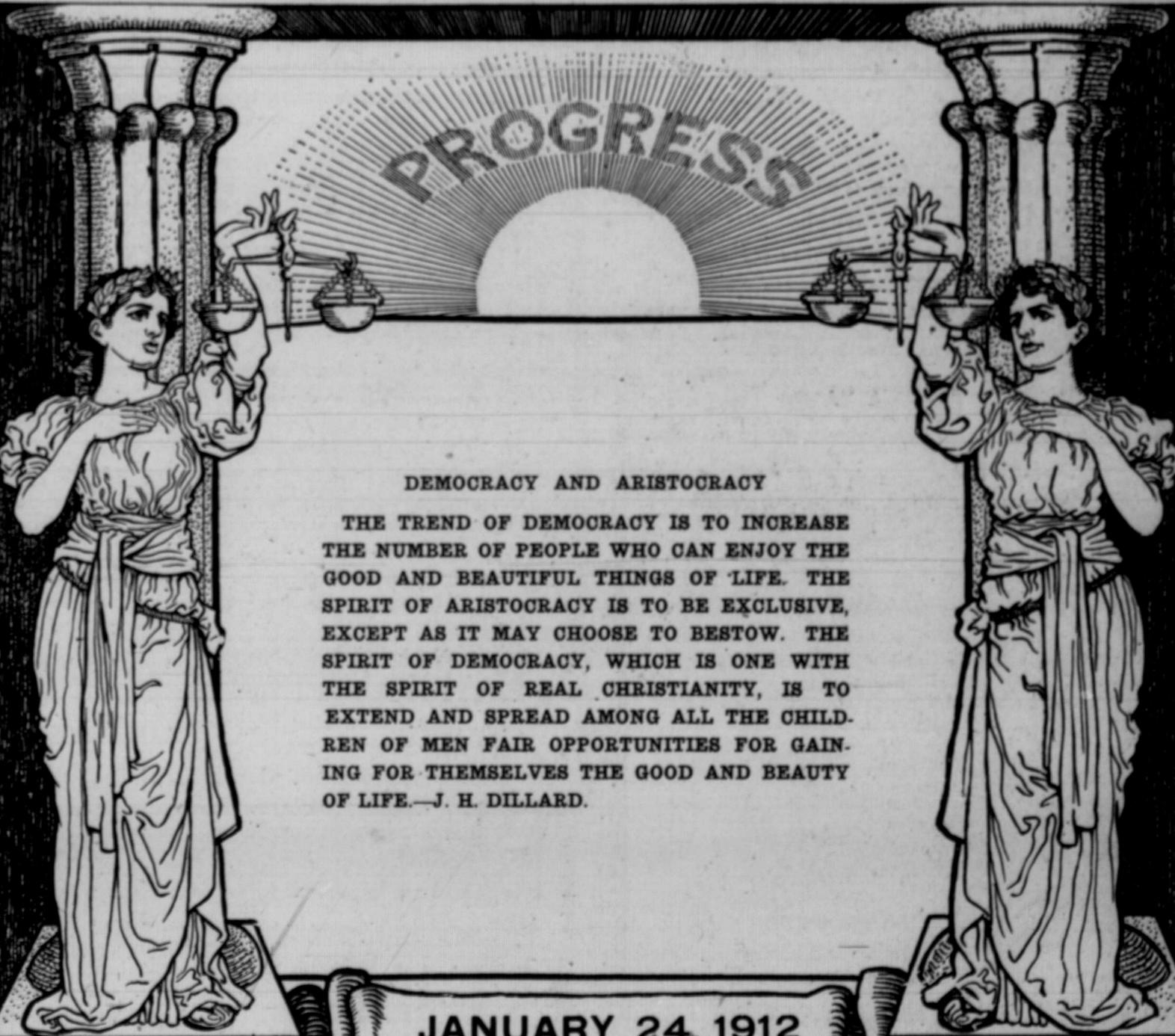


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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



PROGRESS

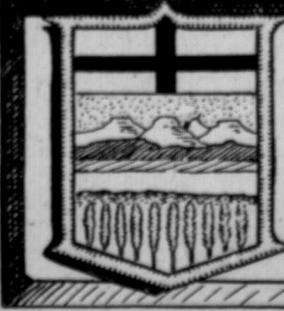
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THE TREND OF DEMOCRACY IS TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO CAN ENJOY THE GOOD AND BEAUTIFUL THINGS OF LIFE. THE SPIRIT OF ARISTOCRACY IS TO BE EXCLUSIVE, EXCEPT AS IT MAY CHOOSE TO BESTOW. THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY, WHICH IS ONE WITH THE SPIRIT OF REAL CHRISTIANITY, IS TO EXTEND AND SPREAD AMONG ALL THE CHILDREN OF MEN FAIR OPPORTUNITIES FOR GAINING FOR THEMSELVES THE GOOD AND BEAUTY OF LIFE.—J. H. DILLARD.

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JANUARY 24, 1912

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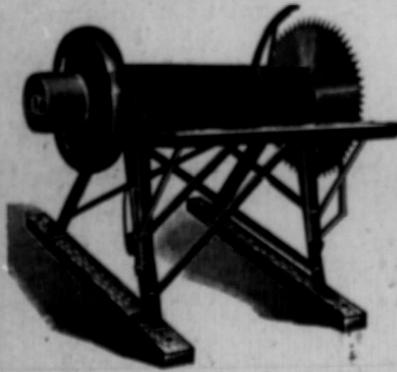
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The Great Stillwell Trophy, awarded the best collection of potatoes grown in America, at Madison Square Garden, New York City, has just been won by this province.

This is conclusive evidence that British Columbia is a splendid field for truck gardening. Good prices are obtained. The climate is ideal.

Poultry raising, too, is yielding big returns. Much of this product is imported and even after the payment of duty a handsome profit is made.

Very little cash is needed to establish yourself on one of our poultry or truck garden farms at Cloverdale. You can buy from one acre up, on easy terms. Transportation facilities for marketing produce are excellent. Write today for full particulars, maps, etc.

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ASSETS \$1,779,682 PAID UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$485,000 VANCOUVER, B.C.

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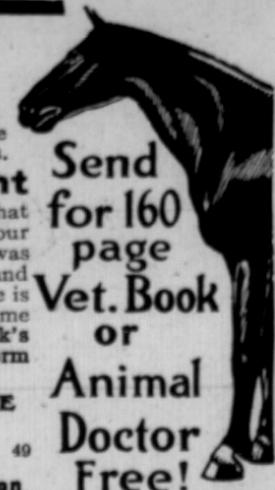
Every stable should have a supply of reliable horse and cattle remedies on hand for emergencies.

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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CALGARY FARMERS CO-OPERATE

Calgary, Alta., Jan. 23.—In order to enable the farmers of the province to sell their produce direct to the consumer, the Farmers' Co-operative company has decided to open a store in this city. The organization already has five stores in operation at points in this province, including Wetaskiwin, Millet and Daysland. A storage plant and sales depot are being established centrally in Calgary, where potatoes, poultry and vegetables will be sold. Later on a general store will be opened.



STEAM ENGINE FREE!

This Stationary Steam Engine has brass lacquered boiler with safety valve, whistle and stack, steel fire-

box with spirit burner, fly wheel with speed regulator on metal pedestal, entire engine on wood base. We give it to you free for a few hours' work selling our beautiful Litho-Art Post Cards at 3 for 5c. These comprise Valentine, Love Scenes, Birthday Views, Comets, Best Wishes, etc., and are fast sellers. Write us today for \$4 worth of these post cards, sell them, return the money, and we will send Engine exactly as represented by return.

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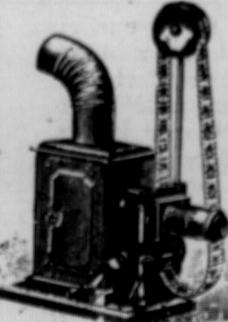
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This large and beautiful doll is about two feet in height, and is dressed in the very latest style from Paris. Her costume is made up of fine silk, trimmed with Irish lace, and she has a very stylish hat. We believe it is one of the prettiest dolls ever shown. Given absolutely free for selling only \$3.00 worth of our dainty art embossed and colored Post Cards at 5 for 10 cents, including Valentine, Birthday, Love Scenes, etc. You will be surprised at how quickly they sell, as everybody will buy. Write now for Post Cards and we will send Doll as soon as you

have sold them and returned us the money.
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We give FREE this genuine and marvelous moving picture machine, with two fine films with 63 Views for selling only 30 packages of beautiful glazed colored and embossed postcards at 6 for 10c. This is a great offer. You can earn good money with this splendid outfit. Write to-day for postcards, when

sold send us \$3.00 and we will send moving picture machine and films with 63 views and for prompt return of money we will give a beautiful extra premium free.
THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., DEPT. WINNIPEG, CANADA

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 wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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

Canadian subscriptions, \$1.00 per year in advance Foreign subscriptions \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copy 5 cents.

Advertising Rates may be had upon application. Change of advertising copy and New Matter must be received not later than Friday noon each week to ensure insertion.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Address all communications, upon whatever subject, to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Do not send anything but personal letters to individuals.

Volume IV. January 24th, 1912 Number 26

DON'T MONKEY WITH YOUR TEETH



IF once spoiled it is almost impossible to have them satisfactorily repaired, no matter how skilful the dentist might be. You cannot do without teeth; therefore no matter whether you decide on artificial teeth for to have your own put in good order, you should not spare time or money to have the best. When in Winnipeg Bonspiel Week let the

NEW METHOD DENTAL PARLORS

(DIRECTLY OPPOSITE EATON'S)

Give you an estimate. They will show you samples of the different kinds of work and give you an idea how to get the most for the least money and with the least amount of pain.

DRY FARMING

By William McDonald, M.S. Agr., Sc.D., Ph.D.

This is the best and most reliable book on the subject of dry farming that has been published in recent years. It is highly endorsed by dry farming experts in Alberta, particularly by Prof. Elliott, of the C.P.R. demonstration farm at Strathmore. Hundreds of Western farmers have purchased this book from The Guide in the past year and are well pleased with it. The following are the titles of the chapters, showing what the book deals with.

1. History of Dry Farming.
2. Some Points in Practice.
3. The Conservation of Soil Moisture.
4. Rainfall and Evaporation.
5. The Problem of Tillage.
6. The Campbell System.
7. Dry Farming Zones.
8. Dry Land Crops.
9. The Traction Engine in Dry Farming.
10. Dry Land Experiments.

This book is kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to any address by return mail, post-paid, upon receipt of \$1.50.

BORDEN AND NE TEMERE DECREE

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—The government of Right Hon. R. L. Borden will ask the Canadian courts and the privy council, the highest authority in the empire, to decide on the status of the Parliament of Canada in connection with the marriage question.

This policy was enunciated in the House of Commons to-night by the premier in the course of a lengthy debate on a bill introduced by A. E. Lancaster, Conservative member for Lincoln, calling for the enactment of legislation declaring that any marriage solemnized by any recognized authority be valid in the Dominion of Canada despite any ecclesiastical decree to the contrary.

The premier after stating the policy of the government moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried by 86 to 61, a majority of 25. Five Conservatives, W. F. Maclean, South York; E. A. Lancaster, Lincoln; E. Kidd, Carleton; Dr. Edwards, Frontenac; and R. Blain, Peel, voted with the opposition against adjournment.

TIE UP IN SASKATCHEWAN

One of the large business concerns in Winnipeg that deals with the farmers is receiving reports as to conditions in Saskatchewan. Here are some extracts from the agent's report:

Elbow.—There have been only five empty cars sent in here since Jan. 1, and the elevators, of course, are not buying any grain. Most of these claims lie west of Elbow 30 to 40 miles and the long haul makes it difficult for the farmers to realize quickly on their wheat.

Brownlee.—Practically no cars have arrived here this year. Four or five creditors at this point are taking out loans and this money will come in during the next fortnight or three weeks. Quite a number have not threshed in this vicinity. The bank here has lent out very little money this winter, and on my last visit they had stopped lending money altogether.

Eyebrow.—One car is all that this town has had this year.

The National Townsite and Colonization Co.

205 McDermot Ave. Winnipeg

WAINWRIGHT AND FACTS

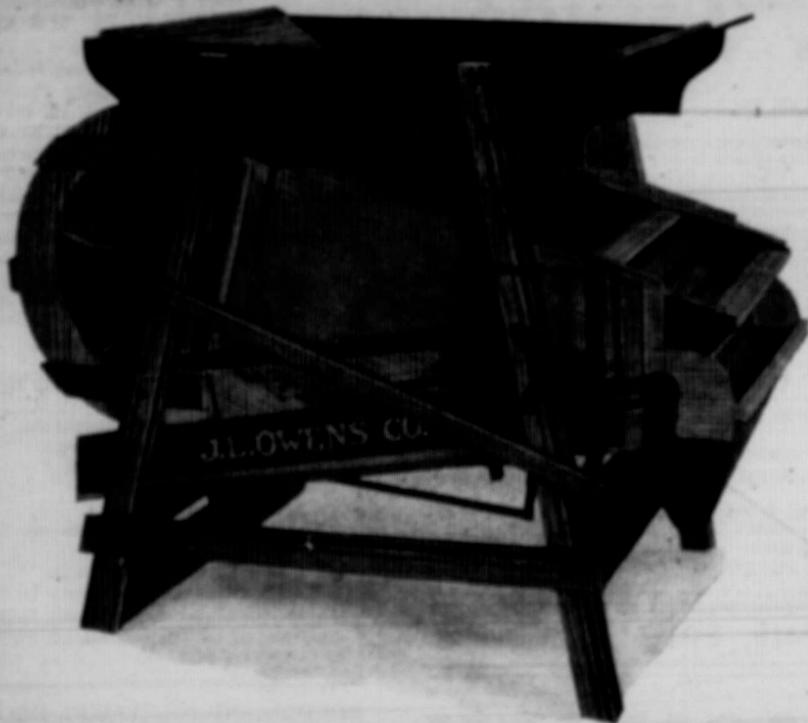
THERE are no glittering generalities in our advertising. It gives you established facts. We appeal to your judgment through facts—not with claims—and you know it is more profitable to live with a fact than to nurse a whole family of claims. We tell you that WAINWRIGHT, the main central divisional point of the Grand Trunk Pacific, is bound to be the next big city of Western Canada, and immediately follow up with the facts. WAINWRIGHT is 1,113 miles west of Fort William and 1,090 miles east of Prince Rupert. The central point on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific—the pivot where all train crews are operated from—the place where the large pay-roll is; at present there are 422 miles of branch lines under construction and 350 chartered. In less than six years the pay-roll will equal that of Moose Jaw, the pivot of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is now \$325,000 per month. Today WAINWRIGHT is the second largest shipping point for cattle in the province of Alberta. WAINWRIGHT district grain yield for 1911 increased four hundred per cent. over 1910. WAINWRIGHT has four wholesale houses now. WAINWRIGHT has coal and water power in abundance. WAINWRIGHT has the National Buffalo Park, which is one of the largest assets any city could control. We have a quantity of inside property in this young city which you can buy at ground floor prices. Property that will be worth more per front foot in five years than we are asking per lot today, and on easy terms—25 per cent. cash, balance \$7.50 for each lot per month, or three, six, nine months. No interest or taxes in 1912.

Business and Trackage Lots

\$125 to \$175 Each

Residential Lots \$75 to \$100

Write Today, they are going fast



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We could not think of any better name for our New Mill than "The Marquis," because it has demonstrated itself that there is no better mill ever put on the market and in a class by itself, having the most perfect cleaning qualities, the greatest capacity for its size, and in fact, it is the Ideal Farmers' Mill, being low down, large hopper, big wind blast, extra heavy and strongly built, cleans any kind of grain, wheat from oats or barley

WE GUARANTEE THE MILL TO BE ALL WE CLAIM SENT ON TRUST TO ANY GOOD FARMER OR AGENT

Capacity guaranteed, 24 in. sieve, 50 bus. ; 32 in. sieve, 75 bus. wheat per hour. Supplied with full line of sieves, including barley gang power attachment, and bagger if required. Don't buy any Mill until you try "THE MARQUIS." Stocks at Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatoon and later on at Calgary.

The Harmer Implement Co.

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News from Ottawa

Car Shortage, Hudson Bay Railway and Cement Merger discussed

By The Guide Special Correspondent

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—The week in Parliament started off on Monday with a Hudson Bay Railway debate. Naturally the subject lent itself to a discussion of present conditions in the West arising out of the blockade, the transportation question in general, the necessity for nearer markets and cognate topics. The Grain Growers' Guide came into the debate more than once, its facts and figures relating to the blockade being quoted both by Mr. J. G. Turiff and Mr. T. McNutt, of Saltcoats, who, by the way, described existing conditions in the West and their probable result more concisely and accurately, perhaps, than any member who has yet spoken.

The debate was commenced by J. A. M. Aikins, conservative member for Brandon, who moved for particulars in regard to an offer said to have been made by Milburn & Company, English steamship owners, to place steamships on the route between Hudson Bay and England. The motion concluded with the assertion that this company had also offered to place one of their Baltic steamships at the disposal of the government (presumably the late administration) for the purpose of making a practical test of the navigability of the route for commercial purposes.

In so far as the Hudson Bay project is concerned the discussion based on this motion brought out little that is new apart from statements made by Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways, in closing the debate. He confirmed the announcement made recently in the daily press that the government had decided to "go full steam ahead" with the contract for the first 185 miles of the line to Split Lake, and announced that it would be necessary to send another expedition to Hudson Bay before the relative merits of Churchill and Nelson as a terminus on the Bay can be definitely settled. In this connection the minister was disposed to criticize the previous administration for not having more definite information coupled with the declaration that the road would be constructed as fast as possible. He also made this interesting announcement:

"I may say that there has recently been made to the government a proposition which gives us two strings to our bow; that is that if the Hudson Straits prove to be not navigable for a great portion of the year, a line of boats be established to run from Nelson or Churchill, whichever port is settled upon, across James' Bay to the Nottoway River in Quebec, and on down through Quebec by the trans-continental line. This would shorten the distance to the Atlantic seacoast, from Prince Albert or Edmonton, by six hundred miles. If the Hudson Bay route should

not prove favorable, the feasibility of this alternative plan could be looked into." The announcement suggests the possibility of grain being rushed out over both the James' Bay and Hudson Strait routes for several months each season.

A Burden on the West

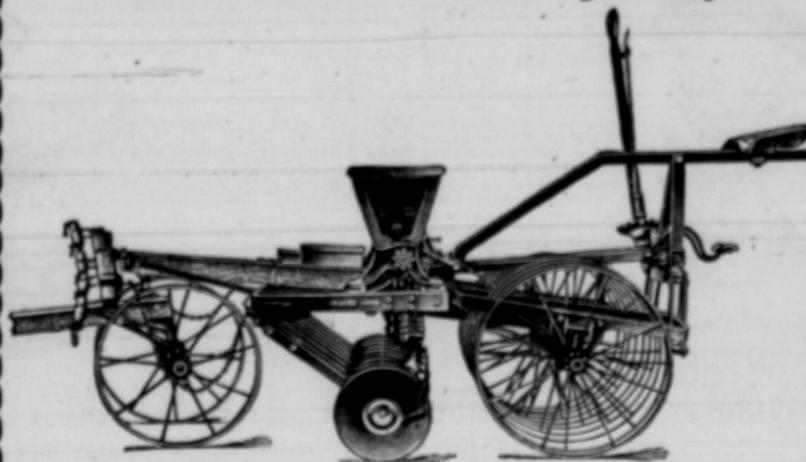
The debate would in all probability have been confined largely to the matter of transportation but for a somewhat striking and entirely unexpected sentence which occurred in the introductory part of Mr. Aikins' speech, "The farmers of Eastern Canada," he said, "can more easily pay the duties under the national policy than can the farmers of Western Canada at the present moment, for the simple reason that under that policy there has been built up in Eastern Canada excellent home markets and great industries which have effected an increase in the value of farm lands, and farmers have found for their product a close and ready market, the home market." But while admitting that the protective tariff was a burden to the agriculturists of the West, Mr. Aikins did not suggest any reduction. He would develop the home market and seek wider markets, "Canadian and otherwise British," but he would not sell to the south because that would build up American cities, he thought. His solution of the question was shorter transportation routes, including the Hudson Bay route, so long as they do not carry Canadian products across the American boundary.

Opposition members naturally seized upon Mr. Aikins' admission that the tariff constitutes a burden to the Western farmer as an evidence of the beginning of a change of faith on the part of those who opposed reciprocity. Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, said he would not have spoken but for this extremely heterodox doctrine coming from a supporter of the policy of high protection. He regarded it as an evidence that the members from the West who sit to the right of the speaker are beginning to change their views on the tariff. Dr. Clark poked some fun at Mr. Aikins for his advocacy of short rail routes. Had not the party now in power just concluded a campaign in which they advocated the maintenance of the long routes from the East to the West? They were opposed to the short haul to the big market to the south. The member for Brandon, with his long and honorable connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway company, was apparently not aware that the international boundary was at the present time intersected by railways at 42 places.

Later on in the debate Mr. J. G. Turiff quoted from The Grain Growers'

Hoosier Press Drills

Plant at an even depth. Conserve the moisture in the soil. Insures a good crop



HOOSIER PRESS DRILLS conserve the moisture in the soil, because they pack the earth over the seed when it is sown. This is why the Northwest farmers are more certain of a good crop. The Hoosier gets the seed in the ground at an even depth and covers it. The Hoosier is Light Draft, has a positive force feed, never skips, never chokes. Has the greatest possible strength and will stand up under the severest strains. Absolutely guaranteed—Send for catalog and go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Hoosier.

The American Seeding Machine Co., Inc.
King and James Streets, Winnipeg, Man.

Guide the statement that at 133 points in the West there is a shortage of 7,000 cars. He estimated a probable shortage at the moment of 10,000 cars. This means that there are in the West ten million bushels of wheat which should have been exported months ago. It means that the farmers have to carry that wheat practically all winter, or pay storage for it. They have to lose in price of the wheat and also to lose the interest on accounts they owe. The Hudson Bay railway was a necessity and while approving any motion having for its object the production of information commented on the circumstance that the road could give no immediate relief such as would have been given by the possession of the market to the south.

Deplorable Western Conditions

Thos. McNutt took the same view

and then proceeded to deal more particularly with the Western situation as viewed by the people most seriously affected. "I can tell you," he said, "that there are a great many farmers in the West who will put in their crops next year with heavy hearts, because they know not where to find a market. It is one thing to sow a crop, and reap it, and thresh it, but it is another thing to market it and get a market for it. It is quite possible that the more a man cultivates the more he will lose, and it looks as though that will happen in some cases this year. I know farmers who have always employed two or three men, but who will this year put no more land under crop than they can work themselves, because they are not sure that they will get any return to pay their employees.

Continued on Page 28

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 24th, 1912

ONE ENEMY FALLEN

The Canadian Century, organ of Special Privilege, owned by Sir Max Aitken, of cement merger fame, has ceased publication. There were very few mourners.

THAT RATE ON WHEAT

Readers of The Guide will have seen in press despatches that the through rates on wheat and oats to Duluth and Minneapolis are only applicable upon grain in transit through the United States for export, and not upon grain for local consumption. This restriction will mean practically that no advantage can be taken of the Minneapolis Market but that the wheat and oats can only go to Duluth. On this subject W. B. Lanigan, of the C.P.R., states that these restrictions were made by the interstate commerce commission and that the C.P.R. had no desire to place any restrictions whatever upon shipments to the south. Mr. Lanigan further states that he saw no reason why wheat shipped to Minneapolis on the new rates could not be disposed of locally, even in the face of the restriction. The C.P.R. rates on wheat and oats are only from Saskatchewan. Mr. Lanigan states that if relief is given to Saskatchewan by the southern route that there will be plenty of room in the terminals at Fort William to accommodate the grain from Manitoba and other points. There are no restrictions upon flax and barley shipped to the south on the new rates. We will investigate further in regard to the wheat and oat rates and give further information next week. In the meantime it would not be advisable to ship wheat to Minneapolis for domestic purposes.

CONVENTION SHOWS GREAT PROGRESS

The annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, held in Edmonton last week, was decidedly the most successful annual gathering of the delegates of that great democratic organization. Three hundred delegates, representing upwards of twelve thousand farmers from all parts of Alberta, at a heavy expense to themselves, met for the purpose of improving conditions not only in their own province but throughout the whole Dominion. No one could help being impressed with the importance of the meeting and of the far-reaching effect of the result of the deliberations. There were men of every political shade, and of many different nationalities, but all were animated by a common motive—to find out the ills under which the people of the West at present labor and so far as possible to prescribe a remedy. There was abundant evidence that the farmers of Alberta are year by year devoting more attention to the study of conditions and taking a much more intelligent and active interest in the affairs of the nation. The very occupation of farming in this Western country, with its comparative isolation, tends towards independence and self-reliance and away from co-operation. But this tendency is being steadily overcome and the farmers are learning that their only hope of success in the struggle in which they are engaged is through co-operation with each other and by bringing as large a portion of the population as possible within the ranks of their organization. Each year drives home to the members of the United Farmers of Alberta the great value of their organization to them individually, and they realize that by supporting it in every possible way they are bringing about a condition of affairs that will give to

them a larger portion of the wealth which they create.

As usual the delegates were informed by visitors that they were the "backbone of the country", and that the "farmers were the foundation of the country's prosperity." But this is now becoming such an old story that it is rather hard to create enthusiasm in a farmer's breast by such statements. They were also urged to devote more attention to mixed farming and were told of the large aggregate value of the agricultural products imported into the province each year. They were told to change their methods of farming and to farm more scientifically, which would be better for the country. But, needless to say, they were not offered the slightest help, either by advice or by offers of co-operation from any source, on the matter of getting the full market value of the crops they are now raising. They were not offered any assistance in the matter of providing relief to the man whose crop was completely frozen and useless, to the man whose crop was hauled into the ground and his season's work wiped out in a few minutes, to the man whose stock was killed by the railway without any damages being paid, to the men who are paying from seven to twelve per cent. on their capital, to the thousands of men who are working chiefly to increase the value of land held out of use by speculators, to the men who are tariff-taxed upon everything they buy and who are railway plundered upon everything they ship and who are prohibited from entering the most profitable market for their produce. In the solution of these and a score of other problems which are vital to every farmer he gets little or no assistance. He must rely upon himself. But it is a very fortunate thing for the future of this western country that the men who are bearing the burden of its development are not shrinking from the problems which confront them. They know that if these problems are to be solved that theirs must be the work of solution and that the necessary sacrifice must be borne by them.

No doubt many critics will smile at some of the resolutions that were brought before the convention and will also ridicule some of the comments made by the farmers present, while discussing these resolutions. But consider a little. Those three hundred delegates were in session only three days, morning, afternoon, and on two evenings they worked far into the night. In that brief time they discussed problems equally as important as those that come before our provincial and federal Parliaments where our politicians spend from six weeks to six months threshing out generally matters of trivial nature, and as a rule avoiding those questions which vitally affect the people of the country. Of course the farmers' convention had one great advantage over the Parliaments. There was no need to make long-winded speeches for the benefit of the galleries, and for the press, and they were not wasting the time and the money of the country by playing the miserable game of "peanut, party politics." Anyone who has listened to the proceedings of even the House of Commons at Ottawa, and also to the deliberations of the farmers' annual conventions in the West, will agree that for real business the farmers' conventions are certainly miles ahead of the House of Commons. It should not be forgotten that the farmers paid the expenses of their delegates to the convention and also pay their full share of all the expenses of the House of Commons.

In making a comparison with the provincial legislatures and the House of Commons there is another important point that must not be overlooked. None of the Parliaments originate the most important legislation for the real benefit of the people. This work is done by unofficial organizations of the common people,

of which the United Farmers of Alberta is one of the chief. The real democratic issues of the country are first brought forward by the organizations of the common people and when they have educated the public to the need of such reforms our law makers then enact the necessary statutes to give them effect. The truth of this statement is everywhere recognized, peculiar though it may seem, and it is the strongest possible argument in favor of the building up of large organizations of the common people. The three farmers' organizations in the three Prairie Provinces are more important factors in the improvements of conditions in the West than are the three legislatures and federal Parliament combined. But even with this fact before us we would not in any way belittle the importance of our Parliaments. They are the law-making bodies of the land; but the duty of seeing that they make the right laws rests with the organizations of the common people.

Now let us consider the actual work accomplished by the convention in Edmonton in the three days of its labors. The farmers had found that the constitution under which they worked was not equal to their requirements. It was therefore revised clause by clause and greatly improved. The tariff question was discussed but was not given a great deal of time as all the delegates had already seen the "nigger in the wood pile" of the protective tariff which is supposed to "build up a well rounded Dominion," but which in reality only takes a goodly part of the wealth created by one section of the population and transfers it to the pockets of a few. For this reason the delegates contented themselves chiefly in passing a resolution re-affirming their support of the Ottawa Platform of 1910 and in declaring against a protective tariff in any form. In fact they even went further and declared that if they must pay a tariff tax they preferred to pay it into the federal treasury, where it would be used for public purposes, rather than into the pockets of private individuals and corporations.

There were no two opinions expressed as to the source from which revenues should be raised for the transaction of public business, namely, the value of the land and natural resources of the country. This was set forth in a strong resolution and it was also advocated that a super-tax be levied upon land held out of use by speculators. It was realized that the land speculators were taking the lion's share of the actual wealth created by the people of Alberta, and, as it was entirely unearned by these enterprising individuals and corporations, the unanimous opinion was that this unearned increment should be taken for public purposes.

It is gratifying to know that the Province of Alberta is making more progress towards equitable taxation methods than any province in the Dominion. It is only a question of time till the same system spreads from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The only thing necessary is to educate the people to the benefits of the system. At present the farmers are paying very high rates of interest on all money they borrow, and upon all overdue accounts, and this system was roundly condemned. Co-operation was warmly recommended, and the Canadian Council of Agriculture was requested to prepare a suitable Co-operative Bill for presentation to the Dominion government. The question of hail insurance provoked an animated discussion and instructions were given to the newly elected directorate to take up the matter with the provincial government for the purpose of working out a better system than the one at present in force, which is not giving satisfaction.

Every delegate was enthusiastically in support of Direct Legislation and a large number of the members of the provincial legislature

have already declared themselves as strongly in favor of the system. The United Farmers of Alberta believe that their province will be the first to secure this great reform. The convention decided that the Saskatchewan system of internal elevators, with some modifications, would be best suited to their province and the matter will be brought before the government at a very early date. Many other important matters were discussed by the convention, which was decidedly the most progressive meeting ever held in Alberta. Plans have been made for an aggressive organization campaign so that the aims of the United Farmers of Alberta will be carried to a wider field during the next year. The chief hope of the West lies in the work of the farmers' organizations and it is interesting to note that their views are beginning to win substantial support not only among business circles but also among the legislators.

RURAL DEPOPULATION

One of the most striking facts disclosed by the census returns is the relative decline of the rural population of Canada in contrast to the growth of the cities. If there is any country in the world where the homes of the largest possible number of people should be out among the green fields and away from the smoke and noise of the cities, it is in the land of the Maple with its fertile soil, its magnificent forests, its glorious sunshine and its awe-inspiring mountains. The orchards and the trim farms of the East, the illimitable plains of the Prairie Provinces and the delightful valleys of the Rocky Mountains should be, as they have been in the past, the playground of our children and the home of our best citizens. But the census shows that the country is being robbed of its people and Canada, with all its vast fertile areas, is becoming a land of cities and towns instead of a country of prosperous rural communities. Cities and towns are, of course, necessary to the development of any country, and there would be no reason for complaint on account of the growth of cities if this were only in proportion to the increase of rural population. But this is very far from being the case. The facts disclosed by the census are startling. The rural population of each of the Eastern provinces during the past ten years has either declined or been practically at a standstill. In the province of Ontario the total increase of population during the ten years was 340,411. The towns and cities of over 4,000 population increased their population during the period by 344,755, so that the number of people actually living on the land and in towns of less than 4,000 population was 4,342 less in June last than ten years before. The county of Bruce lost 9,000 of its population in the ten years. Frontenac lost nearly 3,000, Grenville 3,500, Glengarry nearly 1,000, Huron nearly 9,000 and so on, but meanwhile Toronto alone increased its population by 168,200. The census figures also show that there has been a big migration of women from the farm to the cities. In Bruce county last June the census enumerators found 1,875 more males than females, in Grey 1,719 more, and in Welland 2,381. There is scarcely a county in Ontario chiefly devoted to agriculture in which there are not many more men than women, while in the single constituency of North Toronto there are 7,500 more women than men, and in Ottawa the women outnumber the men by 3,500. That this is an undesirable state of affairs everyone will agree. It is a situation which demands that the best thought of the nation should be directed towards finding a remedy. But before the remedy for any evil can be found, the cause must first be discovered. It is claimed by the leaders of both political parties that the growth of cities like Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Montreal is due to the trade policy which they have pursued while in office. The Conservatives claim that the manufacturing industries which have built up these Eastern

cities were developed as a result of the national policy, while the Liberals contend that the credit belongs to their policy of a revenue tariff, with incidental protection. The two policies are the same under different names, for the tariff, though increased here and reduced there from time to time, has remained substantially the same during 18 years of Conservative rule and 15 years of Liberal administration. We are willing to admit the claims of both parties, therefore, and to agree that the protective tariff inaugurated by Sir John A. Macdonald in 1879 and continued by Sir Wilfrid Laurier from 1896 until 1911 has partially been the cause of the development of our Eastern manufacturing cities. But if the credit of the up-building of the cities belongs to protection, the responsibility for the depopulating of rural Canada, which has accompanied it, must be placed there also. Protection, together with a land system under which every increase in the profits of agriculture goes to the landlord instead of to the farmer, is fast driving the people from the farms to the cities. It is sometimes contended that the growth of cities is a benefit to the farmer because it gives him a home market for his produce, but the fallacy of this argument is exposed by the fact that the price of every article which the Canadian farmer produces in large quantities is fixed by the British markets and is not, therefore, increased by the home demand. And if farming was made more profitable by the presence of large urban communities, would not this result in an increase of the number of people on the farms in the vicinity of these cities? The census figures quoted above show that the opposite has happened. In Ontario, in spite of the opening up of large virgin areas in the northwestern portion of the province, the rural population has actually declined, and while there may be other contributory causes, protection and landlordism must be held mainly responsible for this undesirable state of affairs.

Protection works against the farmer both when he buys and when he sells. It makes his implements, his building materials, his clothing, his furniture, much of his food and almost everything else he buys dearer than it would be if he were allowed freedom to purchase where he wished. On the other hand, protection shuts the farmer out from the most profitable markets for his produce and compels him practically to sell either in Canada, which can consume only a portion of what is produced, and where prices are kept down by monopolistic combines and the farmer is the prey of the railway companies and middlemen, or in Great Britain thousands of miles away, where he must meet competition from all the world. Western farmers are realizing the thralldom of the tariff today as they never did before. Protection compels them to sell their grain in the Canadian markets or keep it in their granaries or buried under snow drifts in the fields, and since the railroads can carry only a small portion of the crop to Canadian markets, there are thousands of farmers who will see the results of their year's labor rot on the ground if the United States market is not opened to them. Truly, protection has much to answer for. It is no wonder that people are leaving the farm and going to the city.

THE STEEL BOUNTIES

In our editorial "Forward the 'Steal' Brigade," in the last issue of The Guide we stated that the steel magnates had already taken \$7,000,000.00 in hard cash out of the federal treasury in the form of bounties. This was a typographical error; the amount of public money which these gentlemen have been presented with up to date is \$17,000,000.00. Unless a very strong protest is made by the public and by members of Parliament, it is to be feared that the government will yield to the requests of the steel magnates for a renewal of the bounties. The financial world

is evidently confident of their renewal, and a recent despatch from Montreal stated that the betting was three to one that the government would grant bounties at the present session of Parliament. The Montreal Stock market has been practically monopolized during the last few days by transactions in the common stock of the Dominion Steel Corporation, which has gone up from 52 on September last to 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ on January 22. This advance is entirely due to the belief that the bounties, which expired a year ago will be renewed, and that the sums received from the public treasury will be available for the payment of dividends on the common stock, consisting chiefly of "water."

KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK

Never before in the history of The Guide have subscriptions been received in such large numbers as at present. The farmers of the West are day by day coming to realize that The Guide is their champion and is fighting continually and only in their interest. The friends of The Guide are speaking a good word for it wherever they can and the result is that it is becoming the most widely circulated farm journal in Canada. But still there are 100,000 farmers in the three Prairie Provinces who are not yet reading The Guide and securing from it the information that is of vital importance to them. We want our agents and every one of the friends of The Guide to place it before these people. Wherever The Guide goes it is a powerful factor in building up a farmers' organization. The Guide and the farmers' organization are both working for the same end. Let us co-operate that the objects for which we are struggling may be sooner secured. During the convention season that is now progressing throughout the West is the very best time for securing subscriptions and we hope that every one of the friends of The Guide will do all they can to induce other people to subscribe and assist in the great work of organization that is being carried forward now, more rapidly than at any time in the past.

The success of the Socialists in the German elections is a portentous warning to the powers of Special Privilege. The capitalistic and aristocratic classes of Germany, by high protection and militarism have brought the working classes of Germany to a condition bordering upon revolution and they are turning to Socialism as a means of freeing themselves from bondage. The German electoral system requires re-ballots in cases where a candidate does not receive an absolute majority of the votes, and as there are numerous parties, each with their candidates, a large number of re-ballots have to be taken. The elections consequently are not yet concluded, but up to the present the Socialists have secured 99 seats, the Conservatives and Clericals forming the government have 176, and the Liberals and Radicals 76, while Independents, Particularists and other parties each have a few representatives.

The Winnipeg Free Press has collected in pamphlet form the splendid series of articles which it published under the title "This Country's Burden of Unjust Railway Rates." No journal in Canada has done a greater national service than that of the Free Press in exposing the gigantic system of extortion practised by the railways in the West. Our congratulations are extended to the Free Press and we hope that it will not cease in its good work until justice is secured.

If only those men who are sure that the farmers are amassing wealth would take a home-stand and do the duties for three years they would see the other side of the question. But these chaps prefer to buy a few thousand acres and hold it idle while other people work to make the price go up.

Mr. Feeny's Social Experiment

A Story of the Seed that Fell Upon Good Ground

By VAUGHAN KESTER in the American Magazine

On the street some one had handed Mike Feeny an oblong of pasteboard. Mr. Feeny stoked with the Gulf & Mexican Transportation Line.

"Is it a ticket to a show?" he asked, removing his pipe.

"It is; go on in and enjoy yourself." And the donor laughed. He was a pleasant-looking young fellow in evening dress, much like the young fellows Mr. Feeny sometimes saw on the awning-covered promenade deck.

"I'm beholden to you," said he, being a person of manners when sober.

And pocketing his blackened pipe he strode into the brilliant foyer of the Music Hall where the many lights fully disclosed him as a stoop-shouldered man of large muscular development, clothed in respectable shore-going garments recently purchased at a bargain of a Jewish gentleman on the river front. A great shock of violently red hair formed an aureole about his long sad face, and the drooping ends of a blonde mustache reached well back toward the freckled lobes of his ears. Mr. Feeny was strictly Irish, with the large potentialities of his race.

Now Mr. Feeny did not know that the International Congress of Economics had assembled there to give expert testimony, and charting a careful course in new shoes that pinched somewhat, he followed the trickle of well-dressed humanity into the building, where an usher showed him to an aisle seat in the last row of orchestra chairs. The orchestra was finishing a classic prelude. This first attracted Mr. Feeny's attention. It was displeasing to his musical tastes, and he remarked in a husky whisper to the gentleman on his left.

"Say, buddy, them fiddles is on the bum—"

"Hush!" said the gentleman raising a warning finger.

"What for should I hush?" demanded Mr. Feeny. "Cheese it yourself!"

Feeling the incident closed, Mr. Feeny's glance shifted in the direction of the stage, where a number of men and women were seated in a wide half circle.

"'Tis a white-faced minstrel show! But oh, heavens, ain't them girls the hard-featured huzzies?" thought Mr. Feeny.

A gentleman had arisen and was making a few introductory remarks, the exact drift of which was lost on Mr. Feeny, but as he subsided, his place was taken by another gentleman who smilingly acknowledged the decorous ripple of applause his name had evoked. He commenced to speak and Mr. Feeny gave him his undivided attention.

"He's a grand flow of words. I wonder he don't choke," was his mental comment.

Eventually he became aware that he was listening to an account of the decay of the cottage industries of France. Laboriously following the speaker he possessed himself of this concrete fact in segments and was moved to instant contempt of the speaker's conclusions. He had never noticed this decay in industry; his personal observations led him to believe that while jobs were sometimes hard to secure, there was always plenty of work after you got them.

He prepared to quit that spot with expedition, since he felt that any more economics would constitute a surfeit. But as he slid from his chair, the first gentleman advanced again to the centre of the stage, and Mr. Feeny caught a name he knew, the magical name of MacCandlish.

"I'll see the next turn," he told himself, as amidst a perfect storm of applause a cheerful little man of a portly presence approached the footlights. "It's him all right, I seen him onct through the bull's-eye window of the smoking room afore the mate cussed me out forward,—and him worth his hundred millions!" Mr. Feeny breathed hard.

There was the hush of expectancy. The little man smiled kindly, tolerantly, while the lights seemed to cast a golden halo about him.

"It is my privilege to appear before this Congress to speak on the uses of wealth," he began in a soft purring voice. "And I only regret that I have not had the leisure in which to prepare a paper on so interesting a theme. However—a few thoughts occur to me—" Mr. MacCandlish paused for a brief space, and then once more that kindly voice flowed across the footlights "It has always been my conviction that those who have lacked the opportunity to examine the operations of wealth are frequently led astray. In the first place, riches are invariably the direct result of great economic services undertaken for the good of mankind!"—and thus launched, Mr. MacCandlish began to deal not with the dead and dry bones of theories and panaceas, but with the living actualities of trade and production.

"Ain't it grand what the likes of him does for the likes of me!" thought Mr. Feeny in a pause, and then again that soft

another may have? A little better shelter, perhaps, more costly clothes, and his three meals a day!"

"'Tis true," thought Mr. Feeny. "They'd bust if they et oftener, the way they feed; and as for clothes, I've seen their lady friends with far less on than a workin' man's wife'd think decent."

Mr. Feeny had entered that building a rather heedless person who got drunk at every port of call, and who knew the inside of every cal'boose in every flea-bitten center of civilization along the Caribbean, but he was to quit it a groping intellectualist with a germ lodged in his brain that was to fructify.

Mr. Feeny boarded the Orinoco of the Gulf & Mexican Transportation Line a chastened spirit. His last hours ashore, and the last of his wages, had been spent in a second-hand book shop where he had acquired three books which under various titles dealt with the burning question of why the other fellow happens to have it

survived the days of heavy toil that were his portion.

"But I've read hotter stuff," he told himself, one black night when he had been at sea ten days. He lay in his bunk and listened to the heavy seas break under the Orinoco's quarter. This was varied by mighty shivers when the racing screw fanned the air. And then suddenly it was as if tons and tons of water with the weight of lead, and driven by some vast power, had dropped on the Orinoco. Mr. Feeny sprang from his bunk. His first instinct was to rush for the deck, but thoughts of his mates in the stoke-hole sent him down the iron ladders that gave access to the vitals of the ship. As he gained the engine-room, the stokers burst out of their steel-walled pen, and after them came a rush of steam.

"All out?" roared Feeny.

"All out," someone bellowed in return, and they began swarming up the ladders, Feeny leaping from round to round in advance. At last spent and breathless they issued into the black night.

Then came a second shock. A mighty sea lifted the Orinoco, three thousand tons of steel and wood, and tossed her like a cork against something that did not yield to the terrific impact. Mr. Feeny picked himself up from among his fellows.

"She's aground—and no thanks to her!" he bawled.

"The crew's gone with the boats!" said someone in his ear.

"Is that you, Tom Murphy? Let's see what's come of the millionaires!"

Mr. Feeny, chastely garmented in an under shirt, and with a wind-blown halo of red hair, invaded the smoking room. His mates, naked to the waist and grimy from their toil, but showing patches of white skin here and there where the waves had touched them, slouched at his heels. They found that capital was just getting on its feet. MacCandlish, his ruddy cheeks the color of Carrara marble, was crawling out from under a table where he had been thrown; the others of his party were variously scattered about the room.

"Yer left," said Feeny, dispassionately. "Like us, yer left—for the Captain's gone with his crew. I'd recommend you lifted the large armchair off the stomach of the fat gentleman on the floor in the corner, he's breathing hard and quite purple," and Mr. Feeny having thus delivered himself, withdrew with his mates.

"'Twas a shame for the captain to leave 'em. I hope he drowns . . .," said Feeny. "For duty's duty—which reminds me that I'm the oldest man in the stoke-hole with more tons of coal to my credit than you'll equal even if your given length of days, so I'll serve notice on ye, one and all—I'm skipper!"

A wan light was lifting out of the east. It spread over the tossing seas and under the low, ragged clouds that the gale sent hurrying into the south.

"There's land!" cried Mr. Feeny. Peering through the saline reek of the storm, they saw first a narrow spit of land, and here and there a stunted palmetto. Then as the light spread, higher ground, dense with a tropic growth; while beyond was the sea again, a long restless line of the blue that backed against the horizon.

Mr. MacCandlish and his friends issued from the saloon and worked their way along the bulwark to the group of stokers.

"Well?" said the millionaire, and he addressed himself to Feeny.

"I'm thinking, sir, we'd best leave the old hooker when the sea ca'ms down a bit. Yonder's one of the lifeboats hanging to its davits. Presently we'll h'ist it over the side and go ashore," said Feeny.

"Then you don't think we are in any imminent peril?" asked Mr. MacCandlish.

"That feelin' you got comes mainly from an empty stomach," said Mr. Feeny, soothingly. "Here, Tom Murphy! you see if you can get these gentlemen their breakfast." He himself went below and accumulated a pair of trousers.

Continued on Page 15



KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY
Who are on their way home to England from the Durbar at Delhi

voice opened up fresh regions for him.

He saw that what Mr. MacCandlish called the law of supply and demand,—which he seemed to hold in the very tenderest regard,—regulated things. He saw too that millionaires were only far-sighted individuals who had mastered the fact that what the world tossed aside today it would urgently need tomorrow, and garnered this waste, exacting a small margin of profit for the service.

"It's great!" Mr. Feeny told himself in a spent whisper. "I can go somewhere as far as I can get, and raise things—no matter what—and then one of these here capitalists comes along and says: 'Feeny, me boy, how are your crops? I've one end of a thousand miles of railroad track at your front gate for to haul 'em away with.' No wonder they're well paid . . . 'tis right they should be—I begrudge 'em nothing."

"And after all"—it was Mr. MacCandlish speaking—"let us see what actual advantages the millionaire has, what does his money buy him in excess of what

all; a condition that is much older than political economy, just as language is older than grammar. Now the Orinoco, newly scraped and painted as to state-rooms and gilded saloons where the eye and foot of Mr. Feeny never penetrated, had been chartered for a mid-winter cruise. Mr. Feeny heard this directly from one of his mates, Tom Murphy, who had it from an oiler, who had it from the second assistant engineer.

"It's a party of magnates," he explained. "We're to have close on to a billion dollars aboard—live weight, you understand. MacCandlish, the big railroad man—you've heard of him in the papers, Feeny—is one of the bunch, and they've got a Protestant bishop along—but I don't think much of the likes of him!" In theory, at least, Mr. Murphy was an ardent churchman.

"For what are they usin' this old hooker?" demanded Feeny.

"They're goin' down to have a look at mines in Mexico," said Murphy.

Mr. Feeny's first keen lust for wisdom



THE MAIL BAG

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. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

THE GRADING STANDARD

Editor, Guide:—In the Census and Statistics Monthly of November, page 294, is given the scale of points governing the competition for \$1,000 prize for the best wheat grower on the American continent and won by S. Wheeler, Roathern, viz.:

	Points
Good milling qualities as indicated by a hard translucent appearance of grain, such kernel indicating a high per cent. of gluten and a capacity for producing a large quantity of strong patent flour suitable for bread making	40
Weight per measured bushel and strong vitality	30
Plumpness and uniformity of size, large for variety	15
Color clear bright amber, not weathered and free from damage by frost, rust, etc.	10
Freedom from weeds or other grains	5

I should like if some reader of The Guide would explain how it is so much is counted on color by the inspector at Winnipeg and at the elevators throughout the country and so little on weight per measured bushel, while in scale given above the reverse is the case. I think this question should be taken up at the next meeting of The Grain Growers' Association, as it is of great importance to the Grain Growers.

JOSEPH DUGAN.
Castleberry, Dropmore, Man.

OPPOSES RECIPROCAL DEMURRAGE

Editor, Guide:—In the editorial columns of your issue of December 27 you ask, "Would it be unjust to compel the railways to pay reciprocal demurrage?" Yes, I say that it would. You appear to think that the Minnesota law is an admirable one, but, although I usually agree with The Guide's expressed opinions I cannot agree with you in this instance, notwithstanding that so many people seem to be in-favor of such a law. Of course, it would be fair enough to compel the railways to pay demurrage as soon as the shipper had loaded a car, but I fail to see that such a provision would improve the situation materially. In fact such a provision alone would probably do more harm than good in the case of grain, for the effect of it would probably be that the railways would not furnish cars until they were able to move them, and I think most shippers would say that in a blockade like the present one, a car some place on the track is better than no car. However, it is section one of the Minnesota law which I object to, and under the enforcement of which I do not consider that the railway and the shipper would be placed on an equality. For, while under the first section of that law, each and every shipper is at liberty to apply to the railway for cars which will not be needed again for a whole year (and possibly not then), and exact a penalty if those cars are not supplied within a few days, yet, on the other hand,

THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.

the railway cannot apply to the shipper for freight and penalize him if he fails to supply it promptly, no matter if it has thousands of idle cars exposed to the sun and rain and decaying as fast as Nature will enforce the process. The fact that the railways could provide the necessary equipment if compelled; and even if they could pay big dividends upon it under such a law, does not prove that law advisable. Two wrongs will never make one right, and the fact that the people of Canada have been generous to their railways in the past, while submitting to exorbitant rates is no reason for placing unfair provisions over their heads now.

Perhaps I should have prefaced these remarks by saying that I consider it unreasonable to demand an ideal car supply and shout for an equitable adjustment of rates all in the same breath. A railway to be run in the interests of the people must be run on a business basis. And I take it that the cost of the service should be borne by the man who receives that service.

Therefore, since it costs considerably more to provide the equipment necessary to move grain in the early part of the shipping season the man who ships early should pay a higher freight rate than the man who ships in the slack season, when rolling stock is idle. This, of course, could be effected just as well by lowering the rates in the second instance as by raising them in the first, and is a remedy I would like to see tried.

Now, brother farmer, are you ready to put your hand down in your pocket for the price of a freight car in order to ship out that load of yours? They are rather an expensive form of granary you know to keep idle for eleven months or so till you are able to fill it again. And you can't use it for a summer kitchen or a workshop, either. And don't forget to allow for your share of the engine, and bigger railway yards, and extra train crews. Of course, if you are willing to pay the interest on all this, I'll admit that you

ought to have it, by all means. But just now a number of people are grouching because they have to pay interest on their obligations, as a result of car shortage.

By the way, Mr. Editor, can you or anyone else prove to us that the extra cost of the equipment which would be required under the Minnesota law would be repaid out of the benefits received by the shipper from the system; not alone in this year, or any other year, but in an average of years. If you can I shall be happy to lend you my attention, for I have not yet seen anyone do so. The most the average shipper can state is that the price of the particular grain he has to ship has fallen a certain number of cents since he ordered his car and computes his loss by the difference, which to my mind, however, does not justify the assumption that his loss would have been any smaller under a different system of shipment. We must always remember to discount the effect which a large volume of grain will have upon prices when placed upon the market at once.

To my mind it is our business methods which are more at fault than the railroads. Could say more on this line but as you like short letters will leave it unsaid.

Now, I am not going to deny that the situation is causing a lot of hardship. And as is often the case it is the man who is saying the least who is hurt the worst. It is no joke for the man who has not a carload and is forced to sell on street to be quoted a price thirty cents below Port Arthur, then when he brings in his load has to take ten cents below that again because the elevator man can only take the grade next lowest. Wonder why he never ships out any good wheat when he gets a car.

To conclude I heartily join with The Guide in saying that the C.P.R. most certainly could and should give relief to the present situation by granting through rates to the south. Let us all unite on that point.

Faithfully yours,
H. J. POMEROY.

Roblin, Man.

Note.—The reciprocal demurrage question is a big one and needs to be carefully thought out before a decision is finally arrived at. We are glad to have Mr. Pomeroy's letter. We will be glad to have other letters on the same subject from any viewpoint.—Editor.

HOMESTEADERS' HARDSHIPS

Editor, Guide:—I have heard that our government has granted another year's extension on South African scrip. What is this extension? Is it for the benefit of the person that buys the scrip and files on the land, or of the speculator? In my opinion it is for the speculators who would not live on the prairie if they had a half section of land given to them. There are several other extensions that would be a great benefit to the country. We have had two years that we have had no crop in this part of the country. In 1910 it was drought and in 1911 the frost killed the crops. Our wheat is worth

from 25 cents to 30 cents per bushel. It does not pay for the seed, planting and harvesting. Now what is to be done for 1912? Hundreds of people have lived three years on their homesteads, done all their homestead duties except building the three hundred dollar house, and now they are penniless. Will our government do anything for those poor homesteaders and make some amendment to this Act and date it back from 1909 and allow them to prove up and live in any kind of a house suitable to themselves? There is no man who will not build as good a house as he can and make himself as comfortable as he can, for living out of doors at 40 below zero is not what it is cracked up to be. Now in my case I am here with twelve children and I have four sons who have homesteads and are living at home with me. I have a good comfortable house which cost me over three hundred dollars and why should those boys each have to build a house worth at least three hundred dollars? That would be four houses that we would have no use for at present. We have all worked two and a half years improving our land and I think they should be allowed their patent without that three hundred dollar house when they have not received one dollar's worth of benefit off their land yet in return for their two and a half years' work. Then, like many others, I have a pre-emption. I have paid two years' interest and the time soon comes when I have to pay one-third of the purchase price, but I can't pay it. Will the government grant to the thousands in the same position an extension as they did the few speculators who are holding the South African scrip, or will they throw our land open and make us lose all that we have paid, which I understand they are doing now? I think the people in the pre-emption country had better wake up and see the position they are standing in with their money all spent and no crop. They will be turned down by the government and their hard labor given to some one else unless an extension is granted on pre-emptions and the three hundred dollar home clause laid aside and better laws for homesteaders made.

Alberta. C. W.

REPLY TO MR. SYMONS

Editor, Guide:—I am afraid both Mr. Symons and I have taken up more than our fair share of your valuable space in our discussion of the Single Tax, and therefore I will, on this occasion, be brief and will not attempt to take up the points raised in his last letter in detail. I must point out, however, that Mr. Symons has very unfairly misquoted me, and on the strength of this misquotation and misrepresentation, has read me a severe lecture. In a previous letter he said that under the Single Tax "the owner of millions of capital will escape untaxed." I denied this, and as an example took the C.P.R., which is the owner of millions of capital and which, under the Single Tax, would be required to pay taxes on the immense areas of land it is holding out of use and also on its right of way. Now Mr. Symons charges me with claiming to tax capital, to which Henry George was opposed and which I have never advocated. Mr. Symons is mistaken when he says "the single taxer knows not the simple farmer." Under the Single Tax no one could afford to hold land out of use and the farmer would be able to secure any piece of unoccupied land he might choose, and have the privilege of farming it without having to buy it or pay-rent to a landlord, but simply for paying taxes on it. Mr. Symons' chief grievance seems to be against the financial corporations who have large sums of money out at high interest, and I agree with him that this is a heavy and unjust burden upon the farmers of this country. But are not a great many of the farmers' loans made necessary by the purchase of land? If farmers could secure land by paying taxes—or rent to the government, if you prefer to call it that—fewer farmers would need to borrow, and interest rates would be lower.

J. W. WARD.

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THE CLAMOR FOR MORE IRON BOUNTIES

(Toronto Sun).

Of all the unjustifiable demands for special favors for special interests, that have been heard since the interests triumphed on the 21st of September, this demand for a renewal of the iron bounties is the most utterly unjustifiable. In the fifteen years ending with 1910 there was paid out in bounties to the iron industry, by the Dominion government, nearly \$16,000,000. This was at the rate of over a million dollars a year. The aggregate amount was about equal to the value of the silo corn crop of Ontario for four years. This vast sum of money was not paid out in return for goods received by the Dominion government. It was a straight gift; just as clear a case of giving something for nothing as would be involved in the government giving each housewife in Ontario a bonus of ten cents a dozen on each dozen of eggs sold by her in addition to the price obtained by the housewife for the eggs in the open market.

The steel industry has had other forms of aid as well. It has been protected against British and foreign competition in the Canadian market by means of the tariff. On steel rails it is protected against British competition by a duty of \$4.50 per ton on British rails; on billets and ingots at the rate of \$1.50; on other products there is corresponding protection. Thus the iron industry has enjoyed two forms of plunder; it has, under the bounty system, received a cash subsidy on every ton of metal produced, and it has been enabled, by means of the tariff, to sell that metal to the Canadian consumer at an unduly high price.

For such a system there is no shadow of justification. If an industry cannot be made to pay without such excessive and long continued assistance, it is clearly unsuited to our conditions; if it can be made to thrive without such aid then the continuance of the aid is, to copy the language once used by Sir Richard Cartwright, legalized robbery.

That the iron industry is able to get along without the aid of a pipe line connecting with the Dominion treasury has been shown over and over again. It has been proven out of the mouths of those connected with the industry. The Dominion Iron and Steel Company, the principal beneficiary of the bounty system, has sold rails in India and in Australia in open competition with British, German and American makers of rails. The heads of the Dominion Iron and Steel have told us their company is able to do this by reason of the fact that rails can be manufactured more cheaply at Sydney than anywhere else in the world. President J. H. Plummer, of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, in an interview in England, declared rails could be made "much more cheaply in Sydney" than in England, and Frank E. Jones, manager of the same, said the cost of assembling the raw material for rail making is \$2.45 per ton less at Sydney than at Pittsburgh.

Corroborative evidence of the assertion that the steel industry is not in need of the aid which is being sought is found in the financial statement of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company. This statement shows that in the first ten months of this year, after setting aside \$419,000 for sinking fund, depreciation, etc., after paying interest on bonds and dividends on preferred stock, the company had a surplus of \$811,000 left. True government bounties accounted for part of this showing, but only for a very small part, as the bounties ended with this year, and, before being cut off altogether, they had been reduced to a very small amount. Moreover the public have been assured by the company that the reduction in cost of production has more than kept pace with the reduction of bounties. To-day, even with bounties no longer being paid, \$20,000,000 of the company's common stock, which is nearly all water, is quoted at well up to 60, a quotation justified by the facts that earnings are sufficient to pay 4 per cent. on this stock, and still leave a comfortable margin for depreciation plant renewal, etc.

If, under all these circumstances, the key of the Federal safe is again handed over to the Dominion Iron and Steel Company the breach of trust will be no greater than would be committed by a bank manager in handing the combination of the bank's vault to a burglar and telling the gentleman with the jimmy to help himself.

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TALK TO TWENTY THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day through a little "Want" Ad in The Guide. Think of it! Try it if you have any farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.

A Call to Arms

The following inspiring address was delivered by Mr. W. J. Tregillus of Calgary, the retiring vice-president of the United Farmers of Alberta on the opening day of the annual convention held at Edmonton on January 16, 17 and 18. Mr. Tregillus was afterwards elected President of the U.F.A.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—
In addressing you at this, our annual convention, I will endeavor to be brief, but there are a few thoughts, suggested by the past year's work and experiences, that I should like to put before you, with the hope that they may be of interest and the hope they may be helpful. Those of us who are in the habit of attending these conventions consider them of inestimable value, and it is encouraging to see such general interest and such a large and representative gathering. I sincerely trust that this convention will prove as helpful and invigorating as any of those held previously, and to ensure the success of this gathering it is necessary to carefully review the past and to be equally careful in laying our plans for the future.

Last year we had to report the greatest organized effort of the farmers that the world has ever known, that never-to-be-forgotten trip to Ottawa, and although we have no such outstanding feature to recall this year, yet there are many matters of real progress which are most satisfactory and encouraging to those of us who have the interests of this association at heart.

Those who attended the convention held in this hall two years ago cannot but be forcibly impressed with the advance this association has made during the interval, and this will appear in the various reports which will be presented to this convention. The noticeable advancement of our association is a most encouraging feature. Our members have multiplied, our experience has grown, our influence has spread, our education has developed, our power has tremendously increased, and, best of all, our faith is stronger than ever. Today the organized farmers of the Prairie Provinces are the most potent force in the way of reform, and the strongest agency working for true democracy in the whole Dominion, and are exerting a powerful influence throughout the civilized world. Our central office has done inestimable work, which has been very far reaching in its character of helpfulness and education.

Direct Legislation

With regard to the important question of Direct Legislation, special attention has been given to this, and much good work accomplished. Literature has been available for all desiring it. The question of Direct Legislation has been brought, by our central office, forcibly before our legislators, many of whom admitted they had given the matter no previous attention, but have promised to study it and deal with it on its merits when it comes before the House. Whether any definite step is taken during this session of the legislature or not, the time cannot be long delayed—provided we are faithful in our work—when the province of Alberta will have a statute on her books incorporating this form of government into its constitution. When we consider the success of this form of government in Switzerland, where it has been more or less in operation for three-quarters of a century, and in many of the American states, where it has been more recently introduced, we must do all in our power to hasten its establishment.

When we realize the wonderful reforms possible through Direct Legislation and can, in matters of national and human importance, give up party feeling and develop a truly Albertan feeling, and, through Direct Legislation, have the power of expressing our feelings, we shall be surprised how quickly Alberta will own its government, its public utilities, such as railways, express, telegraphs, insurances, etc., and also its natural resources.

The Single Tax

The wonderful progress toward the adoption of Single Tax in Alberta is a

great satisfaction, and most encouraging, and Albertans take a pardonable pride in the fact that their province is in the lead. When our constitution includes Direct Legislation and direct taxation, most of the evils from which we are now suffering will be found only in history, and if history states facts, much of the credit of the bettered conditions will be given to the organization known as the "United Farmers of Alberta." We have accomplished much, but we have fallen short of what we had hoped to attain. I would like, in



W. J. TREGILLUS
The New President of the U.F.A.

as few words as possible, to show our present position and the immensity of the work that lies before us.

We are living in an age of marvelous development. Astonishing changes are taking place; some of us here can remember the time when most of the grain crops were cut with the cradle and bound by hand, when much of the hay was cut with the scythe and gathered with the hand rake, and the general mode of life throughout the farm corresponded. How different are conditions today, but, notwithstanding the progress we have made, we are only just on the eve of an era of development more wonderful than anything that has hitherto astounded the world in other departments of investigation and endeavor; an era in which experience, learning and invention will transmute into wealth the results of the labor that is bestowed upon the land, as never before.

Production and Distribution

What advantage, however, will accrue to the farmer if present economic con-

ditions continue? It is roughly estimated that of the agricultural wealth produced only about thirty-five per cent. finds its way back to the producer, while distribution claims some sixty-five per cent., a condition totally unfair both to the producer and the consumer, and I venture to state that even if every farmer in Alberta were to adopt all the modern methods of farm practice that have proved to be successful, and were thereby enabled to double the output of their farms, we farmers, on the average, would have no more to show for it at the end of each year than we now have. This cannot be allowed; something must be done. Is it not deplorable that in this twentieth century we permit ourselves to be in this economic and political bondage?

To think that we, who till the soil and bring into existence that which did not previously exist, and on whom all other forms of human industry depend, that we, who comprise sixty-five per cent. of the population and should be dominant, allow ourselves to be bound by those who are really dependent on us! To show what I mean, let me explain. In the United States there are ninety million people and eighty-three million of these are dependent on the skill and industry of the other seven million, who are agriculturists. I cannot give the exact proportion in Canada, but out of the eight million population about seven and a quarter million are dependent on the labor of the other three-quarter million, who form the agricultural community.

Notwithstanding the fact that we are indispensable, we are hardly allowed to live, for we are taxed at every turn, almost everything we eat, wear or use is taxed by the people who have induced the legislators to make robbery legal.

Economic and Political Bondage

In Canada there are about three thousand manufacturers who levy toll on the entire population—eight million. Last year we paid into the Dominion treasury sixty million dollars, but into the pockets of the protected interests we paid about two million dollars. What is this if not economic bondage? In this progressive century we, in the province of Alberta, are being governed by a form of government that has neither mandate nor endorsement from its people. Such a condition is impossible to duplicate anywhere on this continent. What is this if not political bondage? We can truly say with the prophet Isaiah, "Therefore my people are gone into captivity for lack of knowledge," and just as in the case of Isaiah's people, the few with knowledge took the many—who lacked knowledge—into captivity, so have the few—about three thousand manufacturers—who know what they are about, taken the many—who have hitherto lacked knowledge—into economic bondage and

levied tribute on them. Surely we are wearing bonds that we should burst and chains that we should break and be free, and this can only be accomplished by removing the cause of our bondage—lack of knowledge. Knowledge is power, gives light, independence and freedom; while lack of knowledge—ignorance—is weakness, darkness, dependence and bondage. We are all governed by one or the other; some men cannot be brought into bondage because they read, study, think and observe, while others cannot be kept out of bondage because they prefer ignorance.

Organization and Co-operation

Our only means of combatting the combines, trusts and organized capital which exact tribute from productive labor without as much as "by your leave," is by organization and co-operation. Agriculture, unorganized, uncooperative, must inevitably become the common prey of organized forces. From these consequences there can be no escape. The touchstone of success is organization. When we producers are thoroughly organized, there is nothing on this earth that can come between us and complete emancipation. Let us, therefore, make a more determined effort during this year for an entire and exhaustive organization of the whole province, and so be ready for the fight which must of necessity be fought before we can claim our freedom. The financial interests have so long enjoyed protection—afforded by our tariff walls—behind which they have been enabled to form combines and mergers, enabling them to advance the prices of practically everything the farmers and laboring classes use, that we cannot expect them to give up without a struggle, and, I repeat, organization is the only weapon with which we can fight combination. We are prepared, of course, as soon as we begin more active operations, to be told that we are working for class legislation, and party politicians will leave no stone unturned to prevent our progress, but that need not trouble us for we know ours is no class movement. Ours is a great world movement which will make a nobler civilization and a higher type of manhood. We are in the midst of a great civic, a great national awakening; a silent revolution is in progress throughout the whole civilized world.

A Great Awakening

In every country we find conventionalities, distrust of innovations, privilege and reaction ranged against advancing and progressive democracy. This great awakening which is stirring the continent from ocean to ocean, will lose its force and usefulness unless we establish some platform representing the progressive spirit around which to rally. Never in the history of Canada was there greater need for true statesmen than at the present time. We need and must have, as statesmen, men who will not make the fatal mistake of forgetting that eventually the people must and will rule, men who must recognize that agriculture, the fundamental industry, must not be neglected.

The United States department of agriculture at Washington spends annually fifteen million dollars to find out the secrets of nature and impart them to the farmers for the benefit of agriculture. What is our department of agriculture spending on us? Not very much, but quite as much as we can expect considering the representation we have in the Houses of Parliament.

A Comparison

Gentlemen, I have listened to debates in two provincial Parliaments, also at two provincial conventions of organized farmers, and I do not hesitate in saying that for grasp of subject, clearness of understanding and ability of expression, the farmers' conventions were decidedly

U.F.A. Officers, 1912

The officers and directors of the United Farmers of Alberta elected at the Edmonton convention Jan. 16-18 were as follows:

Honorary President for Life
JAMES BOWER, RED DEER.

President
W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY.

Vice-Presidents

First, A. Cochrane, Stettler; second, D. W. Warner, Edmonton; third, M. E. Sly, Strathmore; fourth, J. Quinsey, Noble.

District Directors

Victoria, P. S. Austin, Ranfurly (re-elected); Edmonton, George Bevington, Spruce Grove; Strathcona, J. R. Pointer, Strome (re-elected); Red Deer, E. Carswell, Penhold (re-elected); Calgary, H. Sorenson, Strathmore; MacLeod, G. W. Buchanan, Cowley (re-elected); Medicine Hat, W. S. Henry.

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superior to the Parliamentary debates. I had the pleasure last February of being present at the discussion of the elevator question at Regina. The discussion occupied a whole day and was divided into three sittings. I have never listened to a more intelligent, more earnest, more illuminating debate in my life, and the result of that debate is proving to be the correct solution of the difficulty. Some of the speeches given out on that occasion were of an exceedingly high order and would compare favorably with some of the speeches of prominent statesmen. Then why, having such competent men in our midst, do we not replace the present so-called representatives now occupying the positions, with our own men who would really do what we want? Who can better represent the farming community than farmers? Therefore let us have farmer representatives. This is our only way to freedom. Hitherto we have been afraid, as an organization, to tackle the political situation, and possibly we have been wise, as we were not ripe for action, but the time has come when we must break away from the influences brought to bear upon us in every way possible by the protected interests and professional politicians, and strike out for the middle of the road. We cannot climb the mountain with our faces to the valley. If we are to succeed, we must be among those whose faces are set toward the sun, and refuse to be longer hypnotized by political moonshine. As out of our homes must come the highest type of manhood and womanhood, we must make conditions favorable for this development, and to do this we must work from the root upwards, from the centre to the circumference.

The First Problem

Our first problem for solution is how to retain our just share of the wealth we create; we farmers have been likened to a horse in a treadmill—we work hard but have little to show beyond the fact that we are making a living. The simile does not end here. Just as the horse threshes out grain which people take and use for their own

purposes, giving the horse only sufficient for his absolute need, so we, and the laboring classes in our cities, by our productive labors are creating millions of dollars of wealth yearly, which flow steadily but quickly into the pockets of the monopolist and privileged classes. Our first duty must be to solve this question and the methods for farm improvement and increasing the productiveness of our farms will follow. Then the cry of "Back to the land" will cease. Fortunately we have the power of remedying the existing evils in our own hands, by living up to our name and being the "United Farmers of Alberta." Forming one cohesive whole, all headed in the right direction, the solid vote of the farmers can overcome every obstacle.

The Leadership

The question of leadership of this organization is a delicate matter for a member of the executive to touch on, but its extreme importance is my excuse. My advice to you is, hand pick every man you elect for office, get the very best, and we have the best among us. The resolution adopted last year requiring every candidate to pledge himself to Direct Legislation was a good one, and I hope to see a similar pledge required with regard to Single Tax and other reforms, but we want to be careful that the pledges are given in good faith. I am pressing this matter advisedly, and repeat, choose with the very greatest care, for your success depends on your choice. In referring to the leaders I am not unmindful of the members, for no organization can be greater than the individual members. It is necessary that every member should be a real live member, recognizing his responsibilities, feeling that the success of our efforts through this organization depends proportionately on him, and I sincerely trust that every member of the "United Farmers of Alberta" will live up to his opportunities. In selecting directors, a well balanced board should be our aim. We need the ardor, vigor and active virtues of youth with its optimistic enthusiasm, and we need also the ripeness of tone,

the mellowness of nature, the breadth of vision which are the fruits of the years that change the hardness of inexperienced judgment into a calmer, deeper and more charitable estimate of conditions, and this happy combination will doubtless be secured. The main questions claiming our attention at this convention will be hail insurance, elevators, public ownership of railroads, etc., and I should like to suggest the question of life insurance through the provincial government. This would be a safe undertaking and provide money for cheap loans and keep our money here, whereas it now goes to the companies in the East who loan again to people here in the West at heavy rates of interest.

A Noble Ideal

We, as a society, are truly pioneers; we are blazing the trail and removing the obstacles which hinder progress, and although tedious and uphill work, we should be right glad to be allowed to have a hand in it. John Webster, member for Brockville, speaking in the Dominion Parliament, said of Canada: "If the firmament of heaven were a blackboard and the Rocky Mountains chalk, it would be beyond the power of man to write what the future holds in store for this young country." Believing, as we do, that this province is the "sirloin of the Dominion," what greater privilege can we desire, what greater opportunity can we ask than that we, the "United Farmers of Alberta," bring to the citizens of Alberta the best known form of self government and the most scientific and equitable form of taxation the world has yet evolved, thereby eliminating all unnatural inequalities, all artificial obstructions, all deadly grinding toil, all involuntary poverty, all unfairly acquired wealth; and so usher in conditions which will make it possible, and even tempting, for every man, woman and child in this great province to reach the highest physical, mental and spiritual development they are capable of attaining. Gentlemen, I ask you, can we have a higher motive or a nobler ideal?

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Philanthropy has no part in farm economics. You want your work done as cheaply as possible. Use a Louden Sling Carrier in your barn and save one-half the wages you otherwise pay for handling your hay, straw sheaves and storing them in your mows. Stop this extra expense. Send us a card for free illustrated catalog and learn how. Don't wait! Get busy; send it now! It means dollars to you.

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Recent test by Prof. Rogers, Lewis Institute, Chicago, and Prof. M. Lergow, McGill University Montreal, on "Louden oil-burning lamps show the Aladdin Mantle Lamp to be the most economical and gives over twice as much light as the Rayo and other lamps tested. It is odorless, safe, clean, noiseless. Better light than gas or electric. Every Aladdin Lamp fully guaranteed and protected by patents in nearly every country on earth. Our burners fit your old lamps. To introduce the Aladdin, we will give

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U.F.A. President's Report

The following report was presented to the U.F.A. convention by Jas. Bower, the retiring president

Mr. Bower was later elected Honorary President

To the Officers and Members of the U.F.A. Gentlemen:—

I have now the honor as president to submit to you for the third year in succession an annual report. At the opening of this our fourth annual convention, it is but meet and right that we should express our sense of gratitude and thankfulness to a kind Providence for the many blessings extended to us during the year.

The farmers' vocation, more than the vocation of any other class, makes him dependent on the dispensations of Providence for the results of his labor, and because of the unusual climatic conditions of the past year the results of our labor has not been as profitable as we could have wished, yet as true men we will not grumble at that over which we have no control, but will become more active, more energetic and persistent, in the pursuit of those things that make for the betterment of our condition and our status in treating with, and in our business relationships with the other trades and professions, which go to make up the whole community and nation. We can have no voice in the dispensation of Providence or control of climatic conditions, but we can and should have a voice in the affairs of our nation and a share at least in the control or regulation of our dealings with our fellow men.

During these three years in which I have occupied the office of your president the law of evolution has constantly been at work in connection with the work of our Association, and at no time has this been more apparent than during the last year, so that while the aims and objects of our association are not changing, but fixed, yet to accomplish these aims and objects we are ever face to face with new problems and new aspects of all problems with which we have wrestled for years. The most fruitful and the chief, if not the only cause of these old problems assuming new features, is the shifting of the ground and changing of the tactics of those interests which are best served by controlling ours, so that while these problems are the same yet when we come to the point of solving them and obtaining our ends, the astuteness of the opposing interests finds means of obstructing our work and defeating our purpose if it be at all in their power to do so. When all their powers of investive which they use for the purpose of traducing and defaming the character of our members are played out, when all other tactics which they employ have proven futile, they consistently fall back on what they have proven so successful in the past—that is, any means whereby they can divide our ranks. It is encouraging to know that this old weapon in their hands is not quite so formidable as it used to be, yet it is a deplorable fact that its potency and effectiveness is still very much in evidence as proven by the occurrences of the past year. Our own province of Alberta, being further removed from the sphere of influence of those interests, which have chosen to make themselves inimical to ours, we have as a result, felt to a lesser degree than some other provinces the effects of that vicious weapon. Unanimity of purpose and action has prevailed amongst us to a marked degree in spite of the many malign influences at work.

Since the Siege of Ottawa

Shortly before our last convention the ever memorable pilgrimage to Ottawa took place. The representations made by that delegation to Parliament were endorsed in every detail by this Association and by our sister Associations as well. The aftermath of the work of that delegation has kept your officers in a constant state of activity since that date.

At a meeting of the Canadian council, held at the close of the Saskatchewan convention, your president was elected president of the council, so that your president's work since that time has been largely in the wider field of Dominion affairs.

For this reason in making a report of my actions during the year it becomes necessary for me to report the work in

which I took part in the council, and must be my excuse for inflicting upon you a somewhat lengthy report. Several of the chief planks of our platform as laid down by the delegation to Ottawa were suddenly thrown into the arena of conflict in Parliament. It was plainly evident that it became our duty to move and move quickly. A new grain bill on the lines as demanded by the farmers was before the Senate and Parliament, and all interested parties were called to come and give evidence for or against. Immediately what might be termed a howl of protest was raised by the elevator companies and grain dealers, the large Western millers, the railway companies, the boards of trade and councils of Fort William and Port Arthur, these parties all sending strong delegations to fight the bill. Your president, after consulting with the vice-president of the council, started at once for the seat of war, and was reinforced shortly after by Mr. R. McKenzie, of the Manitoba Association and President Maharg, of the Saskatchewan Association. We were supported there only by the representatives of the Ontario Millers' Association and a representative of the Toronto Board of Trade.



JAMES BOWER of Red Deer
Honorary President, U.F.A.

The fight was taken up first before a committee of the Senate and lasted for nearly two weeks, a report of which was duly printed and is no doubt in the possession of many of the delegates here present. This bill, a copy of which I have here, provided for the appointment of an independent commission who would have practically the sole control of the grain trade of Canada and provided for the taking over of any terminal elevator and the placing of it in the hands of the commission for operation at any time that Parliament had granted the necessary money for the purpose. It also provided that before such time as this had been done in the case of any terminal elevator that it became a criminal offence for any person or company to operate such elevator if such person or company had in any way an interest in the buying or selling of grain, in this way making the elevator purely a storage facility for the public, and giving no personal incentive to the operator for the mixing of grain, which mixing was also made a criminal offence. These were the contentious clauses, the different interests throwing in their whole weight and influence to have them expunged. They also fought, but in a more covert way, for the privilege of mixing in the elevators, some openly advocating that privilege, some contenting themselves with advocating private ownership and operation, which goes without saying gives them that secret privilege. Others again, members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, seeking to cover up their desire for the advantage that privilege of mixing would give them, advocated mixing as a means towards establishing a sample market, so that while these different interests approached the question in

different ways yet when one studied the question in the light of the past and by the information gained through the bitter experiences of the farmers in this matter, we were able to see that each and all were fishing to catch that special advantage of mixing for themselves. With some slight modifications the bill passed the Senate and was sent on to the commons, but not fully dealt with before dissolution of the last Parliament. It is now again before Parliament with some amendments which have not been disclosed to us. Your elevator and market committee will recommend some amendments which will be submitted to you for consideration. Meanwhile the council have taken steps to again send a delegation from each province to Ottawa as soon as the bill is taken up.

Reciprocity Controversy

At the same time that the Grain bill was before the Senate the debates in the Commons on another plank of our platform waxed fast and furious. It was very evident to one on the ground that a supreme effort was being made by those interests which fatten at the expense of the farmer to win back the ground the farmers had gained in their fight for reciprocal free trade between the United States and Canada.

Resolutions and petitions were laid on the table from manufacturing, industrial and mercantile interests, transportation companies and boards of trade, the gist of which were that it would reduce their profits and benefit no one, stating that no one was asking for reciprocal free trade, and the opponents of it daring anyone to come forward and do so. Our different associated bodies having made such a decided pronouncement on this matter, it became my duty to ask them to re-affirm their views and get such support as they could without delay. Responses very shortly came flooding in from our locals all over the country, particularly this province, re-affirming their stand and asking for reciprocity. The result you know. The question now is whether it is for us to bow the head and bend the back in meek submission to these interests, or whether we fight the harder for our emancipation. It is for you to say. In the meantime the council have been standing firm and while reciprocity for the time being is out of the question we are asking for a general reduction of the tariff and an increase of the British preference.

The Railway Act

Another of the planks of our platform, over which a conflict took place, was amendments to the Railway Act, centering most on the point on which only the farmers and the railway companies are interested, namely:—fencing the right-of-way and liability for stock injured. Having no support from any other interest and no doubt because only a small percentage of the whole farming community are personally interested, I found it a hard matter to induce the government to take the matter up, but being importunate in our demands the minister finally called a meeting of the interested parties in his office; there were present the railway representatives, the chairman of the conservation commission, the chairman of the railway commission, and Mr. McKenzie and myself as representing the farmers. After the question had been debated and the farmers had shown their knowledge of the subject and the justness of their claims, the minister suggested that the chairman of the railway board draft an amendment covering the ground. To this we gladly assented, the commission having already supported us in all our claims. When this was done I caused a circular letter to be sent to all the members asking in the name of the farmers that they support the amendment. These amendments were embodied in a bill together with a number of other amendments and only reached the House on the last day of the session before adjournment, which proved to be dissolution. They were most strenuously opposed chiefly by two men, one a lawyer

who was father of the present useless but litigious clause, and the other, also a lawyer, who is the father of another amendment now coming before the House which makes the Act more useless and litigious than before. Had it come to a vote these men would have been powerless but by continuing the debate as they had a right to do they could keep it under discussion and in that way obstruct the passage of the whole bill to which there was no opposition except these two clauses. As a result a compromise was effected whereby the bill was passed with the exception of these two clauses but with the understanding that they would be brought up again when Parliament would re-assemble. The political upheaval of course changed all that. Our council has again asked for the introduction and passage of these amendments.

Chilled Meat Question

I also took steps while in Ottawa to impress upon the government's attention the chilled meat proposition and by repeated conferences with the minister of agriculture was able to get a fuller consideration of the subject than at any time previous. He professed to be very favorable to our scheme of municipal abattoirs as feeders to a government export system, and was finally able to at last grip the thought that we were not advocating the bonusing or guaranteeing the bonds of a meat monopoly, and I would strongly advise keeping that fact prominently before the eyes of the government lest they lose sight of the fact or lest they forget, and do that very thing so that the last state of the meat industry would be worse than the first. The promise to give assistance may be easily construed to mean assistance to a company.

Sample Market and Mixing

On my return from Ottawa a meeting was held at Winnipeg consisting of members of the council and the Grain Exchange. The question before us was nominally the establishing a sample market but in reality to provide means whereby interested dealers would practice mixing in the elevators to their own profit and to the detriment of all others shipping under the grading system. We were hopelessly divided and nothing was done.

An after meeting consisting of the council alone discussed several matters of general interest, and made a recommendation to the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Associations to make application to the railway board, as Alberta had already done, for no increase but rather a decrease of the minimum weights of car loads both of farm products and general merchandise. This, these associations have not yet done.

The outcome of this, together with the outcome of several other questions of transportation, legislation, beef chilling, pork packing, elevators, and other matters of chief interest and with which I had to do, will more properly come before you in the different reports of the several committees appointed to look after these. I have had a communication from Mr. Desjardines, M.P., who has been actively promoting the passage of the co-operative bill in Parliament for years and asking the assistance of the council; this I submitted to the council, and they have endorsed the principle of the bill and taken the steps suggested towards its passage. I am sorry, however, that on account of the tremendous pressure of other questions during the year this bill was not re-drafted making it more applicable to, and understandable by the farmers.

I received an invitation from the Manufacturers' Association to be present as representative of the Organized Farmers of Canada at their banquet held at Toronto at their fortieth annual convention. I replied stating my inability to be present and wishing them in the name of the farmers, every measure of success and prosperity compatible with legitimate trade and fair dealing. On the accession of the Hon. Mr. Borden to the office of prime minister I addressed

Continued on Page 19

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MAXWELL'S

Favorite Churn.

It makes the smoothest, richest, most delicious butter you ever tasted. The roller bearings—and hand and foot levers—make churning an easy task, even for a child.

All sizes from 4 to 30 gallons. Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle this churn and Maxwell's "Champion" Washer.

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Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave. The Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg. Centrally located. Good meals and warm, comfortable rooms.

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FREE BUS

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by
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Mr. Feeny's Social Experiment

Continued from Page 7

Then under his immediate direction breakfast was served in the saloon, while the stokers browsed about the forward deck. With hot coffee life took on a changed aspect; also Mr. Feeny's assured manner and the close proximity of the island combined to contribute their measure of hope to the minds and hearts of all. It was mid-morning, however, before Mr. Feeny declared it was not too great a hazard to attempt a landing, and to his "Easy, Murphy . . . Easy! I say, Tom Murphy . . . Easy!" in a rising crescendo the boat dropped into the water.

"Hurroar!" cried Mr. Feeny. "Well done, my men!—very well done indeed!" said Mr. MacCandlish.

"Splendid, true lads—all of them!" murmured the bishop.

"If you'll step lively, sir, we'll have you dry shod on terry-firmly in a jiffy!" said Feeny.

Within an hour after they had effected a landing it had been definitely ascertained that the island was not inhabited.

"That bein' the case," said Mr. Feeny, "I think I would best put the b'ys to work fetchin' off supplies. What do you think, sir?"

"Oh, by all means." It was Mr. MacCandlish who answered him. He and his friends were peacefully resting in the shade of a group of palms. "And will you have an eye to our personal belongings? Our trunks and hand-bags, I mean?"

"I'll have them fetched off immediate," said Mr. Feeny.

All that afternoon he and his mates tugged at boxes and bales, or sweated at the oars. At dusk they stopped for a bite to eat, and to rig up a shelter of awnings for the millionaires.

"I'm doubtful about the weather," Mr. Feeny explained as he came up from the boat, his shoulders piled high with mattresses. "And bein' as there's a full moon tonight, we'll just bring 't what more of the stores we can."

And at midnight when Mr. MacCandlish strolled out under the tropic moon for a last look about before turning in, he heard the voice of Feeny and the voices of Feeny's mates as they raged at their work. If the stokers slept that night, none of the millionaires could have told the space of time Mr. Feeny allotted to them for repose; for in the rosy dawn, when they ran down to the shore for a plunge in the surf, there midway between the wreck and the island was the lifeboat piled high with stores. And all that day the work went on without pause. Only Murphy, with frying pan and coffee pot, snatched a few moments from his toil to minister to the comfort of the party under the awnings.

That night the wind slewed round to the south and blew a gale; and when morning broke, the Orinoco had vanished finally from the sight of men.

"'Tis organization I'm teachin' the b'ys," explained Mr. Feeny.

"Ah! . . . organization," said Mr. MacCandlish.

"I've knowed about it since that night in New York when I heard you give 'em the talk in the theayter. It was great!"

"Were you there, Feeny?" asked MacCandlish. This was the most subtle flattery he had ever known.

"Was I there? Drunk or sober, it was Mike Feeny's best day ashore! I been a understandin', reasonin' man ever since I listened to you. Supply and demand—the problem of civilization, the problem of distribution—bearin' this in mind I've divided the work. Tom Murphy's something of a cook, so I've app'nted him to the grub division, with Sullivan and the Portuguese to help. Corrigan, and Pete, the Swede, will bring our supplies up as we need 'em from the point where the salvage is stored. And I've put O'Hara to oysterin' for the good of the community. The other lads will work as comes handiest."

"You are showing excellent judgment, my man," said MacCandlish warmly.

Just at dusk that night, Mr. Feeny in the presence of the stokers hoisted a queer-looking flag down by the camp where he and his mates lived. Then standing with bared head beneath the fluttering pennant, he said:

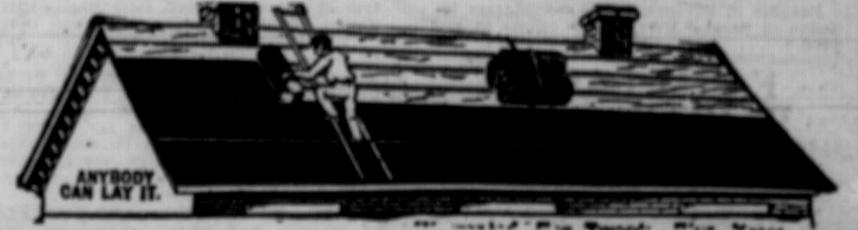
Continued Next Week



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are exactly true to name. They even up the load on your horses. They prevent chafe and injury to your horses. They save time and worry by making the heavy loads work easy. Thousands of farmers know Heider Eveners, everyone recommends them as a good investment because they are better made, work longer, last longer than any other Evener on the market.

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WORK your ground twice with one operation with the Bissell Double Action Disk Harrow. One harrow is IN-THROW, the other OUT-THROW, which enables you to give two cuts full width 8 ft., in one half the time. Is handled nicely with 6 horses.

The "Bissell" Double Action Disk Harrow is suitable for horse or engine power. By grouping four, six or more harrows together you can do double action work on a large scale. Write Dept. O for further information.

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

THIRTY GOOD FARMS IN THE FERTILE belt of Saskatchewan, one to four miles from town. Prices right, easy terms. The Bangor Realty Co., Bangor, Sask. 22-6

THREE THOUSAND EQUITY IN GOOD half section wheat land near Clearholm. Will exchange for stock or cash. Box 24, Clearholm, Alta. 22-6

FARM TO RENT — HALF SECTION FIVE miles from Rosebank, six from Miami; 250 acres cultivated. For particulars, apply to Thomas Ady, Miami, Man. 24-4

TO RENT — FINE FARM ON THE FAMOUS Hanley Plains; two sections; about 700 acres summerfallow; good buildings. Fine chance for a hustler. Box 176, Hanley, Sask. 26-4

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

BARGAINS — ONE 32 H.P. FORT HURON engine, rebuilt and in first class shape; one American-Abell 20 h.p. engine, rebuilt; one Minneapolis separator, 44 x 72, rebuilt (with all connections); one 32 x 54 Avery separator complete, just rebuilt; one 36 x 60 Avery separator to be rebuilt complete; two Avery 30 h.p. double undermount engines; one 30 h.p. Northwest engine, not rebuilt, cheap; one J. I. Case steel 42 x 60 separator, complete with all attachments; one 42 x 70 Avery separator, will be rebuilt in time for next fall's work. If you are interested in second hand goods, please write and let us know what you want as we are making deals almost every day, and feel sure that we can fit you out with almost anything you want, either in new or second hand goods. Haug Bros. & Nellerme Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

HORSE OWNERS — HUNDREDS OF HORSES die every year with swamp fever. Symptoms: Always hungry, eat greedily, even more than healthy horses, and no matter how much you feed they are still poor. As a rule they perspire easily and driving or working they get weak in a few hours. By years of experience, I guarantee to cure said fever, or all money refunded. 50 cents per dose, or 12 doses for \$5.00. J. R. Beeth, Raymore, Sask.

FOR SALE — FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS I will sell at a bargain for cash a 32 h.p. engine, 40 x 63 separator and a 10-furrow Cockshutt gang, all complete with cook car, sleeping tent, tanks, pumps, hose, stove, dishes and so forth. A bargain for farmers to syndicate. All in first class condition. Box 35, Loreburn, Sask. 26-3

WELL DRILL FOR SALE — ONE ARM-strong Quam well drill, with five horsepower Stickney gasoline engine. This outfit is nearly new. Will sell cheap for cash or will exchange for cattle or horses. For further particulars apply W. A. Davidson, Moore Park, Man. 24-6

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE — 25 H.P. CASE plowing engine. Nearly new, guaranteed in perfect condition. Terms reasonable. Geo. Reilly, Regina, Sask. 23-6

QUANTITY OF WELL DRILLERS' SUP-plies cheap; new. For particulars, write T. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 23-13

OAKVILLE AND SALEM ASSOCIATIONS desire to purchase binder twine by carload. Send samples and prices. C. H. Burnell, Oakville, Man.

FARMERS AND GRAIN GROWERS' ASSO-ciations. Buy the best Lignite Coal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine, f.o.b. Roche Perce, \$2.25 per ton. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 23-6

AUTOMOBILES — WE HAVE SOME GOOD snaps in used cars. Let us tell you more about them. Ford Motor Co., 309 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 24-6

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

SOURIS COAL IN CAR LOTS TO FARMERS and others. \$2.25 a ton, f.o.b. Estevan. Give bank reference. Box 5, Estevan.

POTATOES SEED GRAIN GRASSES, ETC. For Sale and Wanted

FOR SALE — SEVERAL CARLOADS OF choice regenerated Banner oats. Will make excellent seed. 50 cents, f.o.b., Saltcoats. Also a small car of brewers' two-rowed barley, \$1.00 per bushel. This barley won first prize at our local fair this year and first at Brandon seed fair last winter, also first at provincial seed fair, Regina, last winter. C. A. Partridge, Saltcoats, Sask. 24-4

SEED OATS — 1,800 BUSHELS OF PURE Banner oats, guaranteed free from noxious weeds. Cut before the frost and threshed before the snow. 42 cents per bushel in car lot, 45 cents in one hundred bushel lots, f.o.b. Hokeby, bags extra. John Lang, Yorkton, Sask.

FOR SALE — THREE THOUSAND BUSHELS of Stanley seed wheat, guaranteed free from noxious weeds. This wheat yielded 46 bushels per acre. Price, one dollar per bushel, f.o.b., sacks extra. M. Donahue, Granum, Alta. 24-6

SEED WHEAT AND OATS FOR SALE —Absolutely clean and dry. Red Fife \$1.00 Abundance Oats 60 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Carnduff, Sask., bags extra. Samples forwarded on application to Shirley Hill, Drawer 24, Carnduff, Sask. 26-6

SEED WHEAT — RED AND WHITE FIFE. A limited quantity of red, guaranteed pure; prize winner at Colorado Springs. Sample and price on application. H. Mackintosh, Willow View Farm, Macleod, Alta. 23-6

FLAX FOR SALE — 1,500 BUSHELS CHOICE seed flax, grown on new breaking from carefully selected seed. Price and samples on application. W. A. Henderson, Loreburn, Sask. 23-6

FOR SALE — OATS, BRAND, ABUNDANCE, clean and plump, yield 90 bushels. Dominion seed commissioner's germination test, 98 per cent. Price 75 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Borden. G. E. Wainwright, Borden, Sask. 26-6

SEED OATS AND BARLEY — GARTON'S Regenerated Abundance oats and Six-Rowed Mensary barley; also Two-Rowed Brewery barley. Apply Wm. K. McKenzie, Box 79, Rapid City, Man. 26-6

IMPROVED LIGOWO OATS FOR SALE BY the bushel or in carload lots at 40 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Champion, Alta., bags extra. Samples on request. F. X. Beingersner, Lawrence, Alta.

RED FIFE, CLEANED, GRADES GOOD NO. 1 Northern. Free from weeds. \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Dundurn or Delisle, bags extra. John A. Kirk, Gledhow, Sask. 25-3

RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE. EIGHT dollars per hundred pounds. Sample on application. Cash to accompany order. James Strang, Baldur, Man. 24-13

WESTERN EYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE. First class seed. Sample on request. 8 1/4 cents per pound; 500 pounds or more, 8 cents per pound, sacks included. Cash with order. No order accepted less than fifty pounds. T. W. Burns, Wilburn Farm, Stoughton, Sask. 26-4

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FOR SALE — SEED WHEAT. ABOUT A thousand bushels Red Fife; also thousand bushels Banner oats. Wm. Harris, Huronville, Sask.

SEED OATS FOR SALE — 15 THOUSAND bushels perfectly clean American Banner oats, grown on breaking. Thos. Jas. McTavish, Marney, Man. 26-6

FOR SALE — 10,000 BUSHELS OF AMERI-can Banner oats to anybody wanting seed. Will send sample. Address Wm. R. McTavish, Marney P.O., Man. 26-7

FOR SALE — CAR OF GOOD SEED HURON wheat, which yielded 32 bushels per acre this year. Apply James Mitchell, Roblin, Man. 26-3

500 BUSHELS GOOD CLEAN FLAX SEED. \$2 per bushel. John Mackay, Polson P.O., Sask.

FOR SALE — PURE SELECTED PRESTON wheat, absolutely clean. Alfred Coles, Hawarden, Sask. 23-6

FOR SALE — 5,000 BUSHELS GOOD FLAX. Sample on application. M. G. Sanford, Stavely, Alta. 24-6

RED FIFE WHEAT FROM REGISTERED seed. First prize at seed fair. \$1.10 per bushel. F. N. Spencer, Craik, Sask. 25-13

RED FIFE, PERFECTLY CLEAN. \$1 PER bushel, f.o.b. Medora. T. K. Spence, Maple Dale Farm, Medora, Man. 25-6

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POULTRY and EGGS

BARRED ROCKS — GRAND UTILITY Cockerels \$3 each, two for \$5; yearling hens and pullets, \$1.50 and \$2 each; exhibition cockerels priced on application. All are bred from my Man. P. Show winners. J. H. Clarke, Box 527, Virden, Man.

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S.C. LEGHORN COCKERELS, BRED FROM 1st Cockerel London, 2nd Brandon, 1911. \$3 each. R. Robinson, Box 654 Brandon, Man.

POULTRY FOR SALE — PURE BRED SIN-gle comb Rhode Island Reds. Some fine male birds. W. F. Miller, Portage la Prairie, R. R. No. 1, Man. 23-6

FOR SALE — FEW CHOICE BRONZE TUR-key cockerels. Fine growthy birds, true to type and markings. Perfectly healthy. A. C. Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 24-3

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ROSE COMB LEGHORN COCKERELS OF prize winning stock, at \$1.50 to \$2.00, f.o.b. Killarney, Man. J. D. McLean. 24-4

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS cockerels for sale. John Peterson, Wellwood, Man. 23-6

FARM BRED UTILITY BARRED ROCK Cockerels, \$2.50 to \$5.00 each. John Tease, Abernethy, Sask. 21-7

PURE BRED S.C.B. LEGHORN COCKER-els for sale. \$1.50 each. Robert Patterson, Wawanesa, Man. 26-6

SITUATIONS VACANT AND WANTED

WANTED — MAN AND WIFE TO WORK ON farm near Regina by the year. Liberal wages. Must have had experience in the West and plenty of push. To have charge of farm in owner's absence. References required. Box 10, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 26-3

ENGLISH FARM LABORERS WANT SITU-ations early spring. Farmers write immediately highest wages, date wanted. Councillor Rumsey, Shrewsbury, England. No fee. 21-12

TEACHER WANTED, SECOND CLASS, FOR Mountney S.D. Duties to commence Feb. 12. Apply, stating salary required, to C. J. Banister, Wawota, Sask.

WANTED AT ONCE — HOUSEKEEPER BY widower with family. Apply to A. Gustavson, Box 77, Clanwilliam, Man. 26-6

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FOR SALE AND WANTED

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash prices. Give particulars and write for loan application. —Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted. —W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

NOTICE of MEETING

SWANSON GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCI-ation will meet every first and third Saturday in each month at 2 o'clock. A. Sunderland, sec.-treas. 24-13

LAURA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17. —C. Jay, Sec.-Treasurer.

THE Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior will advance Seed Grain to destitute homesteaders on unpatented lands only. Application should be made at once, giving land description and quantity of seed wanted, to the COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, WINNIPEG

TALK TO TWENTY THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day through a little "Want" Ad in The Guide. Think of it! Try it if you have any farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.

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FOR SALE—FAMOUS CLYDESDALE STALLION. Gordon Montrane (4997). Foaled June, 1903, descendant of Scotland's most famous sire, Prince of Wales and Darnley. First time ever offered for sale. Noted stock horse. For description, terms and pedigree, apply to owner, Oscar E. Hutchinson, Carberry, Man. 26-6

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

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

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

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young bull for sale. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

BRANBURN FARM HOLSTHINS—HELD headed by King Canary; six nearest dams average 24.52 pounds of butter in 7 days. Sold out; will book orders for bull calves. Benj. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize sires of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

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REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION, dapple grey, about 2,000 lbs., age 6. Extra good breeder; 4 brood mares. Address S. T. Dakin, Kennedy, Minnesota.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE—Young stock for sale.—Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CATTLE, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

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

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REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE—Young stock for sale.—J. McPherson, Wadena, Sask.

FOR SALE—60 HIGH GRADE SHROP-shire ewe lambs. A. G. Schrieber, Oak Bluff, Man.

FOR SALE—LONG ENGLISH BERK-shires, registered. H. Tessant, Edgely, Sask. 26-6

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

Farm Problems

Any reader of The Guide who wishes an answer to any problem on the farm can have them answered in this column. These questions are valuable to all farmers, and should assist them to a more profitable return for their labors. All questions are answered without charge. Answers by the Correspondence School of Scientific Farming, Winnipeg.

DISCING STUBBLE

Ques.—I have two hundred acres to be disc'd this spring. About 150 acres were in Preston wheat last year and the remainder in New Market oats. What crop would you advise putting on this same land the coming year, and how should it be done? Should the stubble be burned or not?—E. G., Castor, Alta.

Answer.—From your description, we take it that this land is new land and that last season's crops were the first grown on it. If the stubble is very heavy, it is better to burn it, but if it is light then it may not be necessary. If your land has only been cropped one year it might be just as well to follow with the same grain, but if old land, we would advise you to make a change. The system of changing indiscriminately is a bad one, and we would advise you to adopt a suitable rotation and follow some definite plan from year to year. You will not only get better results by larger yields, but your land will also be in much better condition to withstand the attacks of insect pests and fungus diseases and will not run the chance of becoming deficient in any particular available element of plant food.

Then, again, you want to take into consideration the cleanness of your land. If it is old land and infested with weeds, you might find it advisable to grow barley on part of it to be cut early before the weeds ripen, and the stubble to be turned under at once and summer-fallowed for the rest of the season.

MILLET AND BROME GRASS

Reader of The Guide, Frazerston, Alta.—Would you through the columns of your paper inform me whether the growing of millet in central Alberta on new land is profitable or possible? I have seen great success with this crop in North Dakota, but I have never seen it grown on new land.

2. Will it also pay to grow brome grass for pasture on new land such as we have in this district?

Answer.—In a moderately warm summer millet, especially Hungarian grass, gives good yields. It prefers a rich moist soil. If not naturally rich a heavy coating of manure should be used. It must, however, be broken up fine and evenly distributed. All millet seed is quite small and must be sown near the surface, for this reason, if for no other, the soil should be made fine and mellow. The seed should be sown about the 24th of May and about twenty-three pounds to the acre. This crop should grow very well in Central Alberta if the land has been cropped one year, but it is not deemed advisable to recommend it being sown on spring breaking.

2. Brome will do well for pasture, but must not be put in on breaking. The land should be well worked before sowing and while it is often sown with a nurse crop of grain in the spring and harrowed in, a much better plan is to sow it alone. Plow the grain stubble in the spring, harrow once, and then sow the seed and harrow a second time. When the weeds and volunteer crop get tall enough to cut, run a mower over the land. It is not necessary to rake up the cuttings. Sow about fourteen pounds of seed per acre any time after May 1. The above plan will give pasture the first fall and a much larger yield of hay the second year than if sown with a nurse crop.

One of the greatest objections to this grass is its tendency to thicken up and become "sod bound." When it reaches that condition it seldom produces a paying crop of hay, if you wish to grow hay. Its vigor can, however, be renewed by plowing it thin with a breaking plow.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

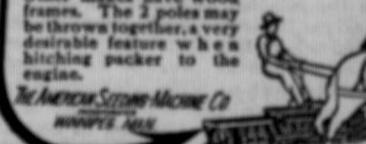
A PERFECT SEED BED MEANS MORE DOLLARS

Nothing is more important to the farmer who wants to make money than to prepare a perfect seed bed. Break up the top soil, pack the sub-soil, smooth off the field and leave it in prime condition for bumper crops, by using

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GOPHERS!

Kill Them Before They Ruin Your Crop and Soil

Every year the gophers rob you of 3 to 5 bushels of grain per acre. They eat the seed, the tender shoots and the juicy joints. They keep throwing up non-productive soil, little by little, until eventually they ruin your farm. The farmer with gopher infested land, has a mighty serious problem on hand. Why don't you use Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison? Thousands of farmers who have used it say it does the work thoroughly, cheaply and quickly. One 75c box will kill all the gophers on an 80 acre field. So

75c Saves \$200 to \$400

because there are at least 2000 gophers in an 80 acre field, and each gopher costs you 10c. And every pair raises about 36 young ones a year. Why don't you stop that big loss this year—now. Go to your druggist and get a box of Kill-Em-Quick, or order direct, postage prepaid, if your druggist does not sell it. It is absolutely guaranteed to do the work. If it fails, I personally will refund every cent of your money. Kill-Em-Quick is the most economical poison because it kills the most gophers per dollar invested. Mickelson's



ANTON MICKELSON, President

Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison

will rid your fields of gophers, squirrels, field mice, pocket gophers and prairie dogs for less than one cent per acre. It has a peculiar odor and taste that is attractive. It draws them like a magnet and the merest atom taken into the stomach kills them instantly. It doesn't merely sicken them—it kills. Dead pests are the only kind it pays to have on your farm. Right now is the time to put Kill-Em-Quick into your fields. It is easy to use, quick-acting and cheap. Ask your druggist. Don't take anything except Kill-Em-Quick, the guaranteed Gopher Poison.

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I want to send you my free book that tells you how to kill every gopher on your farm—how to save \$200 on every 80 acres—how to use Kill-Em-Quick for best results. Mail me a postal or letter now. Address me personally.

ANTON MICKELSON, President

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MANITOBA SECTION

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

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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President:
R. C. Henders - Culross
Vice-President:
J. R. Wood - Oakville
Secretary-Treasurer:
R. McKenzie - Winnipeg

Directors:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; C. Bardette, Foxwarren; B. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

MEETING AT FRANKLIN

About twenty-five prominent farmers of Franklin district met in Franklin on January 16 and were addressed at some length by Wm. Moffat, of The Grain Growers' Grain company, who dealt with the relation of the Home Bank to The Grain Growers' Grain company, and showed where it was the duty of every farmer as far as possible to support these institutions. He also spoke at some length on the urgent need of a sample market and reduction in freight rates, and the aims and objects of The Grain Growers' Grain company. Mr. Berland, manager of the Home bank, Neepawa, was also present and gave a very interesting talk on banking methods, ending with a stirring appeal for support of the Home Bank of Canada because it was in every sense a farmers' bank.

The object of this meeting was to talk over the possibility of establishing a branch of that bank in Franklin. A large delegation of prominent farmers will attend the Grain Growers' association convention at Brandon.

GOOD MEETING AT ARIZONA

The Arizona branch of Manitoba Grain Growers' association on Wednesday, January 10, held a most successful concert and address from Mr. R. McKenzie on the aims of the association and especially the need of co-operation. In spite of the thermometer registering 40 below zero we had a full house. There were nearly as many ladies present as men, who took a keen interest in Mr. McKenzie's address. It was strongly expressed that similar entertainments at intervals during the winter months would greatly help the association to achieve its aims as an educational and social body.

Mr. T. A. North, president, being in the chair and having made an appropriate speech, Miss M. North and Mr. H. North gave a violin and organ recital, followed by a duet by the Misses Lemercier, song by Mr. G. H. North, duet by Mrs. Jackson and Mr. Waring, song by Mrs. Jackson, song by Mr. H. Peck, duet by the Misses Lemercier and a comic sketch by Messrs. North.

The chairman then proposed a vote of thanks to those who had contributed to the entertainment and to Mr. McKenzie for his interesting discourse. Mr. Sharpley seconded the motion, which was enthusiastically passed.

"God Save the King" concluded a most enjoyable afternoon.

THOS. ZACHARY, Sec.-Treas.

ROSSBURN ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Grain Growers' association of Rossburn was held on December 23, 1911, in the Orange Hall, a fair representation of farmers being present. The officers elected for 1912 were as follows: President, Robert Paul; vice-president, Alex. L. Duncanson; secretary-treasurer, J. J. Stitt; directors, Messrs. Varnock, Simpson and Young; auditor, Oscar Palmer. The president, R. Paul, and S. S. Varnock were appointed delegates to attend the convention at Brandon. The secretary was instructed to arrange for a speaker at an early date on Direct Legislation. A hearty invitation is extended to every farmer to join with us, as unity is strength.

J. J. STITT, Sec.-Treas.

THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.

PIERSON FOR SAMPLE MARKET

The annual meeting of Pierson branch of the Grain Growers was held on January 12 in the I. O. O. F. hall.

A large number of farmers were present and officers for the year 1912 were elected. Mr. Geo. Cuthbert was re-elected president and S. J. Poyner vice-president; with Jas. H. Bride, secretary-treasurer. Mr. J. Basted resigned. The following were elected directors: S. J. McCormick, Chas. Elgar, Sr.; Geo. Barrows, A. McWish, Innis Melvin, and Rod. Craven.

President Cuthbert gave a short address and then called on Chas. Elgar, Sr., who interested those present for a short time, dealing principally with the fact that most farmers do not interest themselves enough in these meetings, as out of 40,000 farmers in the province only 8,000 were members of the Grain Growers' association.

Mr. McArthur, of Lauder, director of the central executive, delivered a stirring address. He stated that his convictions were entirely independent and that politics had no weight with him. We should stand hand to hand as a profession and defend our own interests as we have the most honorable profession in existence, but both tory and grit governments would like to see this association killed. No matter what government was in power we should work for our own interests and although we

SILVERWOOD PROGRESSING

A meeting of the Silverwood Grain Growers' association was held on January 11 at which we had a good turn out and went through a lot of business. Ten new members joined, which now makes us about 60 members. We expect to reach 100 members yet. Things are progressing very nicely with us this year, and we have got the people of this district roused up. At the meeting we decided on sending copies of this resolution to Hon. Dr. Roche, Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden and The Guide. "The Grain Growers' Association of Silverwood hereby want to remind Dr. Roche of his promise which he made to us, both in his own name and party as well, in the Silverwood school before the election, and we would now like to see him and his party stay with his promises which was that he would guarantee us 10% reduction on farm implements, the building, management and ownership by the government of the Hudson Bay Railway and also government ownership of terminal elevators, and we hope that he will do all in his power to fulfill his promises made to us."

A. H. DELMOLD,
Sec., Silverwood G. G. A.
Duck Mountain P. O., Man.

SALEM ACTIVE

Salem branch of the Grain Growers'

Important!--Test Your Seed

Following a season when so much grain was frozen and otherwise damaged, it is imperative that all seed grain should be tested as to its germinating power before it is sown. Oat kernels show less sign of frost damage externally, though their germinating power is more easily destroyed by frost than that of wheat or barley, and no one should sow untested seed of any grain.

There are seed testing laboratories in each of the Western provinces where seed will be tested free of charge, and though with proper care any person can make the test himself, it would be more satisfactory to send a sample also to the government laboratories, where the testing is carried on under uniform conditions and by experts trained in the work. We have been notified that samples will be tested by the government at the following places:

Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.
Provincial Seed Laboratory, Regina.
Dominion Seed Laboratory, Calgary, and
Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The name and address of the sender should be attached to the package, and a brief letter respecting the matter should be sent under separate cover. About half a pound of grain should be sent.

do not get all we ask for we must not lose courage, but cultivate that most essential element in our characters, namely, stick-to-it-iveness.

This branch is in a very healthy state at present and long may it continue to flourish. It was moved by S. J. Poyner and seconded by Geo. Barrows that this branch is strongly in favor of the following resolution:

"Be it resolved that we, the members of Pierson branch of the Grain Growers' association, consider the establishment of a sample market in Winnipeg an absolute necessity to secure to us a fair price for our grain and therefore ask our member, Dr. Schaffner to give this his strongest support."

JAMES H. BRIDE,
Sec.-Treas.

PROTEST AGAINST PHONE RATES

The Glenora branch of the M.G.G.A. at their regular meeting on January 5, 1912, passed a resolution condemning the action of the government in raising the rates on telephones in the province of Manitoba, especially in face of the statement made by Provincial Treasurer Armstrong less than a year ago, speaking in the local legislature as to the satisfactory earning capacity of the system, and we express indignation at the proposed rates, and desire to state that should these rates come into force it will eventually lead to the disuse of the phones.

WILLIAM M. WEBB,
Sec.-Treas.

association held their regular meeting on January 9. A resolution was passed instructing the secretary to communicate with R. McKenzie, secretary-treasurer of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, to see when he would be available to attend a meeting at Salem to address us on the handling of our grain over the G.N.R. to Minneapolis sample market, through rates and stop over privileges, also on co-operative buying and selling of farm produce. Delegates were chosen for Brandon convention, H. Walker and S. Coates were chosen; substitutes, Wm. Strachan, president, and B. M. Thomas, secretary of the association. The meeting was adjourned to January 30, 1912, to hear reports from delegates and other business.

B. M. THOMAS,
Sec., Salem Branch G. G. A.

WANT PHONE ENQUIRY

At a meeting of Crocus Hill branch it was resolved that we, the members of Crocus Hill branch, M. G. G., send the following resolution to The Guide:

"Be it resolved that we demand an investigation of the government of Manitoba telephone system to find out why the rates are to be increased when there has been a large surplus declared by the provincial treasurer, and whereas we believe that the present rates are sufficiently high, that instead of increasing the

said rates more economy be used in construction and operation."

Yours truly,

HENRY WOODCOCK,

Sec., G. G. A.

Clanwilliam, Man., Jan 18.

Note.—A commission consisting of Judge Locke, of Morden; G. R. Crowe, of Winnipeg; and R. L. Barry, of Minneapolis, has been appointed by the provincial government to investigate the telephone situation.

VALLEY RIVER RESOLUTIONS

The semi-monthly meeting of the Valley River Grain Growers' association was held in the Wilson River school house on the evening of Jan. 18, President J. R. Turrell in the chair. There was a fair attendance.

A number of important resolutions were presented to the meeting and after due discussion were voted on and passed. A resolution regretting that the banish the bar petition did not receive the consideration of the legislature during the past session of the provincial parliament was carried.

The following resolutions were also carried:

"Whereas, we believe that the Grain Growers' associations have been and are a means for bettering the conditions of the Western farmer, and whereas there are questions of vital importance to the grain grower yet to be solved, and whereas we are of the opinion that every farmer should become a member of the association to help share in the work and expense of removing these disabilities, and at the same time adding weight and strengthening the central executive in whom we have confidence.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the members of the Valley River branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, pledge ourselves to do what lies within our power to double the membership of this branch of the association."

"Whereas there have been spurious and unjust reflections cast upon the officers of the central association by party journals accusing them, more especially the president and secretary, of disloyalty to the association,

"Therefore be it resolved, that this branch reaffirms its confidence in the central officers and that their actions in the past have been in accord with the will of the body of the association and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Winnipeg Telegram and Winnipeg Tribune."

"Resolved, that we, the members of the Valley River branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association here assembled, learn with approval the declaration of the Hon. R. P. Roblin to create at the coming session of the Manitoba legislature a public service commission that will be free from political control."

Mr. T. Taylor was chosen as a delegate to the convention at Brandon in place of Mr. Geo. Hassard, who is unable to go. It was agreed to meet again on Thursday, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock, to receive the reports of the Brandon delegation, who are, President Turrell, Alf. Spencer, and T. Taylor. The meeting then adjourned.

BEN F. BOUGHEN,
Sec.-Treas.

Dauphin P.O.

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

Canadian Freight Claims Bureau, 715 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Man.

U.F.A. President's Address

Continued from Page 14

a letter to him stating that our organization would pursue the same course in our approaches to his government as we had pursued in our approaches to the past government, and that later on we would take the liberty of making recommendations to him as to the personnel of the different commissions which he had promised to appoint. I received a very courteous reply in which he stated that he would be pleased to receive our suggestions and recommendations, giving them that consideration which he has already expressed as being their due.

Taking action along these lines, the council has already recommended that R. S. Lake be appointed to the vacancy on the railway board and that no appointment be made on the grain commission until recommendations as to the personnel of that board had been received from us and that when appointed they may be independent in action and responsible only to Parliament.

Through Rates to South

Several other representations were made. Among the most important I have not already mentioned was, memorializing the Dominion and provincial governments to use their influence to induce the Canadian carrying companies to lower the rates on grain to United States points to conform with the rates to Fort William and Port Arthur, and also to make arrangements with the American companies for the use of their cars. The object of this was to enable the producers to get at least some of their damp grain into the hands of someone who could use it before it spoils, which of necessity must take place if left in the elevators to the time it can be shipped out again, and also to some extent to remedy the shortage of cars. As before stated, the reports of different committees will be submitted to you, so that for me to go any more into detail would be but forestalling their reports. As a preface, however, I might state that I attended the sittings of the railway board at Vancouver and Calgary, re our application made jointly with the Vancouver board of trade for reduced freight rates. I also attended a meeting at Edmonton, of those interested in stock shipping re the obnoxious live stock contract which the railways are trying to put in force.

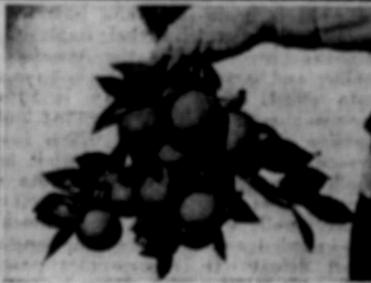
At the invitation of the Union of Municipalities I attended their convention at MacLeod and was successful in getting their hearty endorsement of our scheme of municipal abattoirs in connection with, and as feeders to, a government owned and operated export chilling system.

There will also be special reports on Direct Legislation and hail insurance, submitted for your consideration. The question of good seed for the coming year is a vital one, and the representative of the Dominion Seed Commissioner will no doubt have something important to say to you.

Now gentlemen, in bringing this much abbreviated and yet too lengthy report to a close, I wish to express my appreciation of the work and worth of the officers of this association who have labored with me during the year. They are men of a high order of intelligence and ability and an equally high conception of right and duty. I wish you to remem-



Sugar Cane at Santa Rosa in November.



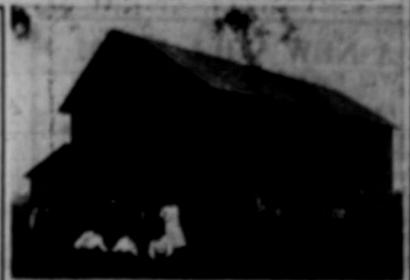
Oranges at Santa Rosa—November.



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THE opportunities at Santa Rosa, Fla., for the industrious man, with some capital, are practically unlimited. Nature has done so much that very little is left for the settler after he has once gotten his land in shape. The soil is a deep, rich, black, sandy loam—something very exceptional for Florida. We will send you, together with our literature, a sample of this soil. You may have heard that Florida is all white sand but we want to convince you, without it costing you a penny, that there is at least some first-class soil and it is found at Santa Rosa.

At Santa Rosa you have plenty of rainfall twelve months in the year. Irrigation is unheard of. Crop failures almost unknown. Better than irrigated land and at about one-tenth the cost. You can easily raise two and three crops each year on the same ground. These crops will net you from \$100 to \$500 profit per acre each year, according to the crops you raise. The finest and highest priced oranges of Florida can be raised on this land, and a producing orange grove is worth from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per acre. It costs about \$100 an acre to plant them—figure the profits yourself. Grapefruit, figs, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, and all kinds of berries and semi-tropical fruits produce abundantly. You can also raise enormous crops of corn (sweet and field), oats, hay, clover, sweet and Irish potatoes, sugar cane, celery, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, radishes, turnips, and all kinds of early and profitable vegetables. Not a better place in America for raising and fattening all kinds of live stock. Grass for pasture the year round. Don't have to stable and dry-feed six months in the year.

The climate at Santa Rosa is one of the finest in the United States—no exceptions. No sunstrokes in summer—no frostbites in winter. An ideal place the year round. No better place for Rheumatism and Bronchial Troubles. Fine boating, fishing, bathing, and hunting. Salt water on two sides. Lumber for building very reasonable. Good stores, church and school. A fine settlement of good northern and Canadian people. No negroes.

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Mr. C. D. Mayer, Wakeny, Kans., who owns 100 acres of our land, and who farms over 500 acres in Kansas says: "The land is worth \$100 per acre as soon as it is cleared. I liked it so much I couldn't help myself and bought 160 acres."

Mr. W. G. Snell, Dent, Minn., who traveled through Dakota, Southern Alberta, Canada, Oregon, Montana, and Idaho writes: "I was surprised to find such land in Florida. I thought the climate perfect and made up my mind I had found the place I looked so long for. I bought land and intend making Santa Rosa my home."

J. W. Haworth, Santa Rosa, Fla., (previously of Innisfail, Alta., Canada) says: "The climate is better than California. In February we had new vegetables, new potatoes, turnips, green peas, lettuce, and radishes."

Karl Seydel, Santa Rosa, writes: "I would not sell my land for \$100 per acre."

E. O. Sigmond, 1813 Holly St., Kansas City, Mo., states: "In my opinion, Santa Rosa has a great future, especially for Germans."

G. H. Goldsmith, Tamora, Nebr., writes: "Everything essential to the making of a truly great country is present there already and the soil cannot be surpassed anywhere."

We could quote from dozens of such letters but we want you to send for our beautifully illustrated literature telling all about this wonderful land of sunshine, flowers and opportunity. We send this absolutely free, postage prepaid, also a liberal sample of soil. Send the coupon today.

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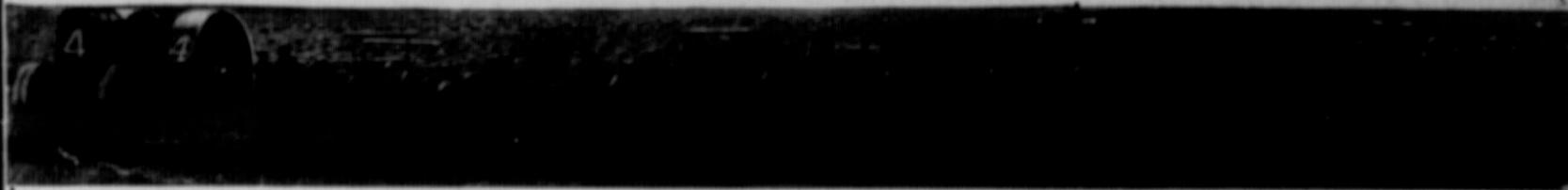
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Elevator Committee's Report

The report of the Elevator Committee was presented by
G. W. Buchanan of Cowley, as follows:

Gentlemen:—

Your elevator committee beg to submit to you the following report. The last convention adopted a resolution endorsing the report which was presented by your committee at that time, and which contained suggestions that it was necessary to secure amendments to the Manitoba Grain Act which would tend to make same more workable in this province.

The remarks of your committee at that time are equally true now, and before the grain growers in Alberta will be able to secure the fullest returns it is necessary to have Calgary made an order and terminal point and that the elevator operators shall be restrained from forcing the grain in store to the eastern terminals when our natural market at a generally better price than can be secured eastward, is to the west. The Dominion government has announced its intention of introducing legislation at the present session which will provide for the government ownership of terminal elevators and it is to our interest to endeavor to secure the necessary amendments in the Grain Bill, so that our Western business will be fully protected.

Approve Saskatchewan Scheme

Your committee investigated the question of a system of public ownership of line elevators in Alberta during the past year and decided to memorialize the government as follows:—

"That the provincial government be asked to take immediate steps to provide for a line of public owned elevators in the province of Alberta, and we would recommend that a scheme worked out along the line of the one now in force in Saskatchewan would be the most feasible. Further, that the government be requested to assist us in getting the Manitoba Grain Act so amended that it will be more workable, in accordance with the report adopted at the last annual convention of this association."

In acknowledgement of this, an answer was received from the premier, Hon. A. L. Sifton, to the effect that the system had not been in force long enough to know whether it would be suitable for the different conditions in Alberta.

Your committee decided to secure

information from Saskatchewan, and, to quote one letter received, it can be said that the Saskatchewan plan is fulfilling everything that was expected of it, and that it is working very satisfactorily indeed. In recommending a system for Alberta based upon the Saskatchewan plan, your committee had in mind the fact that under such a system it would be possible to arrange for a full measure of public ownership and yet retain control entirely in the hands of the people. The purpose of the Saskatchewan plan is to create a company of farmers as well directed and as strong financially as any existing corporation in the grain trade, thereby by its mere presence in the trade raising the level of business practice and ensuring a larger measure of fair dealing, and by having the farmers become shareholders insuring an active interest in the scheme.

It might be mentioned that the powers of the Saskatchewan company are wide and that it may do "all things incidental to the production, storing and marketing of grain." Thus if it wishes it may not only own and operate elevators and buy and sell grain, but own and operate lumber yards, deal in coal, wood, flour, feed, twine, machinery and anything else incidental to the production of grain, in fact, to become a strong company handling these many commodities upon a co-operative basis, distributing the profits of the company among the shareholders and patrons. To make the company truly co-operative and a farmers' company, the shares can be held by farmers only, the value of the shares is \$50 each, no person holding more than ten shares, and only 15% of the face value of the shares is paid in cash at the time of allotment.

Organization Plan

The plan of organization is that if an elevator is required at any point, either by purchase or construction of a new one, it is necessary for the farmers of the neighborhood to subscribe the stock to the value of the elevator proposed to be erected or purchased, and further, that these subscribers shall represent at least 2,000 acres of crop for each 10,000 bushels capacity of the proposed elevator. These requirements seem to be reasonable and were designed to secure and retain the interest and support of a sufficient number of actual grain growing farmers to insure the success of the local, even if no grain other than that grown by shareholders were handled by the elevator, and further, the feature so often objected to, that of requiring a guarantee of support from the farmers of a district, is absent, the self interest of a number being invoked to assure the necessary support.

Your committee further ascertained that no pledge or guarantee of any kind, expressed or implied, was expected or required and a shareholder had as much liberty to ship his grain to the highest bidder, but it is expected that the company will be able to do for its supporters

at least as well as any other company and its shareholders will realize that by dealing with their own company instead of a rival they will share the profits. The management of these elevators is by means of a local board of five, elected by the shareholders, while the whole system is under control of a central management of nine directors who have complete control of the whole system and attend to all the work of selling the grain, securing employees, attending to the financial arrangements and a score of other matters. The local shareholders appoint their representatives to the annual meeting of the company and from these representatives the board of directors is elected. At this general meeting the board have a full report of the year's business, and the representatives pass the by-laws and attend to all the other work necessary at an annual business meeting. The officers are elected for three years, three retiring each year, so that continuity is assured for the work.

The financial arrangements are provided for first by the government making a grant for the actual organization work necessary to enable the company to start, the act stating that at least 25 locals must be organized before business could commence, and then the money for acquiring the elevators is secured, first, by the shareholders advancing 15% upon their shares and second, by the government loaning the other 85% for this purpose, taking as security a first mortgage on the elevator and other property of the company at the point specified, the loan being repayable in twenty equal annual instalments of principal and interest, the first instalment being paid not less than two years after the elevator is built, thereby assuring the securing of a crop before a payment becomes due, and the rate of interest is, your committee believes, the rate at which the government secured the money. This assures the company a plentiful supply of capital at a low rate of interest, thereby enabling this part of the overhead charges to be kept down to a low figure. If the company decided to enter into other lines of business, other than grain, then it would have power to hypothecate or pledge its unissued stock up to 85% of its value, mortgage or pledge any of its securities to secure the money necessary to transact business.

It is provided further that the profits will be used up by paying a dividend of not more than six per cent., but it rests with the company to decide whether any, and if any how much, of the profits shall be distributed as dividends, and the balance can be divided according to any one of the several plans. Half of it may be divided among the shareholders on the basis of the business brought by them to the company, thus arranging for the co-operative distribution of the profits, or half may be paid to the shareholders upon the basis of the profits of the particular local to which they belong, thereby assuring a profit to those who provide the profits by supporting their company, or the balance after paying dividends may be distributed half as above, and the other half by placing to a reserve fund which would be used as a nest egg in a bad year. This distribution of profits would take place after the expenses

of operation and maintenance and the amounts due the government on mortgages had been paid, and the plan to be adopted would be decided upon by the annual meeting.

Quoting from a circular issued by the Saskatchewan company dealing with the distribution of profits:—

"It has been wrongly thought by many that all profits and losses must be pooled, and that the division of any surplus would be on the basis of share and share alike. The earnings of all locals need only be pooled until operation and maintenance charges on all have been paid and the amounts due to the government have been refunded. Of course, the basic principle of a co-operative enterprise is that of union for strength, and that the strong or fortunate may uphold the weak or unfortunate. If the policy of share and share alike were not a feature of the company to some extent it would lose half its usefulness and use only half its opportunity. But to follow that policy through thick and thin would be to almost put a premium on carelessness and disloyalty, as some local would be sure to slacken its efforts towards success and rest on the assurance that the others were succeeding and that it would share in the profits. Therefore provision has wisely been made for a system of dividends or of bonuses to be divided either among the supporters of each local according to the profits created by that local, or on the basis of the business brought to the company, or of the shares held by each supporter. Is not such an arrangement eminently fair and wise and does it not commend itself to your judgment?"

In the matter of liability it may be stated that no shareholder is liable for more than the amount of stock which he has subscribed for, even in the event

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of the failure of the company. The by-laws of the company deal with all the matters pertaining to the management of a company, and give the board of directors power to engage and to fix the salaries of all officers, agents and employees and to define their duties and to carry on the work of the company. It was after due consideration of this plan and of the other proposal of straight government ownership, under which the people would have absolutely no voice in the management or in the method of transacting the business, that your committee decided to ask on your behalf for a system of public owned elevators where the management would rest entirely with the shareholders themselves, and where the government would assume the capacity of financial agents to the extent of advancing the necessary capital at a low rate of interest and take as security the elevators upon which the amount would be advanced.

Committee's Recommendation

Your committee would therefore recommend—

1. That the provincial government be requested to introduce an act providing for the incorporation of The Alberta Co-operative Elevator company, and that this act be based as far as practicable upon the one now in force in Saskatchewan and known as the act to incorporate The Saskatchewan Elevator company (assented to March 14, 1911).

2. That for the purpose of securing the charter and the formation of the required number of locals, the executive committee of the United Farmers of Alberta be named as the provisional

directors, with power to take subscriptions for shares and to receive payments thereon, to organize locals, to make all necessary payments for costs and expenses incident to the sale of shares and the organization of locals and generally to perform all acts necessary for the organization of the company.

3. That the government make a grant of six thousand dollars (or of the amount actually required, not to exceed the sum) for organization purposes.

4. That the head office of the company be at Calgary, as this is the present centre of the grain trade, but with power to move to any other place should same be considered necessary.

5. That the government be asked to accept this proposal and provide the legislation so that the locals can be organized and the business of the company be established in time to assist in handling the 1912 crop.

6. That the executive committee press the Dominion government to secure either an amendment to the Grain Bill or an order in council whereby Calgary will be made an order point and a terminal point.

7. That in so far as Alberta is concerned the Grain Bill be made to read that an elevator operator shall notify the owner of the grain in store of his intention to ship to a terminal before shipping instead of after as at present, and receive the consent of the owner, so that he may have the opportunity of stating whether that grain shall be shipped east or west, or stored at the local terminal at Calgary, if such is established.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Hail Insurance Report

The following report of the Hail Insurance Committee was presented at the annual convention of the U.F.A. by M. E. Sly of Strathmore:

In the hope that a summary on hail insurance conditions may be of use to the members the following extracts, dealing with insurance against hail, have been taken from the Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence, and shows how the problem is being handled in other countries. This report shows that insurance against hail made great advances in the last part of the nineteenth century and this has been continued up to the present date.

"At the beginning of the century in most countries, after violent hailstorms, it was still necessary for the farmers to have recourse to begging or to appeal to charity, while now there are numerous insurance societies through the activity of which thousands are profiting. Hail does not strike the same places with equal frequency, so, as no one knows on what lands or what crops the blow may fall, one of the essential conditions for every kind of insurance is realized, that is, the uncertain character of the danger to be guarded against. Further, the damage that occurs is absolutely independent of the will of the insured and the possibility of fraud or of abuse to the detriment of the insurer is therefore excluded, and this circumstance greatly facilitates the calculation of the premiums necessary for compensation for losses.

"It is stated that all attempts that have been made up to the present to prevent the formation of hail have been ineffective, or have not been tried often enough for their efficiency to be guaranteed. The main reason for the great progress made in this form of insurance is the seriousness and the extent of the damage produced by hail. In a few moments the harvest of a whole region may be completely destroyed and the annual average loss caused by hail on the banks of the Rhone alone, in the south of France, is estimated at nearly \$2,000,000. The object of the insurance society is to raise the farmer from his present uncertain and precarious position by guaranteeing him that if the disaster occurs just when the crops are reaching maturity he will escape poverty and, at any rate, ruin, by the receipt of their equivalent in cash. The process employed for the attainment of this end is the yearly collection by the insurance societies of contributions or premiums from all the farmers exposed to the risk of damage from hail, to be afterwards apportioned among the farmers suffering by the disaster.

European Experience

"The calculation of the premiums is generally based upon two fundamental points; the frequency of the hail in a cer-

tain locality, and the more or less susceptibility to damage on the part of the crops cultivated; and that this part is well worked out can be shown from statistics from five countries, Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy and Switzerland, where in 1909 the premium incomes amounted to 80,375,076 francs, and the compensation paid to 49,295,113 francs. The rapid progress of this form of insurance is based on two causes; the active competition between the two kinds of organizations, insurance companies limited by shares, and mutual societies and the encouragements on the part of the state. With few exceptions the business is carried on both by companies limited by shares, and by mutual societies.

The earliest mutual societies adopted a system of assessment, the sum necessary for compensating losses being shared among the insured at the end of the year in proportion to the premiums paid. The system gave rise to many difficulties as the farmer cannot calculate in advance the cost of his insurance and if his harvest is preserved intact he does not readily agree to pay premiums when the danger is over. The societies limited by shares had the system of fixed premiums, where the farmer pays a certain premium in anticipation of disaster and in case of loss immediately acquires a right to be compensated. However, the companies do not always compensate entirely for the loss sustained and in the worst years the reserve fund and guarantee are insufficient for compensation of the losses and the compensations are in such case reduced, which means that the insured themselves must bear a portion of the loss. The mutual societies are now adopting the policy of collecting a provisional premium at the beginning of the financial year, calculating it upon the average frequency of the hailstorms, the society reserving the right to exact from its members the payment of a supplementary contribution in case of exceptional disaster.

In Britain and America

"In England the business is not a special enterprise, only five insurance companies insuring farmers against hail. There are no mutual societies and statistical data as to the operation of the companies are wanting. In the Argentine the business is also done by companies limited by shares. In the United States in 1908, there were about 2,000 local mutual insurance societies occupying themselves with both fire and hail insurance. In Norway in 1908, there was no insurance society for this class of risk,

and the Norwegian minister of agriculture attributes the absence of such societies to the very limited extent to which cereals are cultivated. In Spain and Portugal the damage done by hail is of less importance than in other countries, and they have only reported two mutual societies. In Bulgaria and in Serbia, insurance against hail is arranged for by the state, and it is obligatory for all farmers.

The Bulgarian System

"Obligatory insurance was established in Bulgaria by law on December 30, 1895. The owners of wooded lands, pasture grounds and tobacco plantations are excepted from the insurance and the tax, and all farmers are obliged to pay a maximum supplement of 5 per cent. in addition to the land tax, for the insurance of their crops against hail. If the premiums collected do not suffice for the compensation of losses, the compensation is reduced in proportion to the amount of the premiums received. If, on the other hand, the amount of loss is less than the total of premiums, the excess is put to the reserve fund. The estimation of damage done is made by a commission, consisting of an expert agricultural scientist, the mayor of the commune and an employee in the department of direct taxation. A special division for insurance alone has been formed by the minister of agriculture. The state paid an annual contribution of 500,000 francs to the insurance fund from 1896 to 1903. The premiums collected amounted to 2,560,371 francs, the state contribution to 4,000,000 francs, and the damage compensated to 10,636,273 francs. In Serbia the law of November 15, 1905, created a special insurance bank with initial capital of 1,000,000 francs. It is not only the farmers who are exposed to risk from hail who are obliged to pay insurance premiums, but all who pay direct taxes. For this purpose 16 rates of premiums have been established; the lowest contribution is 20 centimes a year for those who pay 10 francs in taxes; the highest contribution is 20 francs for those who pay 1,000 francs or more in taxes. Kitchen gardens and vineyards as yet providing nothing, lands in the immediate neighborhood of towns as well as lands belonging to the state or local authorities are alone exempt from obligatory insurance.

Government Supervision

"In most other countries the government has endeavored to encourage this form of insurance and for the attainment of this object Germany, Austria and Switzerland pursue a course that is almost identical: 1. The creation of certain state officers charged with the control of insurance societies. 2. The establishment of absolute rules with regard to insurance contracts in order to safeguard the farmers' interests and to hinder the abuses of societies that offer little guarantee, and consequently to increase the confidence of the public in insurance generally. 3. The grant of subventions or the creation of state institutions to compete with private insurance societies in their undertakings, only in case the said private societies are incapable of covering the risks in a given district.

"The German law grants the insured four days in which to declare his loss to the insurer and while the valuation of the damage is still undetermined the farmer may only carry out such works as, according to the rules of the current agricultural economics, cannot be deferred. The farmer has always the right to be present at the valuation of the loss and to protest against it and appeal to the courts if he judges that it injures his interests and does not correspond with the truth. Many of the German states have made further arrangements guaranteeing the insurance societies certain sums annually in the event of the premiums collected not being sufficient to pay the compensations. The same conditions prevail in Austria, and the right of each of the contracting parties to demand that the valuation of the damage be deferred until the time of harvest is sanctioned. Further it is established that parties cannot denounce the end of the contract within the normal term of a month, but they must be considered as bound for the whole period of insurance in course, that is to the end of the agricultural year. In this way the farmers are sure that once the contract is signed, even if the hail fall frequently, the insurance society is bound to give them compensation.

"Switzerland also provides for this protection and assures to the insured the full returns of his insurance. In France, Italy and Belgium the policy has been to

encourage the small local mutual societies. Companies limited by shares are regulated very closely, and have to pay a guarantee, depending upon the amount of their capital, before they can do business. A system of control on the spot for all agricultural mutual societies has been organized. The legislation is based on the system of publicity; that is, the principal guarantee established by the law to safeguard the rights of the insured consists in the publication of the act of constitution of the insurance societies, their rules, the acts modifying the societies or their rules, and the publication of their financial statements.

"In the United States there is no uniform legislation with regard to insurance, the laws varying from state to state, and this is also true of Canada, where the intervention of the authorities varies according to the province.

"Dealing with losses it is found that in 1910, the State Institute of Insurance against hail, created by the Bavarian government shows an average of losses of 1.42 per cent. of the sum insured, and the institute was able to pay the insured 100 per cent. of their losses. In Austria a bill has been recommended for the compulsory insurance against hail in lower Austria, and according to the proposer this system would have the advantage of stimulating a spirit of solidarity among the farmers of the different regions obliging those who inhabit districts less exposed to the scourge to come to the assistance of the farmers more frequently afflicted. The main private company in Austria was able to pay a dividend of 7 per cent. after paying all losses for the year, but unfortunately the report does not show the premium charged for the insurance. In Italy during the years 1896 to 1909 inclusive, the average premiums have run from 4.0 to 5.2 per cent. and the average of losses from 34.0 to 44.1 per cent. Steps are being taken for the establishment of fixed districts which can combine together for the purpose of mutual aid in insurance against hail, the sum necessary for the insurance being collected by the tax collectors, the proceeds being turned over by the minister of finance to the society in the form of an annual subsidy. In other words a form of compulsory insurance where the premium is collected by the government and expended by what might be called the mutual society formed by a number of communes or municipalities grouping themselves together."

The Alberta System

This information has been gathered from the bulletins to hand, and it would probably be as well to study conditions in Alberta for a brief space. At present we have only the one plan of insurance, that of government, and it can be said without fear of contradiction that the system as at present administered is satisfactory to no one, neither government, farmer, nor business man.

When the business was first established by the government the rate of premium was fixed at 10 cents per acre for \$4 indemnity. This was raised the next year to 15 cents per acre and this rate stayed in force for a number of years. Then a demand was made for a graduated system of insurance and at the same time the government announced that the cost of the insurance to the province was 30 cents per acre for \$4 indemnity for which only 15 cents was collected, and that the rates would have to be raised.

The government was approached to leave the premium for \$4 indemnity at 15 cents, to arrange for further insurance at \$6 and \$8 per acre at the actual cost to the province, that is 45 cents and 60 cents respectively. This proposition was agreed to, but when the bill amending the Hail Insurance Act was introduced into the House instead of the proposal which had been made, the provision for premium was at 20 cents, 30 cents and 40 cents per acre. The loss that year was heavy, many taking advantage of the \$8 indemnity, and when the government was again approached on the matter the proposal was made a second time that the rate to be charged this time should be 20 cents, 45 cents and 60 cents respectively, but again the legislature met and no change was made. The loss that year, 1910, was heavier than ever, so last year the Act was once more amended, this time making only one class of insurance, that of \$4 per acre, and the premium 25 cents.

An Unsatisfactory System

That the change was unpopular and unsatisfactory is apparent to all, and the

Continued on Page 27

The Home

Conducted by MARY FORD

We are but human, and our strength is small,
Not one of us may boast, and not a day
Rolls o'er our head but each has need
To say, "God help us all."

FOR THE WORTHY AND UNWORTHY

I want to radiate by thought, word and action, the joy and blessedness of service. What a privilege it is to be able to do something for your fellows. How great and constant is the joy of ministering. How ready we are to run with willing feet to do some little or big thing for those we love. I desire to be ready and willing to fly on the wings of helpfulness, to do service for the meanest and most despicable of human kind, if thereby he or she may be benefited. I would radiate the belief that our willing service belongs to humanity—all men, all women, not to a select few, not to the small and chosen circle whom we called our loved ones and friends. I would radiate the spirit of service that possessed and animated the strong pure soul of William Morris that led him to place his precious time and service at the disposal of a committee of men, not one of whom knew enough to appreciate his exquisite devotion and under whose control he was ready to go and speak words of cheer, fellowship and brotherhood in the lowest and most degraded parts of London. He was imbued with this passion for service, and it was service to all mankind—not the chosen few, but it is not only in this large and devoted sense that I would radiate my desire to serve and minister to my fellows. It is in the small and everyday things of life, no matter what my work or surroundings may be, that I would radiate this ministering spirit. What a pleasure it is to do things for others. What a joy to realize that your friends love you enough to want you to do something for them.

I find, however, that in the mind of many is the idea that certain service is menial, and that they would not serve if they were not obliged to do so for the money it brings. I have a deep and profound pity in my soul for those who look upon life with this perverted vision. If I were a waiter in a cheap restaurant, it seems to me it would be my joy to serve the cheap meal as quickly and as cheerfully as I possibly could. Surely ministering to the bodily wants of men and women is a service which ought to be blessed. If I were a housemaid, I feel that I should find joy in making and keeping everything as orderly as possible. Sometimes we meet with those who refuse to do several things, as for instance, the case of bell boy who refused to take away a scuttle of coal when asked to do so as that was not in the list of his duties, and a man "lower down in the scale" was supposed to attend to work of that kind. Now while I recognize that there must be for convenience sake a division of labor, I want to radiate the feeling and belief that there is no higher, no lower, in this call of personal service. It is just as honorable to be a street sweeper or a scavenger of the meanest kind (so called), to be a farm laborer, to be a factory hand, as to be a minister of the church that pays a salary of twenty thousand a year. The real blessedness of the life of all grades of service from the scavenger to the expensive pastor is determined by the spirit behind the service. And the kitchen drudge who does her work with the consciousness in her soul that she is gladly, merrily, cheerfully undertaking her work, and doing it well for the comfort, benefit, cheer and blessing of her employer, is of more benefit to mankind than the services of the expensive pastor of the exclusive church who regards his ministry as a proof of his own intellectual worth, and as a means of asserting his high godly position.

Who can ever forget the wonderful picture of that sturdy Scotch doctor depicted by Ian MacLaren in his "Bonny Brier Bush," whose passionate devotion and ministry was so pure that it reached every soul in the whole region.

Frances Hodgson Burnett in her "Dawn of To-morrow" tells of a degraded street wail, who yet had this passion of ministry in her soul, and I have come to the

conclusion that wherever it is found it is divine and therefore blessed. Hence I would radiate it at all times, under all conditions, and under all circumstances, to all classes and all conditions of man. Where would have been the work of Judge Lindsay, of Denver; Golden Rule Jones, of Toledo; McClaughery, of Elmire Penitentiary; and Chief Kohler, of Cleveland, if they had only worked for the worthy. It was the very openness of the unworthiness that made the appeal to these large hearted men.

It is so easy to criticize men of this stamp.

If we can do so much better than those we criticize, why, in the name of heaven and suffering humanity, do we not go ahead and do it? Let us do our best regardless of our own infirmities and weakness and the consequent criticisms of others.

So I want to radiate to the needy and unworthy my readiness, nay, my anxiety to serve them whenever and wherever I possibly can. And though my service be not unmitigated gold, though there be in it some of the dross of imperfection, I would not withhold my hand on that account, but I would serve the more readily and gladly in the hope and assurance that by suffering with the needy and unworthy in their need and unworthiness the fire of their pain and sorrow may help to refine away the dross in me and leave only that of pure gold. "Give to the needy! worthy or unworthy!" should be the battle cry of him who wishes to be a blessing to his fellows, and the more unworthy the needy are, the more loving and wise the service should be. When Walt Whitman was

shedding blessings, benediction, comfort and joy on every hand throughout the hospitals of Washington, he had little or no money to give. He asked no questions when he went to the bedside of the sick and dying soldier boys as to whether they were worthy or not. They were needy and that was enough for him. He stayed and soothed their weary hours by telling them stories, reading to them, writing letters home for them and in a thousand and one little and big ways seeking to make their sick beds more tolerable during the long hours of enforced confinement. One of his rules for the making of a true poet was that he should "give alms to all who ask," and that he should "stand up for the stupid and crazy."

I have a friend in Chicago who seeks absolutely to live these two rules in his daily life. Even though he may often give to the unworthy, he feels he can better afford to do that than to miss once giving to a really needy person lest he might be giving to some one who was neither needy nor worthy.

Shall I hesitate to render service because I myself am not perfect? Shall I refuse to give the shivering and hungry beggar on the street a twenty-five cent meal ticket because I myself am not free from debt? Shall I refuse to guide the lost wayfarer because I myself do not know all the winding pathways of life? By no means! Let me do the best I may while I may, and seize every opportunity that arises. It was a Christian minister that dared to rebuke Father Damien by claiming that he was not immaculate in his service to the repulsive and loathsome lepers of Molokai. Father Damien's ministry was self-sacrificing, noble

and divine, even though—granting for the moment the minister's slander—his service was touched of the earth earthy. Yet the beneficence and blessedness of it was so supreme above the smug, self-satisfied, standing aloofness of the immaculate ministerial critic that Stevenson's classic rebuke to the latter found perfect echo in the heart of every decent man and woman throughout the world. Joaquin Miller expresses the same thought in his beautiful and strong poem on Father Damien when he says: "Why did ye not as he has done?"—Physical Culture.

FEEDING BABY

Dear Mary Ford:—While sending in my acquiescence in favor of votes for women, I thought I would send in an old fashioned recipe that might be a help to some mother who either cannot get milk to agree with her little one or who cannot procure a fresh cow's milk. Although I have raised one of my children on a "stripper" I found the milk was harder to digest than that of a newly calved cow. Even in the latter case I used three parts of milk and one part of water, no sugar. The stuff we get now-a-days (called by that name) is so largely adulterated that we are really ignorant of what we are putting into the babies' delicate stomachs. Indeed I am informed by an experienced and highly intelligent American lady that cases of indigestion in babies have been distinctly traced to the common practice of giving sugar and water to infants during the first 24 hours of their lives, plain water with the chill off being all that nature demands. A few months back I was much interested in reading the account in our section of The Grain Growers' Guide of a diet kitchen for babies at Winnipeg, and it struck me that many besides foreign women would benefit by its instructions. I was puzzled also to note when I first came to the country, about 16 years ago, that while I saw many lovely fat babies, as soon as they were weaned they practically stopped growing, and their skin took on a dull look. The reason, now I see, is not far to seek when one sees the strange diet these children have to derive their strength and growth from. Pieces of pie, spoonfuls of jam, johnie cake, candies (cheap mixtures), ice cream, and last but not least, raw potatoes. These are fed more or less under the notion of "not enough to do any harm." In other words, the tots are not violently ill, directly after partaking of these dainties. Nature denies that no harm is done by being so severely handicapped, that the little ones remain in Scotch language "smalley." It being generally conceded that indigestion is "set" usually at six or seven years of age, and that dyspepsia and its companion, intestinal indigestion, are so rife in this age, it surely behoves us mothers to act with the greatest caution in our highly responsible position. Raw potatoes, so commonly used, are most harmful, containing, as they often do, two-thirds or three-fourths of their own weight in starch (the starch of roots being well known to be harder of digestion than that of grains). Each granule is wrapped in a tiny water-proof envelope. It is soluble



7285 Tucked Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.

TUCKED BLOUSE, 7285
WITH STRAIGHT BACK EDGES

The blouse that is made with straight back edges is especially well liked and well adapted to lingerie materials for it can be laundered easily and successfully. This one also includes the new sleeves that are finished with deep cuffs. It is tucked after a most becoming manner and it is altogether attractive. In this case the material is handkerchief lawn, but blouses of this kind are made from silks, as well as from washable materials. The combination of wide tucks with narrow tucks is especially worthy of note.

The blouse is made with front and back portions and includes one-piece sleeves that are joined to deep cuffs.

For the medium size will be required 3 1/4 yards of material 27, 2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide.

The pattern, No. 7285, is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

No. _____ Size _____
Name _____
Address _____



7257 Child's Dress, 4 to 8 years.

CHILD'S DRESS, 7257

TO BE WORN OVER ANY GUIMPE
The guimpe frock is always one of the prettiest that the younger children can wear. Here is one that is quite novel for it is trimmed in an unusual manner while all the simplicity of the style is retained. There is a centre front portion and there are shaped yoke and cuffs that add greatly to the effect, while the making means very little labor. In the illustration the dress is made of fine French serge with striped silk as the trimming and the center front portion is cut on the cross. As will readily be seen, however, the trimming can be varied almost indefinitely. Any contrasting material that makes a good effect can be used, or the center front portion can be made to match the dress banded with braid or embroidered or treated in some such way. All the materials that are used for children's dresses are appropriate, the washable ones as well as those of wool. A very charming effect could be obtained by using rose colored or blue pique for the dress with white for the trimming portions and scalloping the yoke of the dress and cuffs.

The dress is made in two pieces that are lapped onto the front panel. The closing is made at the back and can be extended for the entire length or to any desired depth. The yoke and cuffs are arranged over neck and sleeve edges.

For the 6 year size will be required 3 1/4 yards of material 27, 3 1/4 yards 36, 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 1 yard 27 inches wide to trim as illustrated.

The pattern, No. 7257, is cut in sizes for children of 4, 6 and 8 years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

No. _____ Size _____
Name _____
Address _____

NEW PATTERN SERVICE

We are giving our readers a new and improved pattern service, and we would ask our lady readers to state the date of the paper in which the pattern appears, so that there will be no confusion. This will only be necessary for a few weeks. To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for misses or children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide. Our new patterns will surely delight the women on our Western farms.

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and only continued cooking at a high temperature will rupture this case, and fit the potato for human food. One cannot then be surprised to see the result of the tremendous strain on the digestive organs, which manifests itself outwardly in that loss of the "Bloom of childhood" so pretty to see and alas how rarely viewed in these days of promiscuous feeding. The theory that raw potatoes keep intestinal worms from children is open to argument, else, why is this continent so well advertised with worm powders, candies and remedies labelled as "attractive for children to take." Of course, excess of sweets will work as much mischief as a raw potato. As a rule babies have begun to eat something before being weaned and there seems nothing to take the place of a fairly thick crust of bread (unbuttered). Babies have a lot of saliva and the oleaginous matter is unnecessary. Oatmeal gruel, thin enough to suck up from a spoon, and sago, are also very nourishing, well boiled. Corn starch often used, has, I am told on good authority, no feeding value whatever. Soda crackers come under the same censure, soda taken in bread form being hard of digestion to many adults. If one must use sugar, and some seem to think it necessary, an excellent baby doctress says "only to barely sweeten" so as not to destroy the taste of food, but I maintain that oatmeal should be taken in the "Guid Scots way," a pinch of salt alone being used with it. The brawny Scot was a good example. I hear, also, he is dwindling away to a white loaf of bread. Now, for the granny food, cut the crust from a slice of bread, cover generously with water and simmer in a closed pan for 10 or 15 minutes, or until it swells "rich." Strain it for a wee infant, or for an older babe, just use enough water to make a delicate porridge, and feed with a spoon. For the toddler the diet is so easy I can't understand any mother wanting more, porridge, bread and butter, a little well cooked root vegetable and milk, being staples within reach of all farm raised children. Crumbled bread moistened with broth and half an egg later on are good, no meat, apples, raw and cooked, surely furnish an ample bill of fare.

You ask for an opinion re women as officers handling other women. That's rather involved, isn't it? But, as in my life I only had one woman behave in a mean unwomanly way when I was sick and helpless, I had better say she was not worth mentioning. So I think there are many fine characters I have come in contact with, that by all means women should be in a position to deal with their own mind, and much good will come of it. Lochnivar, your letter was great. Yes, equality and justice is all we want. Why are not men with your ideas in Parliament? The honorable gentlemen there at present would be employing themselves to better advantage (to us any way) by tidying the streets and beautifying vacant lots.

Apologizing for this lengthy epistle. I remain with best wishes to our hostess and all.

ROSE TURRELL

Wilson River, Dauphin.

Dear Mrs. Turrell:—Many thanks for your letter containing the hints on child

diet. I feel sure that it will be of assistance to many of my readers. I am very glad to have your paper on votes for women. I only wish a few more would follow your example and write in on any subject of interest. Yes, I think Lochnivar's letter was very fine, and a few men like Lochnivar among the powers that be would materially help the fight for the freedom of our women. I intend to write up several papers on the care of infants, as I find there are so many young mothers out on the prairie who have no means of learning what is the best method of caring for their children. I hope that the year 1912 will see great progress in many matters affecting the women and children. I would prefer seeing the men come forward and take up the fight for women's freedom, but there is not the slightest doubt that the time is drawing nigh when women will have a voice and take a share in the making of our laws. Write again, dear friend. Many thanks for the high tribute to the page. I am glad it is of use to you, and hope indeed that it will prove more useful in the coming months.

MARY FORD.

USEFUL RECIPES

Tasty Meat Pie.—Cold meat is not very appetizing in the winter, so this is how I finish up part of my Sunday joint. The bones I make soup of. Cut the meat in pieces and lay in a pie dish, put in an egg cup and pour some gravy over the meat. Next boil some six small onions, and when soft make them into a layer in the dish and cover with a nice short crust. Be sure and leave a hole in the top. My ingredients are four ounces of flour, one tablespoonful level of baking powder, a pinch of salt, one ounce of butter, one ounce of shredded suet. Mix with some milk and water. Roll out, cover the dish and just bake sufficient to brown the crust nicely.

Oatmeal Currant Biscuits.—Take half a pound of flour, a quarter pound of course oatmeal, two ounces of brown sugar, two ounces of currants, and one gill of milk. Mix the flour, oatmeal and sugar; warm the butter in the milk, add the currants and then work the whole into a paste; roll out very thinly, stamp out into rounds or other shape, place them on a baking tin, and bake them in a moderate oven for about twenty minutes.

Bakewell Tart.—Grease a dinner plate, line it with pastry, spread with raspberry jam and cover with the following mixture: two ounces of butter, two ounces of sugar, one egg, three ounces of ground rice. Beat butter and sugar to a cream, add egg and beat well, then stir in the ground rice. If too stiff add a little milk. Bake about half an hour in a moderate oven. A delicious tart.

A Delicious Cake.—Mix one pound of flour, half a pound of fine white sugar, half a pound of sultana raisins, four ounces of candied peel in strips, three ounces of candied cherries cut in half, a pinch of ground cloves, a dessertspoonful of good baking powder, a pinch of salt and half a pound of butter. The latter is to be rubbed in lightly with the tips of the fingers. Three eggs and a wineglassful of milk are next to be added. Pour the mixture into a shallow baking tin (well buttered) and bake in a moderate oven for two hours.

Beef Roll.—One pound of beefsteak and half a pound of bacon fat. Mince fine and chop together, adding two teaspoonfuls of breadcrumbs and a little seasoning sauce. If liked, add salt and pepper. Unite together with a beaten egg. Form into a thick roll and place in a floured cloth tied at both ends. Boil for two hours, then turn out, and while hot cover the roll with crisp brown breadcrumbs. To be eaten cold.

MOTHER EVE'S PUDDING

If you want a good pudding, to teach you I'm willing.

Take two pennyworth of eggs (when twelve for a shilling).

And of the same fruit that Eve had once chosen

Well pared and chopped, at least half a dozen.

Six ounces of bread (let your dog eat the crust).

The crumbs must be grated as fine as the dust.

Six ounces of currants from the stones you must sort

Lest they break all your teeth, and spoil all your sport.

ASK YOUR OWN DOCTOR

To turn up the report of the British Medical Association printed in the British Medical Journal of Sept. 16th, 1911

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The Rayo Lamp



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The long winter evenings give a woman a splendid chance for sewing or embroidery; but her eyes suffer from the strain unless she has a good light.

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The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

Six ounces of sugar won't make it too sweet.

Some salt and some nutmeg will make it complete.

Three hours let it boil without hurry and flutter.

And don't serve it up without sugar and butter.

Dear Miss Ford:—I am unexpectedly called upon to make a trip either to Ontario or British Columbia with a young girl suffering from overstrained nerves due to too heavy work on the farm, means are limited, and I have not travelled by train since I settled on a Northwest farm eighteen years ago, so that I feel decidedly nervous about the undertaking. Will you kindly give me some advice as to suitable dress and cheapest mode of travel. Also could you suggest some place where board would not be too expensive, as we have no relatives whom we could visit. I enjoy very much the

Home Department, often finding very useful hints there.

Yours very truly,

Prince Albert. A. P.

Dear Friend:—If you could let me know whether you have decided on going east or west I could then give you full information. If you are going to B.C. you will not require the warm clothing that would be necessary if you are coming east. It would save considerable time for me as I am very anxious to give you every assistance, if you will write as soon as you have decided which journey to take. Are you aware that there is a hydropathic establishment to be opened in the outskirts of Winnipeg which might, of course, save you considerable expense. Many thanks for your kind tribute to the page. I trust, indeed, to be able to help you in many useful suggestions.

MARY FORD

"Young Folks Circle"

Where Uncle West Presides

It is time to be brave, it is time to be true,
It is time to be finding the things you
can do;

It is time to put by the dream and the
sigh
And work for the cause that is holy and
nigh.

It is time to be kind, it is time to be sweet,
To be scattering roses for somebody's
feet;

It is time to be sowing, it is time to be
growing,
It is time for the flower of life to be
blowing.

It is time to be lowly and humble of
heart.

It is time for the lilies of meekness to
start;

For the heart to be white, and the steps
to be right,

And the hands to be weaving a garment
of light.

UNCLE WEST'S MESSAGE

My dear Nephews and Nieces:—You are now back at school and will be settling down to work, and I want you to remember the Progress Club. I feel assured that much good work can be done in preparation for the opening of the spring, when I hope my boys and girls will have learned so much about gardening that they will be ready to undertake the care of at least half an acre, prepare it themselves, and plant it with vegetables or flowers. I am anxiously waiting for your letters containing your application for membership in the Progress movement. Already one or two letters have been received from teachers who are anxious to know what this movement means. Write often and write nice long letters telling me about yourself, your home and your school.

Yours lovingly,

UNCLE WEST.

P.S. I invite correspondence from school clubs.

REPLY TO TEACHER

My dear Teacher:—I am glad to receive your frank letter re Progress Club. I do not think I can tell you of any way for successful teaching that does not involve work; however, there is hard work and work that is not so hard. There is work like going up stream and also rowing down stream, some rowing has to be done in either instance. It is the down stream situation that I wish to talk about. I can see between the lines of your letter that you are a successful teacher. With all your successful experience tell me what portion of the school time are the children engaged in serious study? Do you think it more than forty per cent? What are they doing the other sixty? Does the uneasiness of that unoccupied time give you more trouble than all the rest of the school work put together? It is for some part of that idle sixty per cent. that I am begging, that it may be given to us. Can you spare it? It is profitless for the child and a bane to you; let me have a chance to modify the evils of this idle time. I will give the pupils that which is engaging and instructive. A busy child is easily controlled, something quite obvious to one of your alertness. How will I do it and not make it a grind to you? I know a chef who can make forty-seven kinds of soup from the same stock, and all good soup too. I am ready to declare with great positiveness that I am able to get forty-seven different kinds of educational diversions and benefits from my plan of children's garden clubs and nature studies. The pages of a book would be necessary for me to explain all the combinations, but such is possible. Proof of the pudding is in the eating. Let me have the names of your children, and let us see what may be demonstrated. You may call a halt any time you think the trouble is more than the compensation. In recruiting membership for clubs never coax; make admission a privilege. Do you remember how Tom Sawyer got his fence whitewashed by letting it out in privileges? Imitate Tom's methods. Let me hear from you again.

UNCLE WEST.

Dear Uncle West:—In answer to your query as to how I made a club successful in my school work, I will say the ways are numerous. I will recall the early history of the first club that I ever organized. I was teaching a rural school then and was troubled because of its tardiness. Many children came long distances, and all came from farm homes where both boys and girls have to assist in the chores out of doors and in the house. Those were the reasons usually given when I chided the tardy ones for their short-comings which I knew in many cases had some show of reason. Yet, I felt that if the opening of the morning session had some attraction so the pupils wanted to be on hand, they would find some way of doing so. I knew the fondness of a child for the sound of his own voice in a meeting that is entirely his own, and I concluded that I would avail myself of this impulse to correct tardiness. I therefore announced that each morning ten minutes would be given to a club meeting directly after the roll call. You may wonder how I made discussion and conference to be attractive to the members. That was the least of my troubles. All children, even those we call dull ones, are investigators. Their observations may often appear trivial to adult minds, but not so to them. In the earlier stages of my experience, one child brought a teasel and asked what the hooks were for. I was not much up on nature study, but I could easily see that it was one of the means of seed dispersal, and the teasel opened up that subject which had a run for several weeks. We had many specimens—burdocks and devils pitchforks galore. One girl brought us the story from her grandmother, how in pioneer days the teasel was used by weavers of woolen cloth to comb the nap. The remarks of one would suggest something to others, and the problem of the chairman of the club was—who should have the floor next. I was ever present as the power behind the throne—I mean the chair, and I always suggested an adjournment before the conference began to lag. A good time to close a meeting or a talk, in fact a letter, is before you get tired of the topic, therefore I remain,

Yours sincerely,

A.M.B.

P.S. I forgot to say that the club meetings abolished tardiness. I would not like to teach school without a club.

Dear Uncle West:—Your Nephews and Nieces in the Junior Naturalists' Club have just been passing through a very exciting time. The event was the trial of one of its members for conduct "unbecoming a gentleman." I assure you the affair was taken very seriously. A few days ago the club took a snow shoe excursion and one boy thought it "cunning" to act the rowdy and make himself quite offensive to all the members, particularly the girls. Complaint was made to me, with the request that I inflict some punishment. I suggested that the accused be brought before the club for trial. The offending lad comes from a home where money is freely spent, but the home influences are not of the sweetest and most benign. By a free use of candy and similar aids he had gained something of a following among his school companions, and I at one time feared that I had made a mistake in my method of punishment. The president of the club is a serious-minded lad and he quickly suppressed any flippancy on the part of the culprit's friends during the trial. When the evidence of misdeeds had been presented, and the indignant opinions of members expressed the culprit weakened. Just before the club was to take a vote of censure he asked if he could apologize and be considered in good standing. A motion was made that an apology be accepted and the charges dismissed. The charges formulated by a committee called the offence "trying to be smart." We have had no trouble in this style of smartness since.

Dear Uncle West:—I am getting a lot of collateral benefits from my club. My teaching is among the bread-winning class in this city, and elections and mock courts mean more to my children than do birthday parties to the young people who

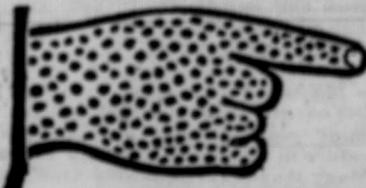
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MENTION THIS PAPER **DOMINION PREMIUM CO.,**
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come out of the homes up on the avenue. When a set of club officers are elected politics run high. We have universal suffrage. The most common election cry is, "Shall we have boy officers, or girl officers?" The girls accept defeat more graciously than do the boys. I have no dunce block for bad boys and girls but instead I suspend such from the privileges of the club. A suspended member cannot vote, disfranchisement is more effective than corporal punishment.

Yours sincerely,
J. McN.

THE GERANIUM

All my readers are familiar with the geranium, as nearly all farm houses have a pot of geraniums for their window. The geranium will grow for every one and is much loved because of its bright blossoms. At any season of the year it is possible to have the flowers for study. The single varieties are best for this purpose. No outside help would be needed in getting the children interested in this plant, it would grow in the school house window, and would be of great interest to the children. This lesson is given to cultivate a habit of closer observation of this common plant to our readers, or to help the teachers in interesting their pupils in the care of this homely plant.

Lesson 1

The Geranium Plant.—Note, that the stem is thick and fleshy, there is food stored in these stems which accounts for the readiness with which cuttings will grow. Notice the stipules where the leaves start from the stem, and that these remain after the leaf has fallen. The leaves should be drawn as they offer excellent material for a careful drawing lesson. They are of various shapes, although of one general pattern. Some of them show the dark horse shoe mark which gives the name "Horse Shoe Geranium." The first thing to note about the flower is that there are many flowers growing together in one head. Note, especially how much more showy are the flowers thus arranged than if they were scattered over the plant. Note how many flowers there are in one head. It is well to begin to study the blossom when it is still in the bud. Note that the buds droop; note that the bud at the centre rises first and blossoms. Let the pupils keep a calendar stating each day how

many there are in blossom, whether the center or outside blossoms first, whether some of the blossoms are faded before the last one opens. In studying the single flower, note the five sepals, and five petals, while the double ones have many petals. Note, that the anthers are five in number and that the top of the pistil is five-parted, each division curling back, making it a most exquisite object to look at through a lens. The geranium has been cultivated so long that it seldom produces any seed. It would be well to say something to the pupils about these plants, which have depended upon man so long for their planting and distribution, that they do not raise any more seed for themselves.

Lesson 2

How to Make Cuttings from Geraniums

Purpose.—To familiarize children with the best way to make a cutting and start them growing.

The smaller side branches or the tip of the main stem if the plant shows a tendency to grow too tall, may be used as cuttings. With a sharp knife make a cut straight across, plant the cuttings in deep boxes putting the stem one-third its length into the sand. After about a month the plant may be replanted in fertile soil. The fall is the best time to make the cuttings. (See Cornell Nature Studies, Vol. P 370).

Cr-rash! Sh-rr-ash! Sh-sh! With a low moan the aeroplane battered itself to bits. With a louder moan the aeronaut fell flat among the dozen beautiful pies that had been placed on the flat roof of the farmhouse by the careful housewife.

"Pardon my untimely interruption," murmured the bird-man, as he mopped the mixture from his features. "But—"

"I'll not pardon you!" snapped the fiery farmer's wife, as she stood on the roof and surveyed the wreckage.

"Really, madam, I couldn't help it," explained the unhappy flying man. "You see—"

"Oh, don't talk to me!" retorted the furious dame. "Couldn't help it, indeed! Why, I saw you falling long before you got here, and hollered to you to go for the hayrick. Couldn't help it! You never paid the slightest attention to what I said at all!"



Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by MARGARET SHIELDS

Headquarters: Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

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

OBJECTS

- To feed and clothe some hungry child.
- To gratify the wish of some invalid.
- To maintain the Girls' Club Room at 328 Hargrave Street.
- To give a day of joy at the Toy Mission.



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

MOTTO:

HELPING LITTLE ONES

You, who are the oldest,
You, who are the tallest,
Don't you think you ought to help
The youngest and the smallest?

You, who are the strongest,
You, who are the quickest,
Don't you think you ought to help
The weakest and the sickest?

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

Dear Friends:—The Toy Mission, which was held on Friday, January 12, was a perfect success from start to finish, and, thanks to the loving hearts of all my readers, members and friends, we had loads of toys to give to every child in the audience. A full report of the entertainment will be given in another part of the paper, but I feel that I must thank you, one and all, for your loyal support. Rich and poor, high and lowly, every denomination, every class and every creed was represented in the building on Friday afternoon, and one and all became like little children in their enjoyment of the Sunshine entertainment. Later on photographs will be published of the various children who took part. Mr. Birch, florist, Portage Avenue, loaned three very fine Christmas trees. Mr. Shipman specially made the electric lights for the Christmas tree. Fry & Co. sent a splendid supply of chocolates. Mr. Stolper presented evergreens and flowers for the decoration of the box of his honor the lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, Hon. D. C. Cameron and Mrs. Cameron. His honor unfortunately was unable to attend; but Mrs. Cameron attended, bringing her daughter, Mrs. Homer Dixon, both of whom were deeply interested in the entertainment. Every part of Winnipeg brought its complement of children, settlement workers, churches, Salvation Army, deaf and dumb, etc., so Margaret's cup of joy was full. So many children were there it was hard to realize where they could all come from.

May God's richest blessings be with you, and may next year be even bigger and brighter for you, one and all. Remember that Sunshine work does not stop now, that every day sad cases are being reported and many good warm garments, milk, eggs and other nourishment will be needed to help us during the next three months. Has any friend any baby's first clothing that they do not need? Please forward them so that Margaret can comfort the heart of one or two mothers who have no clothing for their little ones. It is so hard to think of these dear babies arriving where the poor mother can make no possible provision for their comfort, and when you look at your own loved ones and think of all the exquisite garments that you planned and made for them, I know that your hearts will

go out to these lonely women in their distress.

Yours lovingly,
In Sunshine or Shade,
MARGARET.

Jessie Scott, Underhill, Man.—Many thanks for little dress and bibs; they will indeed prove useful to some little child. Will be very pleased to have the picture which you are making. Write again.

John Gatley, Austin, Man.—Many thanks for five cents. Badge will be sent out immediately. You are very welcome to our club, and I hope to hear from you quite often.

Ida May Fitzsimmons, Carberry, Man.—You are very welcome to our Sunshine club. Badge and membership card will be sent to you in a few days. Many thanks for your very kind wishes. Write again.

Veletta Elliott, Carberry, Man.—I thank you ever so much for your very nice letter, also twenty-five cents enclosed. I will send you membership card and badge in a little while. I shall look forward to receiving another letter from you soon.

Ernest Fast, Petrofka, Sask.—Many thanks for your nice letter with twenty-five cents enclosed. I shall be very pleased to get any postcards, used or unused, which you may send me to make up into books for the sick children. You know the old saying, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try, try again." Just keep on trying and you will soon succeed in forming a little branch of Sunshine. Write soon again and let me know how you are getting on.

Reta M. Thomlinson, Kenton, Man.—I was very glad to receive your letter, offering clothing, books, etc. Clothing of any and every kind is most acceptable as we have many poor people to whom we can give all the clothing we can get. Reading matter is also very acceptable as we have so many sick ones who are shut in and not able to be about, and good reading is a great help to them in getting in the days which are sometimes so long to most of them. Again thanking you, and may God bless your loving heart for thinking about me and my needy ones. Write again.

A Friend, Grenfell, Sask.—Many thanks for twenty-five cents sent in. You might let me have your name so that I can send you a membership card. Write again.

Margaret Neil, Blaine Lake, Sask.—You are heartily welcome to our club. I will send you membership card in a few days. We have had it very cold in Winnipeg now for quite a while, so you are not the only one having Jack Frost make you a lengthy visit. Sunday school papers were received all right, for which I thank you. Write again.

Mrs. W. H. L., Lenore, Sask.—Many thanks for your kind letter, also box of clothing, which you so kindly sent me to help clothe some poor souls. Any Sunday school papers you may send will be very acceptable. I shall send badge for your little boy in a few days. I would like to have his name so I can enroll him in my membership book. Wishing you all a very bright and prosperous New Year.

Kate Sanderson, Holland, Man.—Thanks for your letter. Picture books and toques were received some time ago and if they were not acknowledged it was certainly an oversight. We had so much to acknowledge around Christmas time that it is just possible we may have missed one or two. However, now let me thank you and your friends for

your loving thought in sending them in as they certainly cheered some lonely hearts. Very pleased to hear that you have formed a branch of Sunshine in your district. Any pictures and Sunday school papers you may send will be very much appreciated as we can use them all. I am sending another membership card out to Nellie Stevenson; sorry she did not receive one previously sent. Wishing you every success in your Sunshine branch, and may God bless you and all your members this coming year is the wish of Margaret.

Lillian Waffle, Yellow Grass, Sask.—You are heartily welcome to our Sunshine Guild. I will send you membership card and badge in a few days. I am glad you all like The Grain Growers' Guide, and that you like to read the Sunshine page. God bless you for your loving wishes. Write soon again.

Margaret E. Kennedy.—Many thanks for the box of clothing, also the toys. They will indeed bring joy into the life of some poor wee mites. It was very good of your dear papa to pay the express charges as when we have to pay the charges at this end, it takes away from our emergency fund, and sometimes leaves us very low. I also thank you for your good wishes. We have pins like illustration which you sent in. They cost fifteen cents each.

Mary L. Ismond, Kenlis school Sunshine branch.—I was very pleased to get your letter and glad to see that you received the badges and buttons, and that you are pleased with them. It is also quite edifying to read that you have now got thirty members in your Guild. Yes, we received the boxes which your Sunshine Guild so kindly sent in. Many thanks for your loving wishes. Write again.

Ruth Anna Lemery, Lake Centre, Sask.—Thanks for your very nice letter. I am sorry you have not received your badge, but in all probability, with the rush of Christmas mails, it may have gone astray. However, I will be pleased to send another. I hope your father and mother will enjoy their visit to Minneapolis. Glad you all had a very happy Christmas.

Edwin Olson, Baldwin.—Hearty welcome to our club. I am sending you badge as requested. I shall be very pleased indeed to have your brothers and sisters join our club also. Write again.

COULDN'T DELIVER "HAPPINESS"

The school principal was trying to make clear the fundamental doctrines of the Declaration of Independence.

"Now, boys," he said, "I will give you each three ordinary buttons. Here they are. You must think of the first one as representing life, the second one as representing liberty, and the third one as representing the pursuit of happiness. Next Sunday I will ask you to produce the three buttons and tell me what they represent."

The following Sunday the teacher said to the youngest member: "Now Johnny, produce your three buttons and tell me what they stand for."

"I ain't got 'em all," he sobbed, holding out two of the buttons. "Here's life and here's liberty, but mamma sewed the pursuit of happiness on my pants."

THE STORY OF MUSSENTOUCHIT

By the time the baby was twelve months old she had learned many things. She could say "kitty" to the soft furry ball of a cat, and "tove" and "burn"—for once she had put her hand against the hot stove, and she never forgot the pain of the big blister that came on the

delicate flesh; and she knew the moon and the stars and the trees.

About this time she heard a long queer word many, many times a day. The word was Mussentouchit.

Baby wondered who Mussentouchit could be. The strange thing lived in the bureau drawers. Baby knew that. For the moment she got her little busy hands into mamma's drawer, somebody would say, "Mussentouchit."

It lived in the sewing machine. For the moment baby set the wheel going, "Mussentouchit" was screaming in her ear. It lived in the tall jar that stood on the little round stand. Everybody in the room shrieked "Mussentouchit" when baby put up her hand to touch the jar.

In the corner of the parlor there was a glass globe half-filled with water. In the globe lived three little goldfish. Baby was very fond of climbing into a chair to see the tiny goldfish dart across the pretty lake. But whenever she put her fingers into the globe to touch one of the pretty creatures, somebody screamed, "Mussentouchit."

This went on till baby was two years old. There was no word she heard so often as the long queer word, Mussentouchit. Mussentouchit was everywhere—in the shining books on the parlor table; in the flower-beds; among the roses; even in mamma's work-basket the strange thing lived, and if baby but took up a reel of silk or cotton, there was Mussentouchit. One day baby found herself by the glass globe all alone. The family were busy, and for a few minutes forgot the little prying restless darling. This was her chance. Up went the chubby legs into the chair that stood near the goldfish globe. Poised on the rounding cushion baby stood reaching, she lost her balance and fell, dragging the globe to the floor. There was a scream, a crash, a rush, and mamma was on the spot. Baby was picked up, kissed and scolded. She had been more frightened than hurt, so she soon stopped crying and looked around at sister, who was gathering up the broken glass. "I guess I killed old Mussentouchit this time," she said, shaking herself and walking off—Wide awake.

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AGENCIES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

Hail Insurance Report

Continued from Page 22

system in force during the last season did not meet with much favor. Many complaints have been received on the matter of administration and it would appear that more than one farmer suffered a great injustice over the actions of those in charge of this department. Acknowledgements of premiums were slow in being sent out, insurance was cancelled after being in force for a considerable time and in some cases the premium was not returned with the cancellation, and other complaints were made. Boards of trade have been taking the matter up during the past few months and resolutions have been passed upon the subject, one body asking for an independent commission to make a complete investigation and another asking that private companies be allowed to enter the field. In conversation with the managers of some private companies it was ascertained that one of the objectionable features to that method of insurance is that the farmer who is unfortunate enough to be visited by hail is then discriminated against in the amount of the premium he has to pay for a number of years thereafter, and that the companies will not take more than a certain amount of insurance in any one township, for the reason, as this gentleman remarked, that if there is heavy loss in any one district the company will be not too hard hit. The average premiums paid are larger than the cost of insurance in Alberta, but it could not be ascertained whether any money was made from the business as these companies are conducting both fire and hail insurance and have not in the past kept the accounts separate. It would appear, however, that these companies are in the field to make money for their shareholders and this is probably the biggest consideration of the managers in the handling of the business.

Provincial Plans Proposed

The two other plans which have been proposed are, first, that the present hail insurance system be turned over to an independent commission to be handled as a public utility and run on a business basis in the interests of the people, charging a premium for the insurance which will meet the charges, and second, that a compulsory or obligatory system, whereby all agricultural lands shall be taxed a certain amount and the proceeds thereof used in payment of losses, this latter plan to be also run as a public utility on an independent basis, thereby following the system already in force in some of the older countries.

The resolutions which have been submitted are numerous and varied, but with one exception they have as the basic principle the collection of a uniform tax on all agricultural lands for this purpose, and it can safely be said that the proposal for compulsory taxation for hail insurance purposes is steadily growing in favor throughout the country.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Seed Grain Committee's Report

The following report was presented by J. Quinsey:

Gentlemen:—It is with great regret that your seed grain committee have to report that conditions this winter are even in worse shape than was the case a year ago, and the need for some prompt and adequate measures being taken to enable the farmers in many parts of the province to secure seed grain was never more apparent.

Dealing with the supply last year, your committee can only voice the dissatisfaction which is expressed in every direction as to the methods which have been adopted in the past for the handling of this grain. The expense has always been very great, and at the same time there has always been a vast amount of useless labor, while on much of the grain which has been brought in under the system adopted in the past, there have been many complaints owing to the foul seeds and other dirt in the seed. Besides the system adopted, that of dealing only with farmers or firms who could supply in car lots meant that much grain that would have made infinitely better seed was practically unsaleable in many districts owing to the fact that seed grain was shipped in by the government in



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TORONTO & WINNIPEG

Can you afford to take these chances?

Read these clippings—all taken from the same paper—the result of an electrical storm.

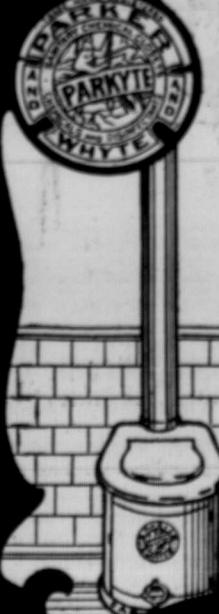
LOSSES BY LIGHTNING.

BARNS BURNED IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

Another Barn Burned. St. Catharines, Sept. 11.—(Special.)—Lightning struck and set fire to the barn of John Bertram on the town line between Louth and Cootes Paradise on Tuesday night. There was a big electrical storm in that vicinity and the barn was entirely destroyed, with its contents, hay, grain and some implements. Most of the implements were saved to be outside the building. Mr. Bertram had recently cleared the barn for thrashing, which had not been completed. The barn was valued at \$1,000 or \$1,500. The barn was a store for crops and stock.

Other Fires. Sept. 11.—A barn and the dwelling owned by Mr. Thomas Peck were destroyed by lightning on the same night. The barn was valued at \$1,000.

Other Fires. Sept. 11.—A barn and the dwelling owned by Mr. Thomas Peck were destroyed by lightning on the same night. The barn was valued at \$1,000.



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WINNIPEG TORONTO VANCOUVER

car lots to supply the orders received and the chance of securing the small lots of grain held by the individual farmers was overlooked.

There is plenty of seed grain in the country this year, some even in the districts where the need for assistance is going to be most apparent, but in the majority of instances this grain is held by individual farmers in small lots, running probably from 50 to 800 bushels, and all that is required is, first, for the farmers to have the grain tested for germination purposes, and second, for an opportunity to be made to secure this good grain for seed purposes.

A large number of samples have been sent to the Government Seed Laboratory, at Calgary, during the past few weeks, and too much emphasis cannot be laid

on the fact that it behoves every man having seed grain to get same tested for germination at once, but every effort should be made to rouse the farmers so that this test will be made.

Seed in the Province

As to the distribution of this grain, the facts gathered to date would tend to show that all grain which will be required for seed purposes can be got right in this province, if some immediate steps are taken to secure same. The trouble is that at the present time many of the farmers who have this good grain are obliged to sell at once with the result that they are only getting feed prices for same, and the grain is either being shipped out of the country for feed purposes or is being bought up and stored

by people who intend to make a profit on same in the spring. It can generally be estimated, also, that when spring comes and the need of seed grain is felt, the places which are now getting rid of their good grain will be the first to receive the usual carload of sacked seed grain.

Your committee believe that a simple and effective plan can be devised for the handling of this business, so that these small lots of seed can be secured from the individual farmers, cash paid for same at once, and arrangements made to distribute the grain to those who require same and take the necessary security for payment of the accounts.

Proposed Action by U. F. A.

Your committee believe further that any plan such as has been in force in the past will never work satisfactorily and

as an alternative would suggest that instructions be given our executive committee to approach the government and offer to undertake the securing and distributing of this seed grain.

For this purpose your committee would suggest that a preliminary grant of not less than fifty thousand dollars should be made at once to the association, bonds if necessary being given to the government to secure this sum until such time as certified accounts were presented in settlement of same, that the association undertake to secure these small lots of grain from the farmers, paying cash therefor out of the grant, and securing a voucher in every instance, and that the grain be then sold to those who require same, taking the security which would be considered necessary to secure payment of the account and making the price as near the same as that the grain was purchased at, after adding the actual expense of distribution and all other expenses of administration. Then, at the end of the season statements could be made up showing where the grain was secured, the price paid, where delivered, the price secured, the costs of administration and all other information necessary for a settlement of the account.

If a plan such as this could be worked out and would be acceptable to the government, your committee believe the result would be that better grain would be distributed to the farmers securing same, that the cost of the grain and the administration would be considerably lessened and that better satisfaction would be given than is possible under the present plan.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

News from Ottawa

Continued from Page 4

The consequence of all this is that a great deal of the land in that Western country will lie fallow this year. The Hudson Bay railway will afford great relief no doubt, but no matter how rapidly it is built it will be three or four years before it is available. The magnates of Toronto and Montreal, whose unholy profits were in danger, prevented us from getting reciprocity which would give us a market in the United States, but it matters not to them how much of our crop goes bad so long as they have the handling of it and the consequent rake off."

Hon. Frank Oliver, Dr. Schaffner, of Souris, and James McKay, of Prince Albert, who took part in the debate, confined their remarks more particularly to the Hudson Bay road as a business proposition.

The Cement Merger

During the discussion of the estimates for the labor department this afternoon some rather pointed references were made to the cement merger. When the item of ten thousand dollars for the administration of the anti-combines act was under consideration, Hon. T. W. Crothers was asked if any representations had been made to him in regard to this merger. The minister said that his recollection was that he had seen a copy of a resolution sent out by the Winnipeg Board of Trade complaining of an alleged merger in cement.

The brevity of the ministerial statement excited the ire of Mr. Knowles, of Moose Jaw, who said it was evident that the minister had not even taken the trouble to familiarize himself with the communications which had reached his office in regard to the matter. He thought that the minister would do well to inform himself as to the cement merger at an early date because it was going to be a live issue. He said that last spring when the Canada Cement company came before Parliament and asked for a private bill giving them the power to make important changes in their stock issue there was such an outburst of public opinion that the bill had not been proceeded with. W. F. McLean, Hon. Robert Rogers, Dr. Michael Clarke and others who took part in the discussion all agreed that the question of combines would have to be given immediate and serious consideration. Mr. Rogers assured the House that the matter was receiving the serious consideration of the government. Dr. Clarke thought that the best way to control combines is through the tariff. He said it would be better for the government to go slowly than to rush at the matter and make a mistake.

Much Work to do

The heavy legislation of the session has not yet made its appearance, but some of it may be expected shortly. In the meantime good progress has been made with the estimates and some government bills of secondary importance, including the act to amend the Inquiries Act. The decision of the government to oppose Hon. Geo. P. Graham in South Renfrew is likely to lengthen the session. The fight will be a spectacular affair and being so close at hand is likely to divide the attention of the ministers and the members. There will also be the temptation for the opposition to create any campaign material possible in the hope of influencing the electors. At all events the ex-minister of railways is almost certain to get a lot of free advertising during the course of the next few weeks.

The Iron Bounties

Although the minister of finance, Hon. W. T. White, absolutely declines to either confirm or deny it, the friends of the steel interests here make the definite assertion that, pending the completion of an inquiry into the industry by the tariff board, the government will agree to a partial renewal of the bounties on steel in the form of a bounty of ninety cents on each ton of pig iron produced in Canada. So confident are the financial men that this will be done that they assert that there is no doubt about it. There is not likely to be any definite announcement from the government until Mr. White delivers his budget speech, and if that deliverance does contain the statement expected by the friends of the steel industry, the budget debate is likely to be a more protracted affair than is usually the case. The proposal is certain to meet with the strenuous opposition of the members of the opposition, more particularly from those of the West who were opposed to the renewal of the bounties when the matter was under consideration by the late government. Had Mr. Fielding decided to extend the bounties, as he was urged to do by powerful interests, these members would in all probability have been clubbed into silence and the Opposition would have come from the Conservatives. But now the situation is reversed and it will be the supporters of the present government who will be made uncomfortable. Such is the game of politics. There are after all many compensations for having to sit to the left of the speaker, as many who have changed over have discovered. In connection with this bounty matter the story is told that the late government was divided as to the advisability of a renewal. Mr. Fielding, as a Nova Scotia man, was disposed to risk it, but Hon. Wm. Paterson made a strenuous fight against renewal and won the day. One or two of the opposition members from Nova Scotia will doubtless welcome a renewal of the bounties for which they fought when they were in power, but, generally speaking, strong exception is certain to be taken to it. In view of the certainty of the steel interests that they are going to get practically what they asked for it might be advisable for the farmers of the West to register a protest between now and budget day. There might yet be a chance of spiking the guns of the powerful interests which are back of these demands to futher bonus an industry which has since 1884 extracted approximately sixteen million dollars from the public treasury.

THE CAR SHORTAGE

The following letters have been received with regard to the information as to car shortage conditions contained in the last two issues of The Guide. This information was presented as supplied to us by our readers, and if in any case this should be inaccurate we are glad to publish corrections.

Editor, Guide:—In your last issue, January 10, of The Guide I notice you let us down easy on the car business. You have it 100 names on order book but there are 247 names on book and only 94 have been supplied. Elevators have been blocked for 6 weeks, cold weather still continues and no coal in town although a car has been on road for 6 weeks and conditions are serious. The C.P.R. are evidently doing little or nothing to help matters any, although they have a full knowledge of the serious state of affairs.

Yours truly,
J. M. BLACK.

Strathclair, Man.

Editor, Guide:—In your article on the

GRAIN GROWERS

ARE YOU SATISFIED ?

ARE YOU CONVINCED ?

The reliability of the Commission Merchant who handles your grain is of utmost importance to you. There have been several changes in the personnel of the grain trade during the past year. Some have come and gone, but we are still at your service with a clear record of twenty-nine years in Western Canada.

INVESTIGATE and send your grain and option orders to the Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant.

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Winnipeg

References : Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada.

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

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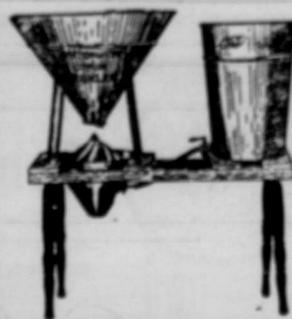
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grain blockade in your issue of the 10th inst., you make reference to McNutt, on the C.N.R., and that cars lie there from 6 to 30 days after loading.

We think it is only fair to the agent there to contradict that statement, for, although we have been loading off and on since the middle of November, and loaded on an average a car every two weeks, we can't recollect of any car lying there any longer than one week.

Such reports are apt to do harm to the farmers around McNutt, as the agent has been all along a good friend to the farmers. We have been getting more than our share of cars on this branch apparently.

Yours truly,
D. & J. McINTYRE.

WILL INVESTIGATE PHONE SITUATION

A commission consisting of Judge Corbett Locke, of Morden, Alderman George R. Crowe, of Winnipeg, and R. L. Barry, general superintendent of the Tri-State

Telephone and Telegraph Co., of Minneapolis, has been appointed by the provincial government to inquire in the telephone situation in this province.

YUKON RAILWAY RATES

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—The hearing of the complaint of the Dawson City board of trade against the rates charged by the White Pass and Yukon railway was resumed before the board of railway commissioners this morning. Manager Dickenson, of the railway company, was examined and denied that during the past year the Yukon Gold company had received the benefits of any special rates. The matter was not decided, being postponed until the evidence of a commission now getting evidence in California, can be submitted. The case will be finally disposed of on March 1.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, January 22, 1912)

Wheat.—During the past week our market has been held quite steady indeed after the advance recorded on Tuesday last. The upward tendency has been caused perhaps by the further damage reported in the Argentine, where they have much wheat damaged by the same as out here. The British people are wanting nearby stuff, but it cannot be got to them, and meantime our terminal stocks continue to pile up. Farmers would do well to watch the terminal stocks, as they are quite a factor in shaping the course of the market. As it is, exporters have something like four thousand cars sold for immediate shipment out of Fort William, and at the rate they are being supplied at the present time, it will be several months before these four thousand can be all shipped out. The demand for the lower grades has improved a little, and altogether the situation is remarkably strong, considering our large stocks and big holdings in the country.

Effective on January 23 the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railways have made a tariff for shipments of wheat and oats in bond to Duluth at the same as Fort William and Port Arthur rates. Meantime shipment to Fort William and Port Arthur is still safe, although with off grade grain from faraway points these cars might be delayed until the terminals would be so full that drying would not be possible, and it would not be well for tough grain to have to sit out in cars in the hot sun in late March and April. The railway agent, however, will be able to give full information about shipping after January 25. It will be surprising if our market can hold so strong, and we should not be surprised to see it work off a little now.

Oats.—In this grain the market has improved a little, following the "bear" raid of 16th inst., when May oats were forced down below 42 cents, only to recover sharply next morning. The demand for our oats is very good, but the trouble is, they cannot be got out of the terminals and shipped east just now. Some No. 1 C.W.'s are in demand at about one cent premium to go east for seed. We can only urge farmers to get out their off grade oats before the warm weather comes on. We do not look for any advance in oats now in the immediate future, but rather a steady, or slightly lower market.

Barley.—In barley there has been little change, but a fair demand for all grades, with a little stronger inquiry for No. 3 barley, due to improved demand across the line.

Flax.—Flax has come up again quite sharply, as a result of damage in that cereal reported from the Argentine, but we do not look for very much change in this grain for a little while now. Farmers having good clean seed flax should let us know.

There is one outstanding feature about the world's markets at the present time, namely, that the British and continental people want our wheat for grinding in the next ninety days, but cannot get it because it cannot be moved east in any quantity. In April and May they will be supplied with large quantities from the Argentine and from Australia, shipments from the Argentine having been delayed the last few weeks even as our harvest was delayed here. All of which goes to show how much this country needs increased transportation facilities.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—		Old	New		
Jan. 17	Jan. 18	Jan. 19	Jan. 20	Jan. 22	Jan. 23
96	101	100	101	101	101
96	101	100	101	101	101
96	101	100	101	101	101
96	101	100	101	101	101
96	101	100	101	101	101
96	101	100	101	101	101

TOUGH WHEAT

Tough wheat quotations January 23 were: No. 2, 85 cents; No. 3, 80 cents; No. 4, 75 cents; No. 5, 66 cents; No. 6, 56 cents; feed, 50 cents.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, January 20)	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	\$1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit	1.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.06

WINNIPEG AND MINNEAPOLIS PRICES

The following were the closing prices for grain on the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets on Saturday last, January 20. A study of these figures will show what the Canadian farmers lose through being barred from the United States markets. It must be remembered that the Minneapolis grades are of a lower standard than those required by the Winnipeg inspection, and all Canadian No. 2 Northern and much No. 3 Northern wheat would grade No. 1 Northern at Minneapolis.

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
No. 1 Nor. cash wheat	96c.	\$1.00
No. 2 Nor. cash wheat	88c.	\$1.04
No. 3 Nor. cash wheat	85c.	\$1.02
May wheat	101c.	\$1.06
July wheat	102c.	\$1.06 1/2 to \$1.06 3/4
No. 3 White oats	54c.	47c. to 47 1/2c.
Barley	45c. to 68c.	90c. to \$1.25

	Winnipeg	Chicago
Beef Cattle, top	\$5.25	\$5.50
Hogs, top	\$7.00	\$6.35
Sheep, top	\$5.50	\$6.85

No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car to arr.	.61
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.56
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.55
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.55
No. 3 white oats, 1,800 bu. to arr.	.47
No. 3 white oats, 4,200 bu. to arr.	.47
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.46
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.47
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.46
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.44
No. 3 oats, 1 car, seedy	.45
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.46
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	.89
No. 2 rye, 5,000 bu. to arr.	.89
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.20
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.15
No. 1 feed barley, part car	1.07
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.10
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.12
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.08
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.15
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.13
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, f.o.b.	1.10
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.00
No. 1 feed barley, part car	1.15
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.02
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	1.06
No. 2 feed barley, part car	1.10
No. grade barley, 1 car	.98
Sample barley, 1 car	1.04
Sample barley, 1 car	.95
Sample barley, 1 car	.98
Sample barley, 1 car wheaty	1.00
Sample barley, 2 cars	1.12
Sample barley, 1 car	1.15
Sample barley, 1 car	1.18
Sample barley, part car	1.61
Sample barley, part car	1.10
Sample barley, 1 car, wheaty	.91
Sample barley, 1 car	1.06
Sample barley, 700 bu. to arr.	1.13
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.18
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.17 1/2
No. 1 flax, 350 bu. to arr.	2.12 1/2
No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.12
No. grade flax, part car	2.10
No. grade flax, 1 car	1.97
No. grade flax, 1 car	2.02
No. grade flax, 1 car	1.90
No. grade flax, 1 car	2.10
No. grade flax, 2 cars	2.07

week and 6,855,083.30 a year ago. Shipments for week were 1,657,300.20.

Amount of each grade was:	
1912	1911
No. 1 Hard	5,795.50
No. 1 Nor.	360,244.30
No. 2 Nor.	1,406,478.20
No. 3 Nor.	2,420,985.20
No. 4	1,988,286.40
No. 5	1,156,123.10
Others	4,890,572.50
Total	12,228,484.20

CANADIAN VISIBLE

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
T'l visible	16,366,589	4,489,947	927,787
Last week	23,566,922	5,063,583	1,623,286
Last year	15,513,803	7,844,259	808,641.29

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store at Fort William and Port Arthur on January 19 was 12,228,484.20, as against 12,626,102 last

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1,657,300.20	174,495.20	71,115.25	29,014.	
Wheat	1,657,300.20			
Oats		174,495.20		
Barley			71,115.25	
Flax				29,014.38

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from JAN. 17 to JAN. 23, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT						OATS		BARLEY				FLAX	
	1"	2"	3"	4"	5"	6"	2cw.	3cw.	3	4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	1Man.
Jan. 17	96	93	87 1/2	81 1/2	71 1/2	61 1/2	38	..	68	58	46	45	189	
18	96	93	87 1/2	81 1/2	72 1/2	62 1/2	38	34	68	58 1/2	46	45	193	
19	96 1/2	93 1/2	88 1/2	81 1/2	72 1/2	62 1/2	38 1/2	34 1/2	68	59	46	45	195	174
20	96 1/2	93 1/2	88 1/2	82 1/2	73 1/2	63 1/2	39	34 1/2	68	59	46	45	194	
22	96 1/2	93 1/2	88 1/2	82 1/2	73 1/2	63 1/2	39 1/2	34 1/2	68	59	49	45		
23	96	93	88	82	73	63	39	34 1/2					193	

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
America	3,328,000	2,968,000	2,752,000
Russia	736,000	928,000	2,880,000
Danube	848,000	1,232,000	1,372,000
India	656,000	1,008,000	552,000
Argentina	352,000	16,000	1,264,000
Australia	1,932,000	1,240,000	2,116,000
Austria Hun.			8,000
Chili and N. Af.	224,000	192,000	128,000
Total	8,096,000	7,584,000	11,072,000

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