maximum 41. These figures tell their own story.

**DRAGGED INTO RUINOUS ABYSS**

Writing of the naval situation in Britain and Germany, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, journalist and member of parliament, says:—

"Thus we have the spectacle of two great nations being apparently dragged unwillingly, but inevitably, into an abyss of ruinous armaments, and such exasperating national feeling as ultimately makes war possible on the smallest provocation."

**DREADNOUGHT POKER**

Winston Churchill has made the whole pretty poker game of nations perfectly clear. England opened the 1912 jack-pot for three new battleships a year. Germany came in and made it one more battleship to play. England now sees the raise, and makes it five battleships to play. And all this before drawing cards!

Uncle Sam, looking at his perfectly peaceful hand, reckons he will drop out of this 1912 jack-pot and let the others go as far as they like. Immediately shrill cries arise from the jingo spectators sitting at his elbows. "Don't be a piker!" "Be a sport!" "Get into the game," resound through the elegant international gambling room. But a few old-fashioned hayseeds drawl: "Remember the mortgage, Sam, and don't throw away your

money." Uncle Sam tugs at his goatee. He knows they are right; but poker is such a tempting game!—New York World.

**WOULD BANKRUPT LONDON**

Montreal, Aug. 6.—"If England declared war against Germany today, London would be in the bankrupt court tomorrow," said the Rev. Dr. Archibald Duff, of University College, Brantford, in a sermon at Zion Congregational church last night. He added that the only reason the kaiser did not declare war a year ago was that the bankers of Berlin warned him that Berlin would be bankrupt if he did so. The Rev. Dr. Duff said that he firmly believed that it was the work of God in bringing about this state of affairs to prevent the war.

**WHY ALL THIS WAR TALK?**

If it is true, as Prime Minister Asquith assured the British House of Commons on Thursday last, that there is no cause for panic over the Anglo-German situation, that "our relations with the great German Empire are relations of amity and good-will," and that "the peace of the world remains the greatest of British interests," then in the name of intelligent prudence why all this war talk? The speech of Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, the other day, was made the occasion for a fresh outbreak of war-scare alarm. That speech in its exact and literal words did not justify the inflammatory outbreaks of the jingoes and the jingo press, but its language was not calculated to rebuke reckless war talk. The trouble with the new First Lord of the Admiralty is his oratorical temperament and his fondness for striking, if not theatrical, language. The more deliberate and judicial temper of the Prime Minister provides the balance which prevents the most serious trouble. But trouble too serious to be neglected is caused not only in Britain, but all over the Empire, when the eager jingoes and their journals find occasion for a fresh appeal to international prejudice and fear in the statements of a responsible Liberal minister.—Toronto Globe.

**MARK WAS RIGHT**

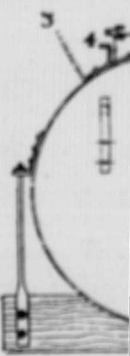
Mark Twain was visiting H. H. Rogers who, leading the humorist to his library, said, as he pointed to a bust of white marble, "What do you think of that?"

It was a bust of a young woman coiling her hair, a very graceful example of modern Italian sculpture. Mr. Clemens looked at it a moment and then he said:

"It isn't true to nature."  
"Why not?" Mr. Rogers asked.  
"She ought to have her mouth full of hairpins," said the humorist.

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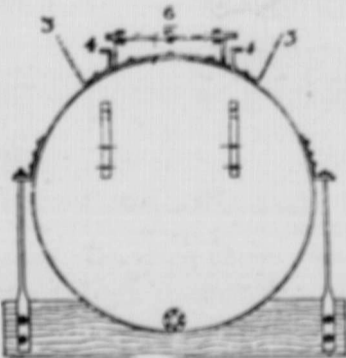
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AGENCIES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

# Canada Grain Act

The Law that Regulates the Western Grain Trade

Continued from Last Week

### Finding by Chief Inspector

173. The chief inspector shall, as soon as practicable, examine and inspect such sample or samples of grain and adjudge the proper grade and dockage to which it is, in his judgment, entitled, and which grain of like quality and character would receive if shipped to the terminal points in earload lots and subjected to official inspection.

174.—As soon as the chief inspector has so examined, inspected and adjudged the grade and dockage he shall make out in writing a statement of his judgment and finding and shall transmit a copy thereof by mail to each of the parties to the disagreement, preserving the original together with the sample on file in his office.

2. The judgment and finding of the chief inspector on all or any of the said matters shall be conclusive.

3. Where the disagreement as to grade and dockage arises on the sale of the grain by a farmer to such country elevator the farmer shall be paid on the basis of grade and dockage offered him by the elevator, but the final settlement shall be made on the basis of grade and dockage given by the chief inspector.

### Complaints of Discrimination

175. Whenever complaint is made, in writing under oath to the Board by any person aggrieved, that the person operating any country elevator under this Act:—

(a) Fails to give just and fair weights or grades; or,  
(b) Is guilty of making unreasonable dockage for dirt or other cause; or,

(c) Fails in any manner to operate such elevator fairly, justly and properly; or,

(d) Is guilty of any discrimination forbidden by this Part, it shall be the duty of the Board to inquire into and investigate such complaint and the charge therein contained.

2. The Board shall, for such purpose, have full authority to examine and inspect all the books, records and papers pertaining to the business of such elevator and all the scales, machinery and fixtures and appliances used therein, and to take evidence of witnesses under oath, and for that purpose to administer the oath.

3. Upon receipt of such complaint the Board shall notify both parties, and furnish them with a copy of the complaint, and the date and place of holding the investigation.

176. In case the Board finds the complaint and charge therein contained, or any part thereof, true, it shall give its decision in writing and shall at once serve a copy of such decision upon the person offending and against whom such complaint was made, and also serve

### GET THE GRAIN ACT

Every grain grower should have a Copy of the Canada Grain Act. They may be obtained free by sending a post card to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

a copy upon the owner of such country elevator; and the Board shall direct such owner to make proper redress to the person injured, and may order the discharge of the offending operator, who shall not be engaged as manager or assistant in any country elevator for the period of one year from such discharge. Upon the failure of such owner to give such proper redress and discharge such operator the Board shall cancel the license of the country elevator. In case any other country elevator employs an operator so discharged within the said period of one year the Board shall order the dismissal of such operator, and in case of refusal to comply with the request of the Board in this regard the Board shall cancel the license of the said country elevator.

2. Every one who being a grain dealer or a member of a firm dealing in grain or an authorized agent of any

such dealer or firm, influences, or attempts to influence, in any manner either by letter, circular or otherwise, any manager of any country elevator to give unjust weights or to take unjust dockage from any grain being received into such elevator, is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$500 and not less than \$100.

### Loading Platforms

189. On a written application to the Board by ten farmers resident within twenty miles of the nearest shipping point, and on the approval of the application, the railway company shall, within the time hereinafter mentioned, erect and maintain at such point a loading platform as hereinafter described, suitable for the purpose of loading grain from vehicles direct into cars.

2. The period in each year within which the Board may receive such applications shall be between the fifteenth of April and the fifteenth of October, and the company shall not be compelled to build any such loading platforms between the first day of November and the first day of May following.

190. The railway company shall construct such loading platform within thirty days after the application is made to the company by the Board, unless prevented by strikes or other unforeseen causes, and shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars for each day's delay beyond that time.

191. Each loading platform shall be erected within the limit of the station yard, or upon a siding where there is no station, at a siding which the railway company shall provide on its premises in some place convenient of access, to be approved by the Board, which shall be of such height, width and length as the Board prescribes, provided that in no case shall the length exceed one hundred feet nor the width twenty-four feet; but no loading platform shall be required to be erected at crossing sidings reserved for crossing purposes only.

### Free Use of Platforms

192. All such persons desiring to use such loading platform for the shipment of grain shall be entitled to do so free of charge.

193. The Board may at any time between the fifteenth day of April and the fifteenth day of October in any year order the railway company to enlarge any platform at any station or siding under the provisions of this Part, or order the company to erect additional platforms at such station or siding, if, in the judgment of the Board, the loading platform or platforms at such station or siding is or are insufficient to accommodate the public, and the railway company shall enlarge such platforms or erect such additional platforms at such station or siding, as directed by the Board, within thirty days after receipt of an order of the Board therefor.

### Railway to Provide Cars

194. The railway company shall, upon application, furnish cars to applicants for the purpose of being loaded at such loading platforms.

2. When more cars are furnished at any point than can be accommodated at the platform, the surplus cars shall be placed by the railway company at such applicants' disposal at a convenient place or places, on a siding other than at the platform; provided that shippers, if they so desire, shall at all times have the option of loading on the siding instead of over the platform.

3. At any point where there is no platform, cars shall be furnished to applicants by the railway company at convenient places on a siding, for the purpose of being loaded direct from vehicles.

A new grain commission firm is just announced, whose principals are Alex. M. Blackburn and David K. Mills, trading under the name of Blackburn & Mills, with headquarters at Winnipeg. In addition to handling grain on consignment, they will also buy on track.

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# The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

girls lead a free and noble life and are quite amenable to the natural discipline to which they are subjected, but they will not become food for powder, not even to please the blustering Sam Hughes. But Hughes is comparatively harmless, for no one takes him seriously. It is men like J. M. C. we have to reckon with, men disciplined under the ethics of the Caesars, men who have no relish for freedom of thought and therefore have never got beyond the stage where their school teachers left them, men who silently vote for conditions such as their masters make; these are the men we have to reason with, and whom we should endeavor to awaken to a consciousness of better things. And I do not believe a whisper will awaken them, nor even a "dictum." We must probe them till they feel the pain. We shall win their gratitude in the end.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Lloydminster, Alta.

## NOVA SCOTIA FREE TRADER SPEAKS

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of July 31 there appears an answer to your query: "Has Protection Made You Rich?" by John Robertson. From a careful perusal of this I can draw but one conclusion. If Mr. Robertson is rich protection has not made him so. It is the maintenance of a parasitic class by the producers of wealth which throws an unjust burden upon the agricultural class that is the cause of rural decline and makes farming unprofitable. He accounts for the real decline of agricultural industry in Great Britain himself when he talks about rents which are nothing more nor less than tribute to ci-devant brigandage and to ancient highway robbery; when the taxes are placed where they belong and the man who tills the land can get possession of it at a fair value, when the millions of acres held in idleness by the descendants of predatory ancestors are available for production then will be the time to rail at free trade. It is a natural query: has the tax on unearned increment had anything to do with the fall in land values, and is this a national calamity? In this country and the United States the vampire class do not rule by divine right handed down by some Dick Turpin-like great grandfather, but have the merit, if merit it be, of belonging to the Napoleon class, each being his own ancestor, and ruling none the less effectively by virtue of a protective tariff.

In the East we have not always farmed under present day protection. In the Annapolis Valley, with all due respect to the West, we have the best natural farming proposition in the world; from 1854 till 1866 we had a measure of free trade with the U.S., and our population steadily increased. Since 1879 we have operated under the National Policy, and our population has steadily decreased. In ten years the three fruit growing counties have lost, despite the excess of births over deaths and the few new settlers, 771 inhabitants, and this is but a repetition of the story told by all returns since 1881. These counties will lose under redistribution two-thirds of their parliamentary representation. In Nova Scotia our only gains have been in towns, and

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the decennial loss, computed as above, is 43,000 rural inhabitants. That is what protection has done for the East, and what it will eventually do for the West if not destroyed and superseded by free trade, as it will be, however.

The \$200 which the average farmer pays in tariff taxes was not a misprint. It would be advisable for Mr. Robertson to obtain from The Guide a copy of the "Siege of Ottawa," thus he will learn that in 1905 the average duty collected was over 27 per cent. and that this amount is added to the value of home manufactures, making a selling price for those products \$199,000,000 greater than it would be under free trade and for which not one cent of value was returned. Add to this the duties paid on foreign imports and Mr. Robertson will find if he is an average farmer, head of a family, that he is paying the amount mentioned. This statement was made before the high priests of protection at Ottawa, and not by them questioned. The deplorable fact is that there are too many hypnotized and not realizing their loss.

The United States with free trade within its borders, producing a greater variety of products than any other nation, could longer withstand the evil, but as consumption overtakes production they are out in ever-increasing numbers to smash protection.

Again, Mr. Robertson, if protection is a good thing, would it not be better if each township in Canada had a tariff wall against every other? Allow me before closing to express my appreciation of The Guide and its work, and to say that while I do not always unreservedly agree with you, which is one reason for my admiration, I believe the greatest single step in the emancipation of the Canadian farmer and laborer would be the placing of your journal in every home of such in the Dominion.

FRANK A. BOLSER.

Spa Springs, Annapolis Co., N.S.

## FROM MISSOURI

Editor, Guide:—I notice a letter from Mr. J. Robertson, Bradwell, Sask., in which he tries to show the benefit protection is to the farmer. I cannot understand how it is possible for protection to benefit the farmer, when the price for which he has to sell is ruled by the export value. How in the name of common sense can protection enhance the price of wheat when practically all the surplus we raise has to be shipped to some other country and sold there? Mr. Robertson talks as though farming under free trade in Canada would be the same as farming under free trade in England. The two things are entirely different, and not to be compared. Of course, the English farmer would like protection, he would then have the monopoly of the best market in the world, while in Canada there is practically no market, and we have to export our surplus and sell on a free trade market, and at the same time pay duty on everything we have to buy. If the English farmer is in as bad a way as Mr. Robertson says, why is it so few of them come to Canada?

As a class very few old country farmers emigrate. Why don't they come here and get rich farming under protection? Although they farm in a free trade country they manage to hire someone else to do all the work, while in highly protected Canada the farmer has to work himself and in a good many cases all his family as well. Undoubtedly a large number of farmers have done well in Canada, but it has not been through protection but in spite of it, and if they are well off under protection, they would have been better off under free trade. I make the greater part of my living by growing grain, the same as the majority of farmers in the West do. If Mr. Robertson can prove to me that protection will enhance the price of my grain I am ready to turn protectionist.

A. QUELCH.

Beulah, Man.

Fishing off the coast of Nova Scotia the Duke of Connaught hooked a tuna, and after a fight lasting over an hour the fish got away. That any fish in Canadian waters should behave in this way towards His Royal Highness must cause deep grief to the Toronto News.—Toronto Star.



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# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## ANOTHER COMPETITION ENDED

You sent me in some splendid stories about animals and birds for our second story competition, but a few of you forgot that I asked you to tell me some incident showing the cleverness of an animal or bird, and so while they were very good they could not win a prize.

One of the prize stories, which was written by Eileen Gillies, is printed in this issue. This same little girl won a prize for a picture she sent us so you must waken up little people and see to it that she does not carry off all the prizes.

The names and compositions of the other prize winners will be given at a later date. And now I have splendid news for you.

## MORE PRIZES COMING

Do you think you could write me an interesting story about My Unlucky Day? If your days have all turned out well make up a story for us out of your heads. You can make them as long or as short as you like only they must be written in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only.

I want at least a hundred boys and girls to send me in stories before the Thirtieth of September. Don't be afraid to try because you think you are too young. For one little girl nine years old won a prize and a little boy who is just ten. I will like your stories anyway, whether the rest of the people do or not because I do like little boys and girls.

Now young Canadians, don't put off starting these stories until tomorrow or the next day but get out your pen and ink and begin right away and you will stand as good a chance as anyone of winning a prize.

As before, we are giving three story books for the three best compositions sent in. Please don't forget to have your teacher or parents certify that the story is your own work and that the age given is correct. I have had letters from some of you about the camera work but I want all of our readers to write and say whether they think they would like to take pictures and if they would be willing to work to earn a camera.

DIXIE PATTON.

Address your letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## AMUSING STORY OF A CAT AND A BABY SQUIRREL

### A Prize Story

A lady friend, living in England, once had a cat who never was happy unless she had a family, if not kittens, whatever else she could adopt.

I remember once, she mothered a squirrel and she had a family of her own at the time, but she adopted the squirrel with high glee and after a time she thought more of it than of her own kittens. She would sit for an hour at a time licking it.

What troubled her most was that it would cock its tail up over its head. She would hold it down with one paw and lick it for some time, but when she let go of it it would stick it up again and we have heard her cry and box its ears. Then she would start all over again, trying to get its tail to behave like a kitten's tail should and the poor little squirrel wouldn't know what to do.

EILEEN GILLIES.

Age 13 years.

## NIGHT HAWK

The Night Hawk is a little bird which has neither gay plumage nor sweet song to recommend it and is, therefore, often passed by unnoticed. It is a much smaller bird than the day hawk. It is of a dull, brownish gray color. Like many other birds it migrates in the winter. But it is one of the last birds to go. Its food consists chiefly of worms, berries and insects.

We can hear it coming some distance by the noise of its wings. It is a cunning little bird.

One bird especially attracted my notice. One day, while a berry patch, I was startled by a rushing noise close by my side and looking up I saw one of these queer little birds. I naturally thought it would be an easy matter to find its nest, but this was not as easy a matter as I supposed, for one reason, as I afterwards learned, their eggs are the same color as the earth, and for the nest they use a shallow place in the ground. The bird, when it saw I had detected it, displayed some very cunning tricks by which it meant to allure me from its home. It flew in a circle around my head thinking, I suppose, to frighten me. When it saw this was of no use it flew away a short distance but it came back soon. This it continued some time. I had my dog with me and when the bird saw he was going to find its nest it flew around his head and flapped its wings at him. I began to feel sorry for the poor little thing so came away. I have heard it would have stayed till it died if I had not come away.

My father once tamed a mother and her little ones by throwing crumbs for them to eat. They would let him pick them up. When they could fly, the mother took them away and we have never seen them since.

ELSIE RANDALL.

Age 13.

## THE CANADIAN SONG SPARROW

The Canadian Song Sparrow is a small grey bird, it is a little larger than the common house wren.

The song sparrow builds its nest in a low willow bush, it is made of old grass and lined with horse hair. When it is finished the female lays four small eggs which are of a sky blue color with brown spots at one end.

The Canadian song sparrow has a very sweet little song which sounds very much like "sweet, sweet, very merry cheer."

It comes North about April and goes South about September.

It is a very tame bird and will let anyone come quite close to it.

FLORENCE GARLICK.

Age 11 years.

## THE MEADOW LARK

### Honorable Mention

The Meadow Lark, more commonly known as the Lark, is found in almost every part of North America and the central portion more especially. In the same family are found the oriole, bobolink and blackbird, all differing very much in form, plumage and habits.

The Lark is a good sized bird, as large as any Robin. Its upper parts are brown, barred with black, its head is brown and black striped also, and the breast is rich yellow in color. The outer tail feathers of the bird are broad and white and very noticeable in flight. The head of the Lark is always observed first as it holds it very erect and high in the air, both when it walks and flies.

The nest is always built on the ground amid the taller grasses and often in a small depression in the earth, thus making it difficult to find. In fact it is often so covered as to allow the bird to enter by a hidden passage. The nest is composed of dried grass and softer material for the lining. The eggs, ranging from four to six in number, are white, speckled with reddish brown spots.

The Meadow Lark possesses many habits, both intelligent and interesting to watch. It sings a gay little song, often expressed by the phrase, "I was here a year ago." But if the bird is alarmed or wishes to give a signal he simply jerks his tail and says, "A pent, a pent." The flight of the Lark closely resembles that of the prairie chicken, and he may be recognized at some distance by this fact. Although he is a very timid bird, yet if you approach him quietly he will watch you until you are very near and will then fly to some neighboring fence-post. The male and female Larks always work together in nest building time; but the male always supplies his cheerful mate with food when she is hatching her eggs. There are many enemies to the Lark, such as the hawk and crow, but he keeps pretty well on guard and generally has the cheerful aid of the pugnacious king-bird, who always helps the song birds.

The food of the Lark is, of course, chiefly insects, although he does relish some ripe seeds of some weeds. In both cases he is doing great service to the farmer. He wages a constant war on the grasshopper, killing not only what he eats, but many more besides. Such are a few of the characteristics of the Meadow Lark, the bird most welcomed in the spring time. When he returns to his summer home in the south, about the middle of September, so as to escape those chilling breezes characteristic of Manitoba autumns, we are all sorry to see him go, but we look forward to the coming spring and the arrival again of our old friend, the Meadow Lark.

Contributed by

E. MacPHAIL

(Age 16 years).

This story was left from our last competition, having been crowded out by other copy.

## CHANGELINGS

We had a very nice white and grey cat. We had her nearly five years. About a month ago she had three pretty little kittens, at the same time a hen had chickens. One of the chickens took sick, we gave it to the cat and she looked after it like she did her kittens. When they were two weeks old the cat went away and the little chicken fretted for the cat and died. The next day another cat had kittens and they died. We gave the other kittens to the cat and she is bringing them up like she would her own. They are doing fine now. Their mother has been away two weeks and hasn't come back yet.

ADA FARROW.

Age 13 years.

## A WARM ROOM WHEN YOU WANT IT



THE very sight of this cheery little heater brings to mind the many comforts that attend its use. Who doesn't want a warm room—often? For bathing baby or dressing on chilly mornings—for cool evenings in the Fall and for Sunday afternoons before the coal stove is put up? And surely at the EATON price no home need lack this comfort.

## THE RADIANT OIL HEATER

The Radiant Oil Heater is perfectly safe. It is so constructed that it cannot smoke, nor will the hot wick turn down into the oil. This is due to the automatic wick stop. When turned on full it will throw as much heat as the hot-air register from any house furnace. The body is made of smooth blue steel, and the trimmings are nickel-plated. This heater is fitted with patent top, that will open and close, allowing you to heat a dish of water. When closed it acts as a deflector throwing the heat toward the floor. The Alaska handle on this Heater will not get hot. The fount is made of brass, and is fitted with an automatic indicator which will tell you how full it is. The upper part of body tips back for lighting. This heater will throw a cheerful reflection when the room is dark.

45 P 80 Radiant Heater, fitted with brass fount and nickel trimmings, weight 17 lbs \$4.75

45 P 81 Radiant Heater, fitted with steel fount and black japan trimmings, 16 lbs \$2.95

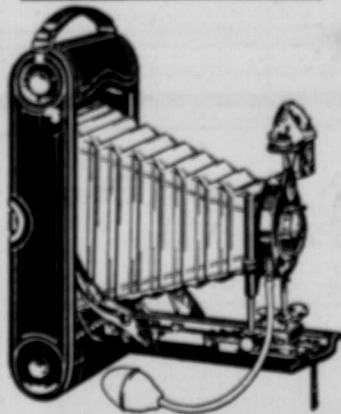
## ORDER YOUR HEATER NOW

No matter what kind of Kitchen Range or Heater you require it will pay you to investigate EATON prices. We take the entire output of two stove foundries, and we sell direct to our customers without middlemen's profits or expenses.

Write for our new Fall and Winter Catalogue If not already received

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED WINNIPEG CANADA

"If it isn't an Eastman, it isn't a Kodak"



The quality of your picture depends as much on the simplicity of your camera as upon the quality of its lens and shutter and mechanism.

## KODAKS

combine simplicity with quality. There are no annoying details in the operation of the Kodak. Kodaks bear the same relation to a plate camera that the automatic gun bears to your grandfather's muzzle loader. Kodaks are simple, efficient, reliable. They are designed by the most experienced camera makers in the world, are made in the largest and best equipped camera factory in the world, are fitted with lenses of the highest type, each one individually tested both by the lens maker and by our own testers. Kodaks are made by men with whom honest workmanship has become a habit.

There's no dark-room in the Kodak system of picture making. The Kodak is complete ready to use with daylight loading film cartridges—there's no extra investment in plate holders as in the case of a plate camera.

Kodak means photography with the bother left out—means good pictures, real value for your money.

Catalogue free at your dealers or by mail.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LIMITED Toronto - Canada

## MOORE LIGHT IN USE IN THE HOME



MOORE LIGHT is very popular for home use. It brings to the lonely homemaker & the farmer in his home all the advantages of the City with Electricity & Gas as the... MOORE STOVES... can be used in conjunction with the light and is operated from the same supply tank. Even the City Man is beginning to realize that... MOORE LIGHT... produces a better light than any other kind of artificial light & is now putting in the famous MOORE SYSTEMS. Sold by all the leading Hardware Stores. WRITE FOR FULL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

ROBERT M. MOORE & CO. Vancouver B.C. Regina Sask.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

## NATURE

As a fond mother, when the day is o'er,  
Leads by the hand her little child to bed,  
Half willing, half reluctant to be led,  
And leave his broken playthings on  
the floor,  
Still gazing at them through the open door,  
Nor wholly reassured and comforted  
By promises of others in their stead,  
Which, though more splendid, may not  
please him more.

So nature deals with us, and takes away  
Our playthings one by one and by the  
hand

Leads us to rest so gently that we go  
Scarce knowing if we wish to go or stay  
Being too full of sleep to understand  
How far the known transcends the  
what we know.

## PAYING THE PRICE BY PROXY

I have often thought that if people  
could pay for their own follies and indis-  
cretions without demanding toll of others  
their deeds would be no business of any-  
one but themselves. But they can't.  
The boy or girl, man or woman who gives  
way to thoughtless and selfish impulses  
often cause other people more pain and  
worry than they themselves suffer.

This thought has often come to me in  
connection with the secret or runaway  
marriage and has recurred to me within  
the last few days when September wed-  
dings are in the air. I understand per-  
fectly the feeling that makes a man and  
a woman hate to share what is to them  
a sacred and wonderful event with the  
prying, curious, inquisitive public. Then  
there is the fuss and excitement which  
so many of them dread—and reasonably.

But, on the other hand, if they do go off  
and do it quietly what about the family  
who are left behind to explain to a host  
of curious and suspicious acquaintances?  
It is a most unpleasant predicament.  
They may go over the reasons given above  
and argue the matter out plausibly but they  
will know that the listener is very likely  
taking the explanation in with mental  
reservations and if this runaway couple  
should happen to have a child prematurely  
nothing under the sun would persuade  
this wicked skeptical old world that they  
are innocent of wrong.

So while I sympathize with the reserve  
that makes a perfectly respectable man  
and woman shrink from the bother and  
fuss of a public wedding I think this old  
convention has reason at the bottom, as  
most conventions have, and should be  
observed. What do you say, sisters of  
mine?

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## A CHILD FOR ADOPTION

I have been a reader for some time  
of the Guild. I work on a farm thirty-  
two miles from Winnipeg.

I have been deserted for four years.  
My husband went away with another  
woman. I took him back two years ago,  
thinking he would do better. But no  
use. We can never tame tigers. Those  
who put their trust in such people are  
sure to suffer. When I married seven  
years ago my husband was thought to  
be such a nice man, and he was when  
there was anything to be gained, but  
my children and myself have been the  
ones to suffer, not him. He always had  
good clothes and the best of everything;  
went to dances and shows, but he never  
said to me once: "Would you like to  
go?" and never gave me any money  
to dress myself on. This nice man is  
well known in Regina and Winnipeg.  
I could say some very bad things, only  
it will take too much space.

However, I am trying to live it down,  
and all I want is a little help and good  
advice. I have two children, one I  
pay for in Winnipeg to be taken care  
of; a dear little boy just thirteen  
months old, with big blue eyes and  
little fat face. He is a dear, sweet  
child and very lovable. Now, I  
would like to adopt this boy into some  
good home, but it must be a good home,  
where there are no other children and  
where he will get a good schooling and  
something to start life on if he lives.

I have a little girl six years old. I  
keep her with me. I find it very hard  
to get a place where I can have her  
with me. I can't keep them both with

me and I don't find it satisfactory pay-  
ing for his keep and I won't put him  
in a home. I keep him in a private  
place. I hope someone will see this  
letter and my address can be had at  
the Sunshine Guild of The Guide.

I don't like to adopt this boy, but I  
don't know what else to do, when I  
can't have him with me. I think there  
is little difference. He is away from  
me anyway. I want him to get a good  
home with people who live happy to-  
gether, if there is such a thing, and  
have means to give him a start. I will  
sign my name

LONESOME MARGARET.

I never knew a touching appeal like  
this to go unanswered by the sympathe-  
tic women of the West, and I can't  
think that this instance will be the ex-  
ception that proves the rule.—F.M.B.

## YOUNG MAN WANTED

Dear Miss Beynon—As my husband  
and I are greatly interested in your page  
in The Grain Growers' Guide I hope  
we shall not be asking too much, but  
could you print a letter for my husband  
to ask if any members or friends know of  
a young man wanting a good comfortable  
home? We have only been here since  
April from Semans and my husband is  
all alone on the prairie and finds it hard  
to do things alone. We have had bad  
luck as our house was blown to pieces  
when that cyclone came. My husband  
would be very kind to any young man.  
He would help him if he wanted a home-  
stead near us and would lend him a team  
to go out threshing if he wanted or stay  
here and do chores while he went out.  
If there is any member would they see  
what they could do. We would like, if  
he could come here as soon as possible.  
Wage paid if not too high. We have  
not started haying yet and have a stable  
to build. Now I must close, hoping to  
write an interesting letter some other  
day for your page. We are both English.  
Yours truly,

KEW GARDENS.



DAINTY DRESSES

7467—Girl's Dress, 8 to 12 years. With Round  
or High Neck, Short or Elbow Sleeves. 3 1/2 yards  
36 inches, 2 1/2 yards, 14 inches, for 10 year size.  
7495—Girl's Box Plated Dress, 6 to 14 years.  
With Square or High Neck, Short or Long Sleeves.  
3 yards 36 inches, 1 1/2 yards of banding, for 8 year  
size.  
7481—Girl's Costume, 10 to 14 years. 588 Em-  
broidery Pattern. With Tunic closed at the  
Shoulders and Six-Gored Skirt. 5 yards 36 inches,  
5 1/2 yards of banding, 3 yards edging, to make as  
shown in back view, for 12 year size.  
7326—Child's Dress, 4 to 8 years. 2 1/2 yards  
36 inches, 1 yard 27 inches wide for trimming,  
for 6 year size.  
7257—Child's Dress, 4 to 8 years. To be worn  
Over any Guimpe. 3 1/2 yards 36 inches, with 1  
yard 27 inches wide for trimming, for 6 year size.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address  
by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt  
of ten cents for each.

## A RECOMMENDATION

Employer—"Yes, I advertised for a  
strong boy. Think you will fill the bill!"  
Applicant—"Well, I just finished  
liekin' nineteen other applicants out in  
de hall."

## YOU CAN TAKE BACK THE PACKAGE



There is no chance of disappointment when you start using Blue  
Ribbon Tea. You need not use it more than once, and if it does not fully  
satisfy you, take back the package and your grocer will immediately  
refund your money. We know you will like it.

## Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano -- "Canada's Biggest Piano Value" --

If you want your Summer Home to be more than "Comfortably  
furnished," put this superb little Sherlock-Manning 20th Century  
Style 70 Piano in it.

Beautifully finished in Wal-  
nut or Mahogany—handsome  
in appearance—and dainty  
in design. This exquisite  
little instrument is particu-  
larly appropriate for the  
Summer Home whatever its  
size or its style.



Style 70  
THE PIANO PAR EXCELLENCE  
FOR YOUR SUMMER HOME

This great little piano is  
easily moved, and occupies  
only a small space—but at  
the same time, it has all  
the superior features of the  
regular, full-sized Sherlock-  
Manning 20th Century in-  
struments.

Find out about this handy  
little instrument before you  
decide on any piano for your Summer Home. Come and see it, if  
possible. We will be pleased to tell you all about it, without  
placing you under obligation to buy.

Write direct to us, asking how you may own this splendid and  
convenient little instrument—one of the world's finest pianos—  
and at the same time save \$100. 28

Sherlock-Manning Piano & Organ Co.  
London (No Street Address Necessary) Canada

## WORK THIS PUZZLE! SEND NO MONEY!!

MON  
W  
NN  
PRIZE

\$50  
CASH  
PRIZE

ALSO A PRIZE OF \$10 for NEATEST SOLUTION. Somebody  
Contest telling us WHAT TWO CITIES ARE REPRESENTED by the  
above Two Sketches, will receive a \$50 GOLD WATCH or . . . .  
\$50 IN GOLD MONEY! Try it at once. It may be you.  
Write the names of the Cities  
in a letter or postcard, giving your Name and Address plainly.

DOMINION WATCH CO., MONTREAL, CANADA

DEPT. 20

## ENGLA

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for \$1.30.

BOOK  
GRAI  
V

# BLACKBURN & MILLS

*Bonded  
Licensed*

*New Grain  
Commission  
Firm*

*Individual Attention  
Prompt, Satisfactory Returns  
Let us Have a Trial Shipment*

THE WEST is growing. Crops are larger each year. New facilities for handling your grain are just as necessary as new and more machinery for harvesting it. And new Grain Commission Firms necessarily follow.

So a Grain Commission and Track-buying Business has been established by Alex. M. Blackburn and David K. Mills. Many farmers already know us personally, and our ability and long experience in handling grain shipments. To others we can only prove that we can do them a real service when they send us a trial shipment. Spreads between grades are big, and your shipment needs individual attention both as to grading and selling. Grades of cars will be checked carefully. Cars delayed en route will be traced and everything possible done to give the shipper prompt and satisfactory service.

A reasonable advance made, if requested, on receipt of bill of lading. Write for shipping instructions; or wire or phone for net track bids.

531 GRAIN EXCHANGE

TELEPHONE  
MAIN 45

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Reference: The Royal Bank of Canada

## ENGLAND'S CROP RUINED

(London, August 30)

The deluge of rain was renewed with increased severity in most parts of England yesterday. In some places rain has been falling continuously for forty-eight hours. More than half an inch fell in London yesterday, the downpour lasting for nine hours, which means that the remarkable total of more than 3,750,000 tons of water deluged the country around London before 10 a.m. For twelve hours yesterday Norwich was swept by a rain storm of unparalleled violence, in the course of which a fall of six inches was recorded. This eclipses all previous records in the British Isles. The outlook is extremely grave for agriculturists. Crops are rotting in the ground. The records show this to be the wettest August since 1881. This is the crucial time for crops. Unless at least a fortnight of good sunny weather gives crops a chance to ripen and be gathered the English harvest will be a total failure.

It is estimated that the continuance of

rains and the untoward weather of the last week has cost British farmers close to \$100,000,000 in the destruction of crops, and another fortnight of the same kind of weather will mean a total loss of a quarter of a billion dollars.

## THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP

An estimate of the world's wheat crop this year has been made by two crop reporting agencies, the Dornbush and the Broomhall. These estimates are interesting, and they tend to correct the views of many Canadians respecting the position of their country as a wheat producer. Those who overestimate the importance of Canada as a wheat land have their views corrected; and those, on the other hand, who do not give their country credit for all it is doing, are surprised by the facts. According to the more generous estimate, the world this year will produce 3,765,256,000 bushels of wheat. Three billions and more! Perhaps some idea of its hugeness is obtained by observing that the production of Canada—224,000,000 bushels—is less than six per cent. of the total.

It may also be a surprise to learn that Europe, containing not quite one-fourth as much land as is to be found in North and South America, produces almost twice as much wheat. France, a mere patch on the map in comparison with Canada or the United States, produces a million bushels more than does Canada, and half as much as the production of the United States. The production of Great Britain is one fourth that of Canada, while India is producing a million bushels more than are grown in this country. Russia's production is almost equal to that of the United States. Of all the countries of South America, Argentina is the most progressive, and in several lines of agricultural products, particularly in breadstuffs, it is a competitor of Canada in the markets of the Old World. Argentina is producing 176,000,000 bushels, or over forty-eight millions less than the production of Canada.

As a wholesale producer, Canada, it must be borne in mind, is only at the beginning of her career. Our country is not yet the granary of the Empire,

although we boastfully say that it is. It is only one of the Empire's granaries. But it is also true that we are only tilling a part of our big farm. We have the land, but we need more farmers; and it is because of that that Canada is so attractive to industrious people seeking homes.—Montreal Standard.

## WAR EVEN NOW SAYS J. A. M. AIKINS

London, Aug. 30.—J. A. M. Aikins, member of the Canadian parliament, who has just returned from The Hague congress, has had all doubts removed by conversations on the continent that Germany and England are now in a state of war. "The overt blow has not yet been struck," he said, "but Germany's spurs are on. She is watching for an opening, and when she sees it, it may be all over in three months or three days. When Canada realizes this serious situation, I believe, she will not be lagging with assistance. It will devolve upon Canada and the Mother Country to protect the integrity of the Empire."

## HIGH PROTECTIONIST APPOINTED

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—The recent appointment of R. W. Breadner, tariff expert of the Canadian Manufacturers' association for the past three years, to the position of Dominion appraiser in the customs department, has aroused comment at the capital. Not only was there no apparent vacancy in the department, but the appointment is frankly spoken of here as being directly brought about by the Manufacturers' association. Mr. Breadner has had a thorough training in the high protectionist principles of the Canadian Manufacturers' association and in his capacity of tariff expert has labored steadily to maintain the barrier of protection against all competitive concerns across the border.

## CRUSHED

He—"I can trace my ancestry back through nine generations."  
She—"What else can you do?"  
Then he blinked, and looked at her as if he wondered how far he had dropped.

## FARMING FOR PROFIT

Every farmer can increase his income by increasing his knowledge of farming. Agricultural science has advanced with tremendous strides in the last few years. What is known as "Dry Farming" is now regarded as one of the greatest discoveries. In Western Canada this subject is of the deepest interest to every farmer. The World's Dry Farming Congress meets in Lethbridge in October. Farmers should equip themselves to use all the useful information. We have secured the best book on the subject. "Dry Farming" by Dr. Wm. Macdonald deals with every phase of the dry farming question and it is a mine of information for any farmer who desires to increase his knowledge of his business. Sent to any address postpaid by return mail for \$1.30.

BOOK DEPARTMENT,  
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.



## HOW TO GET BETTER LIGHT From COAL OIL (Kerosene)

Tests by Prof. McKerrow, McGill University, Montreal, on leading oil-burning lamps show the Aladdin Mantle Lamp is the most economical and gives over twice as much light as the Rays and other lamps tested. It is odorless, safe, clean, noiseless. Guaranteed. Better light than gas or electric. To introduce the Aladdin we'll send a sample lamp on experience. Every home needs this lamp. One agent sold over 1000 in 10 days. Evenings made profitable. Ask for agents prices and trial offer money back guarantee, not one returned. Another sold \$900 worth in 15 days. Evenings made profitable. Ask for agents prices and trial offer

AGENTS WANTED Experience unnecessary. Every home needs this lamp. One agent sold over 1000 in 10 days. Evenings made profitable. Ask for agents prices and trial offer money back guarantee, not one returned. Another sold \$900 worth in 15 days. Evenings made profitable. Ask for agents prices and trial offer

## Maclennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Lots Option Trading Flax, Barley

NET BIDS Wired on Request CONSIGNMENTS Sold to the Highest Bidder

Agents wanted at all points where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms





# Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

## FARM LANDS

**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 same kind of stock for a few choice quarters of land in the same province not too far north. I would like to trade stock for a section of heavy timber in British Columbia. Would prefer land unencumbered. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 37-4f

**FOR SALE—HALF SECTION OF THE BEST** and cleanest farm in a good locality, 2 1/2 miles from Neelin, on the C.N.R., 8 miles from Cartwright on C.P.R.; 1/2 mile from school; 185 acres broken, 15 meadow, fenced all around and pasture of 60 acres; seven roomed house, good barn and other building and lots of good water; stock and machine can also be bought if the purchaser wishes. For further information apply Thomas Lamb, Neelin, Man. 6-6

**BRITISH COLUMBIA RANCHES, VAN-** couver Island—Ideal climate, no cold weather; no hail, frost, or bad storms; abundant crops assured; richest soil, unsurpassed for growing grain, fruit and vegetables; the poultryman's paradise; best market in the world; improved and partly improved ranches, five acres and upwards; easy terms of purchase. Come to the Pacific where life is worth living; abundant sport. Sweet of hunting, fishing and boating. For further information and full particulars write Dept. H, Stuart, Campbell, Craddock & Co., 521 Fort St., Victoria; or 425 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C. 5-13

**BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SECTION OF** land for sale, cheap; situated near the famous Wakaw lake, in Northern district, 5 miles from station, 38 acres broken; house, stables, granaries, etc.; good water, plenty wood, fish and game; easy terms. Apply to A. Micklosay, Sec. Treas., Wakaw, Sask. 6-2

**C. P. R. LANDS—BETTER BUY THAT** quarter you have had your eye on before an outsider gets it. Reserve it now. Only one-tenth cash. Write for price and terms. E. B. Haffner, general agent, Winnipeg. 5-13

**HELLA COOLA—THE PEACE RIVER PORT.** The last great Western Railway Terminus. A limited number of lots for sale. Write, Port of Hella Coola Limited, 618 Pacific Building, Vancouver, B.C.

**DAIRY OR STOCK FARM FOR SALE, 153** acres in Hubbard County, Minnesota. Will sell cheap for cash, or trade for stock or town property. What have you to offer? F. G. Stillwell, Crane Creek, Sask. 2-6

**FOR SALE—CHOICE HALF SECTION, ALL** broke; good buildings, northern exposure; plenty good water; five miles from town. For particulars apply A. S. Elliott, Windthorst, Sask. 6-10

**TENANT WANTED—THREE YEAR LEASE.** 160 acre farm, 80 acres under cultivation, good building, 3 1/2 miles from town. Address F. G. Stillwell, Crane Creek, Sask. 2-6

**BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT AND FARM** lands at reasonable prices; main line C.P.R. Write Box 30, Malakwa, B.C. 6-6

**WHY FARM AT A LOSS?—WE HAVE** farms near Winnipeg, where crops never fail, at twelve to fifty dollars per acre, where freight rates are low and there is a ready cash market for all dairy and farm products. Enquire, Pioneer Land Co., 304 McIntyre Block. 48-13

**IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL A FARM** write to John L. Watson Land Co., farm land specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 34-1f

## FARM MACHINERY

**FOR SALE—CHEAP, COMPLETE THRESH-** ing outfit, 25 H.P. Case engine, 36x56 Waterloo separator, water tank and wagon, oil, etc. Outfit has threshed two seasons, and is as good as new. W. C. Bruce, Valley, Sask. 4-3

**FOR SALE—22 H.P. GASOLINE THRESH-** ing engine; only used a short time. Write A. J. Quigley, Sintaluta, Sask. 5-2

**FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL HARVES-** ter gasoline tractor, type C, 20 H.P. This engine is in first class condition, will handle four plows breaking or six in stubble; terms, \$800, half cash, and balance in one year. This is a snap. Laird Bros., Tate, Sask. 49-13

**FOR SALE—CHEAP, 20 H.P. GASOLINE** tractor, Case steel separator, 4-furrow engine plow, stubble and breaker bottoms; all new last year and in good shape; reason for selling, giving up farming. Apply Box 9, Windthorst, Sask. 1-6

**FOR SALE—A SNAP, 30 H.P. "FLOUR** City" engine, only used part of one season. Apply Box 13, Senlac, Sask. 3-2

**FOR SALE—ONE FIVE-FURROWS COCK-** shut engine gang, breaker bottoms; run part of one season. Apply to James Lee, McAuley, Man. 6-2

We believe that every advertiser on this page is reliable. Please advise us if you know otherwise.

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Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**WE CAN SELL YOUR GRAIN. SEND US** samples or state grade and we will make you cash offer by wire or sell for you in British Columbia on commission. We refer you to the Royal Bank of Canada here. Grain Growers' B. C. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. 46-1f

**FARMERS AND STEAM FLOWMEN—BUY** the best Lignite (Houris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run, \$2.00), f.o.b. Bismarck. J. F. Hulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-1f

**MRS. E. COATES COLEMAN, SPECIALIST**—Electrolysis for removal of superfluous hair, moles, warts and birthmarks; static electricity for nervousness, etc. Facial massage and scalp treatment. Call for booklet. Phone Main 996, 224 Smith St. 46-1f

## DOGS

**THOROUGHbred FOX TERRIER TWO** years, grand gopher killer; five dollars; her pups three dollars. I. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man.

## PRIZES FOR SEED GROWING

The Canadian Seed Growers' association announces that substantial prizes in the form of cash and special trophies, are offered for seed grown in the province and exhibited at the next Annual Winter Fair or Provincial Seed Exhibition. The date of this exhibition will be made public later. In addition to the regular prizes offered to members of the association, special cash prizes are offered to boys and girls between 12 and 18 years of age, for exhibits of spring wheat and white oats. A sweepstakes prize in the form of a beautiful gold medal donated by Dr. James W. Robertson, is also offered to the boy or girl having the best exhibit of oats in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, and wheat in each of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Each of these exhibits is to consist of a sheaf which must be at least 6 inches in diameter at the hand, and a gallon of threshed grain. The plants for this sheaf should be selected by hand from the field before the crop is cut. Those proposing to compete for these prizes should arrange at once to make the necessary selections and should also write to 'Secretary, Canadian Seed Growers' association, Ottawa, Ont., and obtain a copy of the prize list, rules and special arrangements regarding the transportation of exhibits.

## GRAIN SURVEY BOARD

Calgary, Alta., Aug. 26.—A grain survey board will be established at Calgary, according to announcement made today by the grain commission, consisting of Professor Magill, chairman; W. D. Staples and Chief Grain Inspector Servis. The commission took this action under section 104 of the Canada Grain Act, which reads as follows:—

"An additional survey board shall be established and appointed for the district of Calgary in the Western Inspection Division, with such powers and under such special regulations and restrictions as the board may determine. The said survey board shall consist of eight persons, six to be nominated by the board of trade of the city of Calgary, and one each by the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta respectively, the

## CATTLE

**HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND** Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marple, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

**HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR** service; also cows and heifers. J. C. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 45-26

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—** Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

**RED POLLED CATTLE—FOUR YOUNG** bulls for sale, also females. Clendenning Bros., Harding, Man. 47-26

**TWO YEAR OLD PURE BRED HOLSTEIN** bull for sale; first class breeding. R. K. Smith, Oak Lake, Man. 5-2

**W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER** and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

## BARRISTERS

**ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI-** citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 34-1f

competency of the persons so nominated to be approved by the board."

The following were nominated to the new Grain Survey Board: John J. McFarland, Arthur Parson, William Carson, C. M. Hall, E. S. Munroe, E. J. Pream, W. J. Tregillus and A. C. Robertson.

## FEWER HOMESTEAD ENTRIES

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 28.—During the first six months of 1912 homestead entries for the four Western provinces recorded by the officials of the interior department numbered 18,524, as against 19,577 for the same period in 1911, a decrease of 1,053. For Manitoba the entries totalled 1,710, as against 1,459 in 1911, and for British Columbia they increased from 124 to 138. Both Saskatchewan and Alberta show decreases. The entries for Saskatchewan for the six months stood at 9,340, as against 10,409 for the first half of 1911, while the Alberta entries fell from 7,585 to 7,336.

The nationality table shows that the Americans headed the list with 1,087 entries. English homesteaders numbered 540; Scotch, 101; Irish, 122; Russians, 126; Norwegians, 146; while 242 Canadians from Ontario and 95 from Quebec took up land in the West.

## LEAD BOUNTIES CEASE

Ottawa, Aug. 28.—Canadian lead bounties have ceased for the present at least to be paid by the government. The reason is that the price paid for Canadian lead in London has reached the \$18 a ton mark, when according to the statute bounties must automatically cease. The bounty is \$15 a ton. In addition to the passing of the lead bounty at least temporarily the bounty of 90 cents a ton on pig iron and 60 cents on electrically treated steel will terminate permanently at the end of the year.

Owing to lack of space we find it impossible to continue answering Veterinary questions.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

## BUTTER AND EGGS

**BUTTER—EGGS WANTED—WE PAY TOP** prices. Remittance by express order day following receipt of shipment. Mark name and address plainly on each package. Advance shipment by mail. Reference: Standard Bank, Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 35-26

## POULTRY

**BLACK ORPINGTON, PRIZE WINNERS**—Eggs and birds for sale. W. W. Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 35-26

## HC RSES

**REGISTERED CLYDESDALE — ORDERS** taken for foals at weaning. Registered Shorthorns, some nice young bulls on hand. Registered Yorkshires, six litters. J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

**CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE—** Imported. R. G. Ward, Waiwya, Sask. 35-26

## SWINE

**A FEW BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS,** \$12.00 to \$15.00 each while they last. Two Yorkshire sows, \$15.00 each. Only two Shorthorn bulls for sale now, \$80.00 and \$100.00, if taken at once. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 2-1f

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO YEAR** old Berkshire boar, first prize at Grenfell; also four Berkshire sows for sale, age four months; \$13 each, for quick sale. Fred Walshaw, Grenfell, Sask. 6-2

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE** swine, from large stock; boars, \$11.00; sows, \$10.00 each. Ed. Brookshaw, Alexander, Man. 4-4

**PETER McDONALD, VIRDEN, MAN.,** breeder of Berkshire pigs. 46-15

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE —** Young stock for sale. Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask. 6-2

**W. T. McPHERSON, WADENA, SASK.,** breeder of Yorkshire swine, stock for sale.

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE,** young stock for sale. Frank Plets, Lipton, Sask. 54-26

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE FROM** fine, large stock. Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask.

**RUSSELL M. SHARP, BREEDER OF** Berkshire swine, Edrans, Man. 4-14

**JAMES HONEYMAN, FAIRFAX, MAN.—** Tamworth pigs, six weeks; eight dollars up. 4-6

## SITUATIONS

**WANTED—NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE** good men only to sell our well-known lines of specialties in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly; whole or part time engagement. Write Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 48-12

**WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER FOR WIDOW-** er with family of four. Apply, giving full particulars to A. Gustavson, Clanwilliam, Man., P. O. Box 77. 4-2

**LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN AND** light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for full particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

# CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

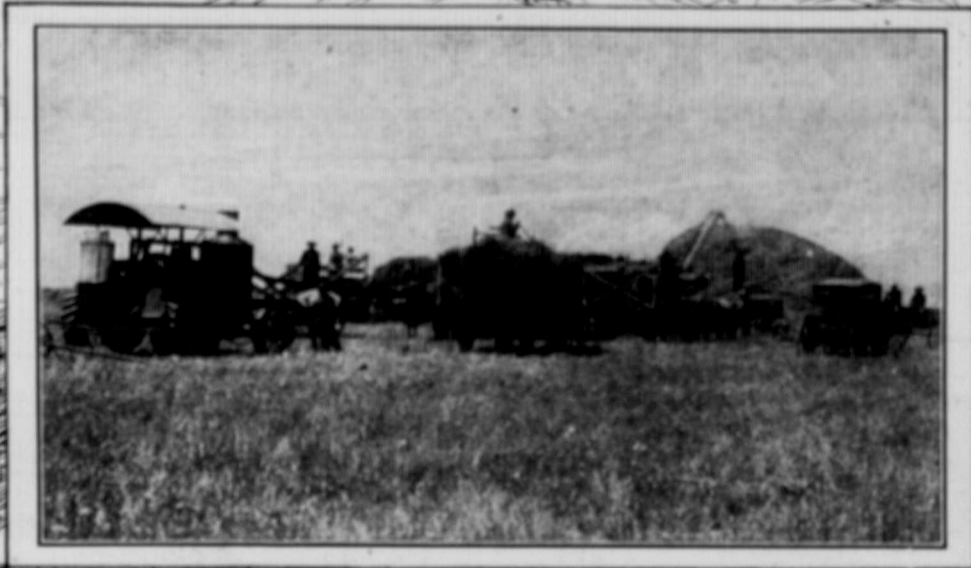
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# Don't Gamble With The Weather

If you do, you are bound to lose. You have spent weeks and months of hard work and barrels of your good money raising a big crop.

Then why risk everything at threshing time on poor equipment and lack of power?

Many Northwest Canadian farmers did this last year. Of course they lost their entire year's crop. It was a plain case of power poverty.

With everyone crying for power, winter came. Snow fell and stayed, with thousands of acres of grain still in the stook. Most of it rotted where it stood. What little was threshed the following spring graded low and sold low.

Are you taking these same chances this year? Don't do it! Make sure of your profits! Buy a

## Hart-Parr Oil Tractor

and buy it now. Then you are power insured against loss.

Drive your separator with this steady, reliable tractor. Get the fullest yield of clean, high-grade grain and get it this fall. Grain threshed the Hart-Parr way brings the highest market prices. And it means bigger profits for you because it costs less in time and labor to thresh it. A Hart-Parr Tractor is a general purpose, **one man outfit**. It uses the cheapest kerosene for fuel.

## Can't Freeze in Coldest Weather

The oil-cooled engine is a distinctive feature of Hart-Parr Tractor construction. It is sure insurance against a freeze up, even if below zero weather.

F. J. Weber, Watson, Sask., Can., says: "It has got to be very cold when our Hart-Parr Oil Tractor will not start with the first turn of the fly-wheel. We got it started any cold day. It was the only one that could pull a separator behind it in the snow."

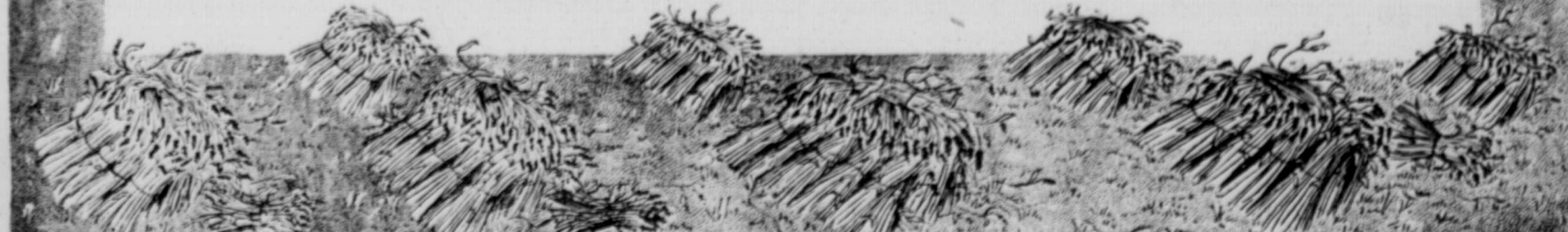
## A Complete Stock of Tractors at all our Branches

Write or call at our nearest Branch House. Order a Tractor for quick, immediate delivery. Then you have placed your threshing and all other farm power problems on a safe and profitable footing.

### Hart-Parr Company

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1620 8th Ave, Regina, Sask.

61 West 23rd St., Saskatoon, Sask.  
The Chapin Co., 329 8th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.



# WE WANT TO TELL YOU HOW YOUR COMMUNITY CAN OPERATE A SUCCESSFUL TELEPHONE SYSTEM OF ITS OWN



The Northern Electric is the instrument on the wall of nine out of every ten telephone users in Canada.

**T**HE number of rural telephone lines started during the last year has been greater than ever before in the history of Canada. If, indeed, it has not been started already, your own community is bound to have a telephone system, sooner or later. You would have such a system at once, if you and your neighbors only realized how quickly, easily and inexpensively it could be put into operation. You, yourself, can start this system going right away; with the help we offer, you can interest your friends and neighbors and, among you, can organize your own company, erect your own line, install your own instruments, and operate your own self-maintaining telephone system, just as successfully as the largest telephone exchange is operated in the largest city on the continent.

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"How to Build Rural Telephone Lines" tells about what other rural telephone companies have done, about company organization, about constructing the line, about installing the instruments, about the materials required, about the instruments themselves, and also even gives the law in regard to wires crossing railways, etc. Chapter after chapter, it goes into each item in detail. Nowhere else are the facts so concisely set forth as they are in this book.

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### You Can Organize Your Own Company

**Y**OU don't need to know anything about company organization to start a company among your own friends and neighbors. Our book tells all about both mutual and stock companies and shows you, step by step, just exactly how to go about the matter. It shows you how the procedure differs in the various provinces, what the different governments demand of you and what they will do to help you.

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**N**O expert lineman or superintendent of telephone construction is necessary to build the efficient line that you can put up yourself by merely following the detailed instructions given in this book. Any man who can read and who will follow directions with ordinary sense can build his own telephone line. With the instructions that you can give your neighbors after you have read this book, they can erect every pole, place every cross-arm, string every foot of wire and install every instrument. You can easily realize how this means economical construction.

### We Will Guide You In Every Step of Organization and Construction

**W**E are the largest manufacturers of telephones in the Dominion of Canada. Nine out of every ten telephones in use in the country to-day

have been made in our plant. You can readily understand, therefore, that our experts are the master-minds of telephone construction in the Dominion. It's the knowledge of these men that we place at your disposal—it's their expert advice that will guide you in every step.

### Let Us Show You How To Get The Movement Started

**F**ARMERS throughout the country are just beginning to realize that they can have telephone connection as well as if they lived in the city. They are tremendously interested in the subject. Most of them have been reading it up in their farm papers. It is only necessary for some one man to come forward with definite knowledge on the subject and say: "Let's get started!" With the information that our book will give you, you can be the man in control of the situation in your community.

### Now Is The Time For You To Act—Before Someone Else Does It

**W**RITE in to us and get this book at once. A self-maintaining telephone system will eventually be started in your community. If the moment is not ripe, the time is fast approaching when it will be, and you owe it to yourself to be informed on the subject. If you want the book send us the coupon.

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Manufacturer and supplier of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and maintenance of Telephones, Fire Alarm and Electric Railway Plants. Address our nearest house